WEATHER INDICATIONS.
FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
...AND...
IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VICTORIA VERY ILL

BULLETIN FROM OSBORNE IS NOT REASSURING.

ROYAL FAMILY IS SUMMONED

REGENCY IS TO BE ASSUMED BY WALES.

PARALYTIC STROKE RUMORED

MUCH APPREHENSION IS FELT IN LONDON.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19.—Noon—The following bulletin has just been issued:

"The queen is suffering from great physical prostration, accompanied by symptoms which cause anxiety.

"A. Douglas Powell.
"James Reid."

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19.—There was no change in her majesty's condition at 5:20 p. m. According to local understanding and report, the Prince of Wales comes to Osborne with the object of practically assuming the regency.

He will take over the powers of signing state documents and is expected to return to London, the center of state business, until his return here is necessitated by the possible course of events.

THE CABINET MEETS.

London, Jan. 19.—The inner circle of the cabinet met today under the presidency of Lord Salisbury. While it was announced that the occasion was merely an ordinary meeting of the defense committee of the ministry, there is good reason to believe it was more directly connected with the grave news from Osborne.

FAMILY GO TO COWES.

London, Jan. 19.—The telegrams from Cowes today agree in announcing an improvement in the queen's health, but these reports are somewhat discounted by the fact that the Prince of Wales and the Princess Louis (Duchess of Argyll) started for Cowes by special train at 1:30 p. m.

Among the rumors in circulation is one that the queen had a paralytic stroke a couple of weeks ago. Without undue attention being paid to the alarmists, it may, however, be accepted as a fact that the official statements in regard to the health of the sovereign are barely so pessimistic as the announcement in the court circular.

The departure of the Duke of Cambridge for Paris this morning is taken as indicative of an improvement in her majesty's condition.

Sir Francis Henry Laking, surgeon to her majesty, who was summoned to Osborne yesterday, returned to London last evening and is attending to his professional business today. He goes to Osborne again tonight.

The official bulletin issued from Osborne house at noon today was so completely contradictory of the intimations previously given to the newspaper correspondents that it naturally intensified the public alarm.

This was accentuated when it became generally known that the Prince of Wales had started for Cowes.

The Princess of Wales and the Duke of York proceed to Osborne this afternoon.

The bulletin from Osborne House, issued at noon today, was posted at the mansion house at 3 o'clock and attracted crowds of people, whose faces sufficiently attested their deep concern.

The people thereafter stood about in knots. discussing the bulletin and awaiting further news.

During the course of the afternoon sinister rumors commenced to circulate of the death of her majesty, but at 4 p. m. Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton, the master of the queen's household, telegraphed to Buckingham Palace that the queen's condition was unchanged since the noon bulletin was issued.

Duke of Connaught has been summoned by telegraph from Bermin, where he has been attending the Prussian bi-centenary celebration.

GERMAN EMPEROR STARTS.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, with their suites, left Berlin by special train for England at 6 o'clock this evening by way of Flushing.

TO INTERCEPT KAISER.

London, Jan. 19.—6 p. m.—The British second-class cruiser Minerva (having a speed of over twenty knots) leaves Portsmouth at 9 o'clock tonight to intercept the vessel bringing Emperor William and the Duke of Cannaught from Flushing and take them to Osborne.

An urgent telegram has been sent to the Duke of Cambride, recalling him from Paris.

COURT GAYETIES POSTPONED.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—It is officially announced that owing to the serious illness of Queen Victoria and consequent departure of the emperor for England the grand court receptions fixed for Monday and Wednesday next will not take place.

NEELY TO BE TAKEN TO CUBA

LAST EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE IN HIS BEHALF.

Order For His Extradtion Will Be Entered Today and He Will Soon Start.

New York, Jan. 19.—C. F. W. Neely, who is charged with the embezzlement of public funds in Cuba while acting as financial agent of the department of posts of that island, will be taken to Cuba.

John D. Lindsey, counsel for Neely, who made the legal fight against the extradition of the prisoner, said last night that no further steps will be taken in Neely's behalf. The mandate of the United States supreme courts was received from the attorney general by United States District Attorney Burnett. The order will be entered today. After the record has been submitted to the state department extradition papers will be signed by the president.

CRUISER'S CREW SICK.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19.—Grip is epidemic on the Russian cruiser Variag, which is lying at Cramps' ship yards. Six officers and seventy seamen are bed-ridden with the complaint, and many others are ill, but able to be about. The work of caring for the sick men has been too much for the cruiser's surgeons and most of the patients have been removed to various hospitals for treatment. The Variag's surgeons say they knew nothing of the disease until they came to this country.

WU TING FANG TO SPEAK.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, is here as the guest of the Commercial club. Tonight he will be the guest of honor at the club banquet. Minister Wu will deliver an address on "Commercial Relations With China." Today, under escort of a committee, he visited points of interest and was entertained at luncheon at the University club.

THE DELAWARE DEADLOCK.

Dover, Del., Jan. 19.—The voting today in the assembly for two United States senators was with all the customary form attending joint balloting, although only four men represented the state. The constitutional provision requiring balloting every day at the noon hour was carried out to the letter by the four men, although there could be no election because of the lack of a quorum. Senator Alles presided at the unique joint session and the balloting resulted thus: Long term—Richard R. Kenny (dem.). 2; John Edward Addicks (union-rep.), 2. No quorum; no election. Unexpired term—Willard Saulsbury (dem.), 2; John Edward Addicks (union-rep.). 2. No quorum; no election.

Rev Reed, the evangelist now conducting services at the Wayne Street M. E. church, will preach tonight. Rev. Reed is a most accomplished vocalist and his singing of church music is a striking feature of the services. Tomorrow there will be special services at both the morning and evening meetings, both of which will be conducted by Rev. Reed. Rev. Dr. Parr, the pastor, is absent at Green Castle, where he will preach the sermon at the memorial services to be held tomorrow in honor of the late Prof. John Clark Ridpath.

Mrs. Charles H. Getz has been called home from Syracuse, N. Y., to help care for her mother, Mrs. W. M. Barnard, who is dangerously ill at her home, No. 37 Walnut street.

DAY IN CONGRESS

HOUSE CONSIDERS POSTAL CODIFICATION BILL.

LENTZ MAKES DISCLOSURE

SPECIAL DELIVERY DONE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

EULOGIES IN THE SENATE

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF LATE SENATOR GEAR.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The house resumed consideration of the postal codification bill today. Before the regular order was demanded Mr. Foss, of Illinois, chairman of the naval committee, reported the naval appropriation bill, which was placed on the calendar.

The pending amendment to the codification bill, relating to the classes and pay of letter carriers, was withdrawn by W. A. Smith, of Michigan, who did so, he said, in the interest of the carriers, hoping it would take form in a separate measure.

An amendment was agreed to striking out the provision for paying letter carriers extra for working more than forty-eight hours during the week.

Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, proposed an amendment prohibiting private concerns from undertaking the delivery of special delivery letters and providing that the delivery be made only by those in the postal service. He said a system of farming of special delivery letter service had grown up.

When asked by Chairman Loud where this system existed, Mr. Lentz mentioned Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Loud expressed his surprise and said the condition at Columbus, if it existed, was exceptional.

The bill was laid aside long enough to receive from the senate the army reorganization bill and Mr. Hull, chairman of the military committee, made an effort to send the bill to conference at once. But on objection by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the disposition of the bill was deferred.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Under a special order the senate devoted the greater part of its session today to eulogies upon the late Senator John H. Gear, of Iowa, who died in this city last July.

A resolution offered by Mr. Kyle (S. D.) was adoped calling upon the secretary of war for copies of the report of General MacArthur and the reports of other officers upon educational work in the Philippine Islands.

A concurrent resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) providing for the celebration of the Fourth of February next of the one hundredth anniversary of the assumption of the chief justiceship of the United States by John Marshall was called up.

Mr. Lindsay made a brief statement insupport of the resolution.

Mr. Hale, who had objected to the resolution, said he had felt it unlikely that congress, under the great pressure of public business, would have a day for so good and laudable a purpose as that contemplated by the resolution However, he would yield his objection. The resolution was adopted without further debate

Mr. Allison then, at the conclusion of routine business, presented resolutions expressive of the regret of the senate at the death of Senator Gear and providing that business of the senate be suspended in order that his associates might pay fitting tribute to his memory. Senator Gear was much beloved by his colleagues in the senate and the tributes paid to his character and distinguished service were heartfelt and eloquent.

Those who paid tribute to his memory were Senators Allison, of Iowa; Platt, of Connecticut; Cockrell, of Missouri; Nelson, of Minnesota; Spooner, of Wisconsin; Morgan, of Alabama; Mason, of Illinois; Clay, of Georgia, and Dolliver, of Iowa.

THE DUKE TO BE PRINCE.

The Hague, Jan. 19.—Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will arrive here January 30 to attend the festivities preliminary to his marriage to Queen Wilhelmina. It is officially announced that immediately after the marriage the queen will confer on him the title of prince and give him high military and naval rank.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Just before 6 o'clock last evening the senate finally disposed of the army reorganization bill. The measure having originated in the senate, the final question was not upon its passage, but on agreeing to the senate amendements. They were agreed to by a vote of 43 to 23. While party lines were drawn on the measure, four democrats voted for it—Senators Lindsay, of Kentucky; McLaurin, of South Carolina; Morgan, of Alabama, and Sullivan, of Mississippi. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was detained at his home by illness, was paired against the bill with Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

The bill has occupied practically the entire attention of the senate since the 3d of January, when it was made the unfinished business. While the opposition to it at all stages was vigorous, it never was bitter. Numerous amendments were made to it, but in general the committee was sustained and the measure, with the exception of the elimination of the canteen clause, is not widely different from that reported to the senate. A determined effort was made yesterday to amend the bill so as to provide against the sale of liquor in the Philippines and to prohibit the importation of any kind of intoxicants into the islands, but it was defeated. A notable speech was delivered during the day by Mr. Hale, of Maine, who, while opposing the increase in the strength of the army, stated cogently his reasons for supporting the bill. Every effort to prevent the increase in the strength of the army was defeated by a decisive majority. As the bill originated in the senate it will now go directly to the conference committee appointed by the two branches of congress.

SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATIONS

FILIPINOS MUST OWN LAND OR PAY TAXES.

Twenty-three Years to Be the Minimum Voting Age—Some Objections Are Offered.

Manila, Jan. 19.—The section of municipal code relating to the qualifications of electors was much discussed today before the Philippine commission. The bill requires voters to own real estate to the value of 500 pesos or to pay taxes to the amount of thirty pesos or upwards and be males of upwards of twenty-three years of age who speak, read and write English or Spanish. All are required to swear allegiance to the United States.

Judge Taft, president of the commission, promised to amend the bill so as to include men paying twenty pesos taxes.

Buencamino and other federal party leaders object to the feature empowering the provincial governors to determine the legality of the elections of the local officers.

The effect of the section covering the taxation of church properties will be to largely put the assessment in country districts on persons to whom the friars have nominally transferred the large tracts of land which they formerly claimed to own.

The friars left all the country districts during the disturbed periods.

Large holdings of land and business property in Manila are owned directly by the church, and as a similar provision for the taxation of church property will be included in a separate bill for the civil government of Manila, that question will then be more directly at issue.

NEW PIPE AND TUBE PLANT.

Pittsburg, Jan. 19.—Contracts are about to be let for a new pipe and tube plant at Zanesville, Ohio, in which Pittsburg and New York capitalists are interested. The new company is known as the Eastern Tube company and is chartered under the laws of West Virginia with a capital of $1,000,000. The plans call for a plant with a capacity of 800 tons a day.

BUYS A DESIRABLE CORNER.

Dr. L. A. Worch has just purchased from William Yergens the residence property at the northeast corner of Webster and Washington streets, 30x150 feet, for a consideration of $3,500. It is one of the most desirable locations in the city, and it is Dr. Worch's intention to erect a modern residence there.

A. G. Canfield, of the Indiana Furniture company, who was obliged to return to his home at Pittsville, Ohio, on account of ill health, has recovered and returned to work.

Miss Mabel Mensch is ill at her home, on East Fourth street.

A RECORD BREAKER

FAST TIME IN DOLING OUT JUSTICE.

HOG THIEVES ARE SENTENCED

OFFICER HELLER TURNS UP M'CULLOCH JOB.

ONE MAN AND THREE BOYS

CONFESSION MADE TO MANY ROBBERIES.

There was a mild sensation in police court this morning when it was announced that the thieves who had stolen several hogs from the farm of Charles McCulloch several weeks ago were in custody and had made a confession. They are Lester Bixler, aged eighteen, living at 127 Franklin avenue; William H. Kaiser, aged thirty-seven, living at 256 Spring street, and Charles Terry, aged eighteen, living at 125 Howell street. Anthony Haas, a young fellow of seventeen, living at 259 St. Mary's avenue, was also arrested for complicity in other thefts, althought not directly connected with the hog stealing. The stealing and killing of Mr. McCulloch's hogs, the butchering being done right on the premises, occurred two weeks ago yesterday, and was one of the boldest jobs done in this vicinity recently. The original difficulty in locating the case arose from the fact that although the stealing was done on Friday night it was not reported to the sheriff until the following Monday. In the meantime a rain had obliterated many of the tracks left by the thieves and the only thing left for the officers to work on was a description of a horse and wagon and dog, known to have been in the neighborhood on the Friday night in question. The sheriff made diligent inquiry without avail and then the matter was taken up by the city police. An arrest and detention or two were made, but the suspects could not be held on account of the insufficiency of the evidence. The matter was about given up as a bad job by all except Patrolman George Heller, whose beat lies in Bloomingdale. He knew the four boys now under arrest to be a bad lot generally and rumor had connected them with several little jobs, which, however, could not be proven, and so they were never arrested, but their unsavory reputation made the officer a bit watchful of their movements. He learned that Bixler owned a gray, flea-bitten horse and an old wagon, and was frequently accompanied by a dog filling the general description of the outfit seen near McCulloch's two weeks ago. He watch Bixler's house as much as he could and saw him in company with one or more of his companions drive home at all hours of the night with a wagon load of something which was covered in the wagon. He finally became convinced that this was the gang that had done the hog job, or if they had not they were engaged in thievery of some other kind, and subsequent developments showed that he was right in both regards. The case finally became to large for him to handle alone, so he reported the matter, and Detective Streifling was detailed to assist on the case. Together the two officers soon brought things to a crisis, and last evening, with Officer Collins, they repaired to the extreme northwest quarter of the city and began a search. A hog hide was found burried on the commons at Jessie and Spring streets, and from other evidence the officers thought they would be justified in making the arrests, which they did at once, and then searched the various premises. At Bixler's home they found several jars of lard and at Kaiser's they found pork, sausage and meats of various kinds, including chickens. The boys were at once taken to the police station, where they were put through the sweating process, with the result that they confessed to the prosecutor that they had stolen not only McCulloch's hog, but had been carrying on a systematic series of thievery covering a period of about six months, during which time they made no less than twenty-four raids with varying success. Not all of them participated in all the raids, but they ranged from five to twenty-four apiece. Everything was water that came to their mill. Fruit in bulk and fruit in cans, hams, apples, sausage, turkeys, chickens, and in fact anything that was potable was their legitimate plunder. Kaiser is the leader of the gang, of whom none is married. Kaiser was married and divorced and is now living with Bixler's sister, who is also divorced. When arraigned before the mayor the three named above pleaded guilty to grand larceny and were bound over to the circuit court in the sum of $500 each, in default of which they were taken to jail.

Anthony Haas, the fourth member of the party, who was not one of the McCulloch thieves, pleaded guilty to assisting the others in stealing a sheep from Wilkins, the Broadway butcher, last December, and he was also bound over. Prosecutor Emrick says he will endeavor to have the cases called in the circuit court at once and have them disposed of before the adjournment of court for the term.

While all the officers concerned in the cleaning up of this gang of prowlers deserve great commendation, the chief credit is due Officer Heller for first uncovering the suspects and turning up the first evidence in the chain which finally resulted in the arrests, and as Mr. McCulloch offered a reward of $25 for the conviction of the thieves he is entitled to something a little more substantial than credit for the good work While most of the operations of the gang were confined to the surrounding country there is no doubht but that many of the little thefts reported from the outskirts can be traced to their door and that these will now cease the police department is confident.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the William Kaiser is not the popular musician of the same name, who also lives in the Ninth ward, or that the Charles Terry named is not Charles Terry, son of Policeman Terry.

The thieves got a rapid run for their money and came near breaking the record. At 11 o'clock they were taken before Judge O'Rourke in the circuit court, where all entered pleas of guilty as charged in the affidavit of information, filed by the prosecutor. The judge sentenced Bixler and Terry to one to fourteen years in Jeffersonville reformatory and Kaiser to the same term in Michigan City prison. Haas, who turned state's evidence, and who was only charged with petit larceny, was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail. Kaiser will be taken to Michigan City this evening and will have the penitentiary walls closed behind him before morning. Bixler and Terry will not be taken away before Monday.

A MICHIGAN BANK ROBBED

BANDITS FORCE THE SAFE AND GET $3,500.

The Job the Work of Professionals—Made Their Escape on a Handcar.

New Baltimore, Mich., Jan. 19.—Wm. F. Sandell & Co.'s bank here was broken into last night by cracksmen, who forced open the safe and secured about $3,500.

No one was aroused by the noise and the thieves escaped with their booty unseen.

The sledgehammers, picks and other tools which were used in forcing the safe were lft on the floor of the bank.

The thieves escaped on a handcar, which they stole from the Rapid railway tool house. It was found today at Orr's Junction, five miles south of here. The robbery was the work of professional bank robbers, probably the same gang which has been operating in the state for several months.

MR. SAUER PROMOTED.

Carl Sauer, who has been for eight years superintendent of the Fort Wayne district of the Prudential Life Insurance company, has been transferred to Chicago. The advancement is a just recognition of Mr. Sauer's ability, and his many friends will wish him every success in the new field. Mr. Sauer will leave for Chicago next week.

PROF. GARNER NOT DEAD.

Wautauga, Tenn., Jan. 19.—Prof. R. L. Garner, the student of Simian language, who was recently reported lost in Africa, is alive and well, according to a telegram received today by his sister, Mrs. J. Wells, from Mrs. Garner, at Boston. Professor Garner is said to be pursuing his studies in the heart of Africa.

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association gave a progressive pedro party in Woodmen's hall last evening. Prizes were won by Miss Maggie Sullivan and Al Passino, and the consolations were awarded to Mrs. Somers and Thomas Patton.

KUHNS' JIG IS UP

HE GOES BACK TO THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

IDENTIFIED AT PLYMOUTH

PRISON OFFICIALS RECOGNIZE ESCAPED CONVICT.

IS SURRENDERED TO OHIO

THE FOOLISH OUTLAW'S LAST BLUFF.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Plymouth, Ind., Jan. 19.—Marvin Kuhns, the Noble county desperado. is now en route to his old quarters in the Ohio state penitentiary at Columbus, to re-enter upon his life sentence for the murder of William Campau, the horse trader, at Fostoria, Ohio, in the autumn of 1890. Kuhns made a daring escape from the prison on Thanksgiving day and since that time has been living in boastful defiance of the officers.

The suspect captured Wednesday night in the pistol fusilade at Green Hill, near Lafayette, was positively identified as the desperado at the county jail this morning by Deputy Warden Long, of the Ohio penitentary, who reached Plymouth at 7 o'clock this morning prepared to take the prisoner back with him. Recognition was mutual, for as the Ohio officer entered Kuhns' cell the desperado knew him at a glance.

Kuhns was soon after taken before the Marshall circuit court and the requisition papers and warrant issued by the late Governor Mount were offered in evidence. The judge asked Kuhns if he desired counsel, and the prisoner replied:

"I am too poor to employ counsel."

INDENTIFICATION COMPLETE.

The officers then submitted a photograph of Kuhns and a letter of identification of the deputy warden in evidence, and that official then submitted evidence of Kuhns' conviction and escape. Turning to Deputy Warden Long the court asked:

"Do you recognize the prisoner?"

"Yes; that is Marvin Kuhns," replied Mr. Long.

Addressing the prisoner, the court asked:

"Are you the Marvin Kuhns spoken of in the requisition and in the evidence offered?"

"I am," replied the prisoner.

The court then stated that it was unnecessary to appoint counsel, and announced his finding that the prisoner should be turned over to the Ohio authorities. Kuhns at once attempted to interject a legal technicality and asked:

"Can I be sent to Ohio for a crime when I am accused of a crime in Indiana?"

The judge replied that the crime for which the prisoner had been convicted in Ohio was of the graver nature, and he must be surrendered to the authorities from that state. Kuhn's only response was:

A QUESTION OF LAW.

"Your honor, I do not doubt your honesty, but I do not think that is the law."

The court, however, thought otherwise, and entered a finding turning the prisoner over to the custody of Deputy Warden Long, and Kuhns was taken out of the court room. followed by a big crowd of people who had flocked in to hear the proceedings. The prisoner was heavily manacled hands and feet and it is evident the officers do not intend to take further chances of his escape.

Kuhns was taken to the 11:15 o'clock Vandalia train and started on his journey to Columbus, by way of Indianapolis, in charge of Deputy Warden Long, Sheriff Bondurant and ex-Sheriff Marshall. He seemed in excellent spirits, and to the curious crowd which flocked about him at the depot Kuhns laughingly said:

"Well, boys, they've got me this time."

The return of Marvin Kuhns to the Ohio penitentiary to begin the hopeless routine of a life sentence is the climax of the outlaw's own folly. It has been evident that from the time he made his escape the Ohio authorities did not want him and were wholly indisposed to molest him. Had he quietly left this section of the country and gone where he was unknown and entered upon the peaceful, honorable life to which he professed to aspire so fondly there would have been room for him outside of prison walls. He has simply forced the Columbus penitentiary officials in sheer self-respect to take him back.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Baby's Future.

The fond mother dreams great dreams f baby's future as she holds the sleeping ttle one in her arms. But the dreams 'ill never come true unless she has ven him a strong body and a healthy ind. Children die in hosts, or live to struggle through life feeble of body and dull of mind because the mother was unfit physically and mentally for motherhood. Women who use Dr. Pierce's avorite Prescription endow their chilren with strong bodies and bright minds. t is every mother's duty to give her hild the advantages of a healthy body and mind. A weak or sickly woman annot do this. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick vomen well.

Mrs. Orrin Stiles, of Downing, Dunn Co., Wis., writes: "I have been intending to write to you er since my baby was born in regard to what ur 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me. I annot praise it enough, for I have not been as well for five years as I now am. In July last I had baby boy, weight 11 pounds, and I was only sick short time, and since I got up have not had ne sick day. I have not had any womb trouble ce I got up. I was not only surprised myself ut all of my friends here are surprised to see ne so well."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

ou Need Money!

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrased who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 995.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

HERE'S THE PLACE TO GET YOUR FEED.

Mr. L. Schwartz has purchased the isiness of Mr. Louis J. Jourdan and 'll carry at all times a complete ock of hay, straw, corn and oats, hopped feed, bran. Your patronage solicited. Telephone No. 452, 47 ast Columbia street.

U. S. and Green Trading Stamps.

OLDEST POSTMASTER.

oswell Bardsley, ninety-one, is the ldest postmaster in America. He s handled the mail at North Lansg, Thompkins county, New York, seventy-two consecutive years, nd has been invited to attend the auguration as a guest of the deartment. Mr. Beardsley was apnted by John Quincy Adams, and as served under nineteen presidents d thirty-five postmaster generals. oon after he entered the cabinet the ttention of Postmaster General mith was attracted to this Methusea of the postal service, and an examination of his record showed that all the years he had been in office ot a single complaint of his manement of his office had been filed. e town of North Lansing has not rown much since 1828, when Mr. ardsley was appointed, with a saly of $175 a year, and he still reves the same salary. The growth the postal service since he became nnected with it is shown by the t that there were only 8,004 postces in the United States when he s appointed and now there are 288.

BEAUTY OF GEORGIA WOMEN.

re the women of Georgia as beaul as we have always been told? hen they become matrons, which is an early age, they are too stout d broad in the beam for beauty, in their youth, I should judge om glimpses at windows and passfaces, there may well be extraorary loveliness among them—the eliness of perfectly chiseled feares true to the racial type, large, n, dark eyes, firm, full mouth, alater skin, indigo-black hair the ecise antithesis of the piquancy of regular features and nervous temrament which generally passes for auty among ourselves. These are omen, you feel, whose lips would sper passionate love, or, if times wed, sing high the song that nds their men to battle—whose gers would grasp the dagger or fall tly across the strings of the lute, th equal aptness. Dagger and r-song, however, are out of date y.—From "Russia of Today," by ry Norman, in the January Scrib-.

y The Sentinel Want Column.

GIBBET'S SHADOW

LIFTED FROM PATHWAY OF THE PATERSON MURDERERS.

FOUND GUILTY; LIVES SPARED

WILL SPEND LONG TERMS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

VERDICT PLEASED ACCUSED

FINAL CHAPTER IN MURDER OF BOSSCHIETER GIRL.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 19.—Walter McAlister, Andrew Campbell and William Death last night were found guilty of murder in the second degree on the charge of killing Jennie Bosschieter, a mill girl, who was drugged and assaulted by the trio. The verdict was given in the dimly lighted court room at 8:05 o'clock last night—three months to the day, the hour and the minute from the time the victim in the case left her home to go on an errand for her mother. She was lured to a saloon, where "knockout drops" were given her in drink. In the end the men who last night were convicted felons, after trying in vain with a surgeon's help to resuscitate their victim, abandoned her lifeless body in a lonely road. Such in brief is the testimony that sent the men to felon's cells.

MAY BE THIRTY YEARS.

The verdict, which carries with it a maximum sentence of thirty years in the penitntiary for each of the defendants, was reached as a compromise after four hours spent in the jury room. Acquittal was never considered. The jurors quickly agreed to discuss only the first and second degree penalties.

The longest discussion was over whether all should be treated alike. When that point was settled in the affirmative, there were several ballots on returning a verdict in the first degree. There was a division—5 to 7, most of the statements make it—and the men who opposed death could not get the consent of their conscience to anything more than the second degree. Thus it stood until the men in favor of the first degree were won over, and at 7:10 o'clock the jury announced that its verdict was ready. Messengers were sent for Judge Dixon and the prisoners. It was nearly an hour before the court was ready to receive the verdict.

DEFENDANTS THANKFUL.

The three defendants, ashen-faced, stood to receive their doom, and Chairman Brett for himself and eleven colleagues said: "We find the defendants guilty of murder in the second degree."

The manacled prisoners received the verdict with quiet thankfulness. The gallows were not to be their fate, and the color slowly came back to their white faces. There was no great demonstration. Like flashing fire the news spread from the court room to the dense crowds about the building and here the verdict was received with curses, groans and every indication of disapproval.

Judge Dixon thanked the jury and said he believed the verdict a just one. He then dismissed the jurors until Monday morning. The court then arose and the prisoners were taken back to the jail.

Paterson is divided over the verdict. It cannot be said that it is satisfactory, although the prosecutor and the state officers generally think the verdict is acceptable. Attorney Dun, who represented the prisoners throughout the trial, said:

"We must be satisfied," but his smile meant more than his words. He was more than satisfied. He would not discuss the question of an application for a new trial or appeal in case the demand for a second trial is refused.

DIXON WILL BE SEVERE.

Judge Dixon, according to those who know the man best, will sentence the men to the full limit of the law—thirty years each. The day for the sentence was not fixed, but will probably be next week.

When Death, McAlister and Campbell started back to their cells handcuffed together, there was more of the hopefulness in their step and bearing than since their incarceration. The shadow of the noose had been removed and comparatively they were content.

In a little cottage not many squares from the court house broken-hearted Mrs. Bosschieter, the mother of the victim, soon heard the verdict of the law, and through her tears acknowledged that the verdict had brought a meed of justice.

When the prisoners enterd the jail the first thing they did was all to make a rush for the cell of Kerr, the fourth defendant, but who was granted a separate trial. McAlister was the first to speak.

"Second degree," he said.

"My God!" said Kerr, "that's tough, too. I wonder will I get the same?"

Death broke down uttery after the excitement.

It is now settled that Kerr will be tried this term. Prosecutor Emley says he will call his case just as soon as he can.

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 19.—Seven persons were injured last evening in a collision between electric cars. A westbound passenger car filled with people for Anderson, Elwood, and points west and north on the Muncie, Anderson and Indianapolis Interurban Electric railroad ran into the end of a car standing on the high bridge that spans White river, two miles west of Chesterfield. The car leaving Muncie at 4 o'clock became disabled in the middle of the trestle, and it was dark when another car approached from the rear. The "dead" car was crashed into, but held the bridge.

John Rapperson, an Anderson ironworker, is fatally, and Aaron Moffitt, of Muncie, seriously injured. Most of the others injured reside in Elwood.

It is said that two women, school teachers, jumped from the bridge, and the river is being dredged for them.

A special train from Muncie took physicians to the scene quickly, and those most injured were taken to Muncie and Anderson hospitals.

The cars are almost as large as a regulation passenger coach, with a speed of forty-five miles per hour.

HON. R. C. BELL MUCH WEAKER

EMINENT LAWYER'S CONDITION IS VERY GRAVE.

Was Resting Easier Today—Chicago Specialist is Summoned as Counsel in His Case.

There has been an unfavorable turn in the condition of Hon. R. C. Bell, who has been seriously ill since early in November, and his condition is regarded with grave apprehension both by his physician, Dr. C. E. Barnett, and by close friends of Mr. Bell.

The patient is much weakened by continued weeks of illness and the situation has been aggravated by a severe cold contracted somewhat over a week ago. Since that time there has been a continued inclination to high temperature, with a tendency to pneumonia. Yesterday the patient's temperature rose to 103, though this morning Dr. Barnett stated that it had been lowered considerably, and the patient was resting easier than for some time.

There was, however, more pronounced weakness and Dr. Barnett said that while he did not anticipate any immediate danger, there must be a change for the better very soon or the worst might be feared. An eminent specialist in nervous diseases, Dr. S. V. Clevenger, of Chicago, has been summoned as counsel in the case and will arrive in the city at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A SERMON ON THE JUDGMENT

AN INTERESTING SERVICE AT BETHANY CHURCH.

Audience Was Large in Spite of the Storm—Will Give a Chalk Talk Tomorrow.

In spite of the severe storm, a large audience greeted Evangelist Miller last night at Bethany Presbyterian church, in Nebraska, and listened with rapt attention to his rendition of the song, "In Sight of the Crystal Sea," and his sermon on "The Judgment."

The sermon was based on Hebrews 9:27, "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." For forty minutes the evangelist spoke rapidly and forcefully on the brevity of life from the cradle to the grave; also of the necessity of a general judgment because of our acountability to God for the use of the talents given us. It is necessary to prove to the world the justice of God's dealing with the race and because of the mystery of life's providences.

Rev. Miller then spoke of the opening of the books of the different dispensations, the books of memory and conscience, and closed with a vivid portrayal of a murder trial in which the judge had years before saved the prisoner's life in a runaway, and when the jury brought in the verdict of guilty the prisoner appealed to the judge to save him, reminding him that he had once saved his life, and the judge replied: "I was your savior then, but I am your judge now, and I cannot help you." Christ is our Savior now; he will be our Judge then.

The sermon was full of apt illustrations and forceful putting of truth. The people departed to think seriously of God and their relation to Him.

A brief and interesting after-meeting was held and many remained and enthusiastically gave themselves to the personal work for which Rev. Miller and the pastor urged them to be ready. There was no afternoon service today, but the service this evening will be held, preceded by a half hour of prayer in the lecture room of the church. On Sunday Rev. Miller will speak at 10:30, will give a chalk talk at 2:30 and will sing and preach at 7:30.

MATRIMONIAL JARS.

A stranger, on walking through the streets of China for the first time, is puzzled, among other things, by the appearance of jars in various positions on the roofs of houses, says the Boston Budget. A jar placed with its bottom end toward the street indicates that the daughter of the house is not yet of age to marry. As soon as she has developed into a marriageable maiden the jar is turned with its mouth to the street. When the young lady gets married the jar is removed altogether.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CUBA

LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED IN SHORT TIME

Congress Will Have No Power to Pass on It Save as It May Affect This Nation.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The reports from Havana that the Cuban constitution may be completed in time to be considered at this session of congress has led to discussion in congressional circles as to the procedure likely to be adopted on a document of this character.

It is expected that the constitution will be forwarded to the president and by him submitted to congress, probably with recommendations.

In the house the understanding prevails that any action on the subject would be framed by the insular committee.

But it is not clear what action, if any, is called for relative to the constitution of what it is held to foreign territory, except as it contains provisions regarding the United States.

Chairman Cooper, of the insular committee, says it would not be for congress to pass upon or ratify the constitution as it is for the Cubans to do this for themselves. He thinks it probable, however, that a declaratory resolution could be framed, expressing the views of congress as to the sufficiency of the constitution in ensuring a stable and pacific government for Cuba, and perhaps laying down the general plan of turning over the island affairs to the Cubans as soon as their constitutional system is put into practice. In this, however, the purpose would not be so much to pass on the constitution, as to see that the United States pledges of a pacific government were carried out.

In case the constitution provides for an American protectorate or gives other provisions relating to the United States, special action might be required, beyond the mere relation approving the system proposed. Chairman Knox, of the committee on territories, expresses the belief that there is not the slightest chance of advancing the constitution so that it can be considered at this session of congress, and he expects a Fabian policy by which the Cubans will slowly perfect their system and the United States will gradually determine upon the ultimate relations which are to exist between this country and Cuba.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

Miss Marguerite Rudy, of Bluffton, is visiting Miss Lillian Ehle, of Stophlet street.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

Miss Maud Van Tilburg will leave Wednesday for Chicago to visit friends for several weeks.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

For ball-bearing Roller Skates see the Randall Wheel Co. 15eod3t

Let Patterson order your full dress suit. Prices from $25 up. Call at the store and see sample suits.

Mexican dollars are the money of commerce in all eastern Asia and to a large extent in South America.

The authorized capital of New Jersey's 6,065 tax-paying corporations is about $10,256,000,000. Last year they paid $2,051,000 into the state treasury.

HIT BY AN ENGINE

BAD ACCIDENT AT A CROSSING NORTH OF CITY.

MRS. FULKERSON IS INJURED

GRAND RAPIDS PAY TRAIN STRUCK HER BUGGY.

HORSE IS INSTANTLY KILLED

LADY'S INJURIES PAINFUL, BUT NOT FATAL.

Mrs. Sylvia Fulkerson, wife of Samuel Fulkerson, a well known Washington township farmer, had an extremely narrow escape from death on a railroad crossing a few miles north of the city this morning. The buggy in which she was riding was struck by the engine drawing the Grand Rapids and Indiana pay car, and the lady was badly injured, though it is believed there will be no fatal consequences.

The accident occurred at 9:30 o'clock at the point where the Goshen road crosses the railroad tracks, and within a short distance of the Fulkerson farm home. Mrs. Fulkerson was on her way to this city, driving in a buggy, and as she approached from the west probably did not hear the warning signals of the approaching train, as she was heavily bundled up to withstand the cold.

Her horse was fairly upon the track when the engine struck, and the animal was hurled fully one hundred feet and instantly killed. The buggy was completely demolished and Mrs. Fulkerson was thrown violently to the ground by the force of the contact. She was picked up unconscious, and it was feared for a time that her injuries were fatal, but she soon revived and was removed to her home. A physician was at once summoned from the city, and while the lady is suffering extremely it is now believed she will recover.

Dr. George L. Grenawalt, who was the attending surgeon, has returned from the bedside of Mrs. Fulkerson. He reports the lady internally injured and severely bruised about the shoulders and limbs. She will recover.

FEWER STEEL PENS.

According to a reliable New York dealer only half the number of steel pens were sold in 1899 that there were the year before. He attributes it to the growing popularity of typewriting machines.

"In the county register's office, New York," says this authority, "all the records were for years kept with pen and ink, but now the copyists employed there are compelled to work type writing machines. Deeds are copied into the record books with the aid of the typewriter, and the copyist of today has not the political sinecure he had a few years ago, when any schoolboy was competent to be a copyist in the register's office. Hundreds of boxes of steel pens were in use there in those days, but now they use only about 1 per cent. of the quantity formerly required.

"I would not be surprised if within the next few years several pen manufacturers gave up business. Few people know what a heap of bother and expense it is to make a pen. For instance, the steel is first rolled into big sheets and then cut into strips about three inches wide. These strips are annealed. In other words, they are softly heated to a red heat and permitted to cool very gradually, so that the brittleness is all removed and the steel is soft enough to be easily worked. Then the strips are again rolled to the required thinness, for as you know, the average steel pen is not thicker than a piece of letter paper.

"The blank pen is next cut out of the flat strip and the name of the maker stamped upon it. Then comes the molding process. The pen is put in a mold, which gives it grace and strength. The rounding enables the pen to hold the requisite ink and to distribute the ink gradually. That little hole which is cut near the end of the slit also helps to make the ink run properly and regulates the elasticity of the pen. Up to this time the metal is soft and lead-like. To make it brittle and springy it is tempered by being heated to a cherry color and then suddenly plunged into cold water. Then follow the slitting, polishing, pointing and finishing, all of which is done by expert workmen.

"But the price of pens has fallen greatly of late, ad, as I said before, with the advent of the new century there will pobably be fewer pens manufactured and more typewriters put to work."

The consumption of imported butter is increasing rapidly in Germany. It comes from Holland, Austria-Hungary and Russia.

HAIR-HEALTH

The sale of 3,000,000 bottles of this elegant hair dressing in the United States and Great Britain in 1899 proves it has surpassing merit and does all that is claimed.

HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH

has been a blessing to thousands who have become gray or bald. Hay's Hair-Health is a healthful hair food, restoring youthful color and beauty to gray and faded hair. Removes and prevents dandruff and stops falling and breaking of the hair. It is not a dye, and positively will not discolor the scalp, hands or clothing, and its use cannot be detected by your best friend.

Prevents hair falling after sea bathing or perspiration

KEEP LOOKING YOUNG.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED

to restore gray, white or faded hair to youthful color and life. Acts on the roots, giving them the required nourishment and positively produces luxuriant thick hair on bald heads.

"Not a Gray Hair Left,"

the testimony of hundreds using Hay's Hair-Health is a dainty, cleansing and a necessary adjunct to every toilet. It has healthful action on the roots of the hair, causing the hair to regain its original color, whether black, brown or golden.

One Bottle Does It. LARGE 50c. BOTTLES At Leading Druggists.

Free Soap Offer Good for 25c. cake HARFINA SOAP.

Cut out and sign this Coupon in five days and take it to any of the following druggists, and they will give you a large bottle of Hay's Hair-Health and a 25c. cake of Harfina Medicated Soap, the best soap you can use for Hair, Scalp, Complexion, Bath and Toilet, both for Fifty cents; regular retail price, 75 cents. Refuse the following druggists everywhere at their shops only, or by the LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, New York, either with or without soap, by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package on receipt of 60c. and this coupon.

GUARANTEE Any person purchasing Hay's Hair-Health anywhere in United States, who has not been benefited, may have his money back by addressing London Supply Co., 853 Broadway, New York. Remember the names, "Hay's Hair-Health" and "Harfina Soap." Refuse substitutes. Insist on having HAY'S.

Name,..............................

Address,..............................

Following druggists supply Hay's Hair-Health and Harfina Soap in their shops only:

DREIER BROS., Calhoun, cor. Columbia; MEYER BROS., 2 Keystone Block; RANKE & NUSSBAUM, 88 Calhoun St.; PELLENS & POLSTER, 91 Calhoun St.; NISWONGER, 18 Harrison St.; DETZER, 260 Calhoun St.; MERTZ & SON, 434 Calhoun St.; BEVERFORDEN, 286 Calhoun St.; WOODWORTH, Aveline House; SOMMERS, 35 Calhoun St.; RHOADS, Broadway, cor Washington; FOELLINGER, 114 Broadway; LOESCH, Barr, cor. Wayne; MOELLERING, Lafayette, cor. Lewis; WALTEMATH, Lewis, cor. Hanna.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

BRING A SOLDIER'S REMAINS

ELI LARIMORE, WHO LOST HIS LIFE IN PHILIPPINES.

Enlisted From Fort Wayne and Wife and Children Reside Here—Burial at Churubusco.

The body of Eli Larimore, who was drowned in the Pasig river, on the Island of Luzon, was shipped yesterday morning from San Francisco, where it arrived some time ago by transport, to Churubusco, where the remains will be interred.

Larimore was about thirty-six years old at the time of his death and he enlisted from this city a year ago last August, being a member of the last batch of recruits sent from here. While doing sentry duty on one of the Pasig bridges he accidentally fell into the river and was drowned before anything could be done to save him. The accident occurred one year ago January 1st.

Larimore leaves a wife and three children, Robert, Rolland and Lloyd, all of whom live in this city; his father, Thomas Larimore, and Thomas, James, L. E. and C. W. Larimore, brothers; Mrs. Kuntz, of the Randall farm, and Mrs. Geiseking, of 109 Brackenridge street, and Mrs. Carter, of Churubusco, sisters.

The interment will probably be at Eel River cemetery, near Churubusco, where his mother is buried, although no definite arrangements have been made.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in postage stamps and we w forward same by mail. Manufactured PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

MAKING PIANOS.

There are forty-eight different materials used in constructing a piano from no fewer than sixteen different countries, employing forty-five different hands.

COLOR AND MOISTURE.

A piece of red-painted board left out on a dewy night will be dry in the morning, while a board painted yellow, and laid beside it, will be soaking wet.

Men's and boys' pants discounted 10 per cent.

PATTERSON.

THIS NIGHT.

The Temple. Sublime Passion Play and Crucifixion. 10, 20 and 30 cents; ladies free.

Tomorrow (Sunday) night, children, 10 cents any part of the house; 20 and 30 cents to adults. Bring the family. Program starts at 8:30.

Men's and boys' sweaters discounted 10 per cent.

PATTERSON.

WANTED.

An enterprising man, with a small capital, to take hold of an established retail business. Rare chance for the right party. For particulars, call or address, J. B. Monning, Odd Fellows' Block, Fort Wayne. 9-12

FULL DRESS SUITS.

We have a sample line of H. S. & M. full dress suits from $25 to $40; also Tuxedo suits.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

U. S. Stamps with big bargains at the Boston store sale now.

17-Mon-Th-Sat&wtf

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

And coats are our specialty. Get our prices and examine our goods. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

Fancy vests discounted 50 per cent during our sale.

PATTERSON.

Say, you! There may be more attraction on East Main St. than you suppose. Look in at The Emporium windows, No. 19. The prices will convince you that the sale of forfeited Diamonds, Watches and valuables is in earnest. Unredeemed goods are always desirable, because we secure them at 1-3 value, which enables us to sell at 1-2 value, but in this sale we are saving to our customers about sixty per cent. 18t3

LOST.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook between Poplar and Fairfield on DeWald or Hoagland avenue; some papers, key and money. Return to 196 Fairfield avenue.

WANTED—Three or four good, live agents for a few days for local work; ladies or gentlemen; big pay. Call at once at 103 West Main street, room 1.

Sister: Read my free Offer

Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you decide to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense, and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

THROAT TROUBLES

Will be likely to increase with the coming of colder weather. If that cold starts up again you'd better not waste time. Use

WHITE PINE and TAR COMPOUND

It is always soothing and healing. After the first few doses that raspy feeling in the throat disappears. If you keep on taking the medicine your cough will be cured.

Sold only at

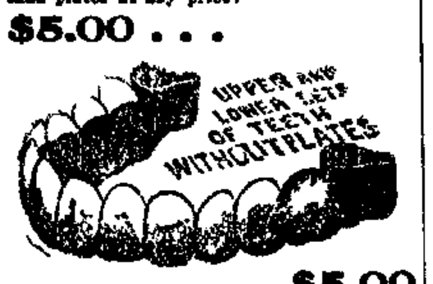
RANKE & NUSSBAUM,

88 Calhoun St. Pharmacists.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price?

$5.00 . . .


UPPER AND LOWER SETS OF TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

Room 7, Arcade.

BURKETT & BAKER.

Telephone 627.

Open evenings and Sundays.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.

Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 895.

Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

MONEY TO LOAN.

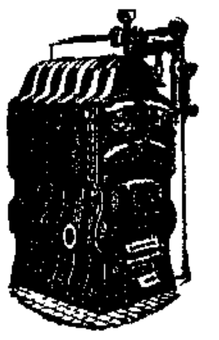
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2 (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.



Plumbing AND .... Gas Fitting

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis Street.

'Phone No. 526.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co,

PLUMBING,

STEAM AND

GAS FITTING,

ELECTRIC WIRING.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 124 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 807.

CALL ON US.

Best City Flour, $1.00 large sack.

New Raisins, 8c lb.

Fresh Rolled Oats, 2 lbs for 5c.

Oil and Mustard Sardines, 5c can.

Large Lump Starch, 4c lb.

1-lb Package Bird Seed, 5c pack.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,

Phone 783. 287 E. Lewis St.

S. GANZER, Proprietor.

DR. P. WHITE.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Rooms 3 and 4.

Hours—8 to 12; 2 to 5. At Warsaw Saturdays

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence 55 Wayne Street.

FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally, once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan.

—AT—

FIVE PER CENT.

ON FARM OR CITY PROPERTY.

C. B. FITCH.

65 CLINTON STREET.

F. M. SMITH & CO..

ARE AGENTS FOR THE

Imperial Trouser Hanger.

Price 50 Cents.

Holds 4 pairs of Trousers or 4 Skirts.

No wardrobe complete without them.

Call and see them at

F. M. SMITH & CO.

22 CALHOUN ST.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH,

All the Latest Records.

Vocal and Instrumental

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE.

120 CALHOUN STREET.

COME IN AND HEAR

NEW FIRM.

J. K. McCRACKEN.

F. C. McCRACKEN.

J. K. McCRACKEN & SON,

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.

Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

A STATUE OF JENNY WADE.

The members of the Iowa Woman's Relief corps have undertaken to raise $800 with which to erect a monument to the memory of Jennie Wade, the young woman killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and one of the few women killed during the civil war. The reason the Iowa women have undertaken this task is because Mrs. George Wade McClellan, a sister of the dead girl, lives at Denison, Iowa, and is a leader in the work of the relief corps.

The story of Jennie Wade is an interesting one. She lived with her parents on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and when it was fought she was in her teens. The Wade home stood back a short distance from the union lines. When the battle began, Jennie drew water from a well with a windlass and carried it to the thirsty and wounded soldiers on the firing line. This she kept up till the firing ceased at night. The next morning, even before light, she was at her work, and continued it all day. On the morning of the third day a party of soldiers came to the house and asked for something to eat. Mrs. Wade made a fire and Jennie began preparations to bake some biscuits. When busy with her work in the kitchen a musket ball crashed through the door and, striking the girl, killed her instantly. The following day she was buried in a coffin made by a confederate officer who had been taken prisoner. The brick house occupied then by the Wades still stands, and the hole made by the bullet in the door is still seen.

PRISON FOR MICROBES.

New York's costliest small building will be the $20,000 laboratory, 26 by 50 feet, which the board of health is erecting for bacteriological experiments. It is to be a steel "bombproof," with solid asphalt walls.

THIS NIGHT.

The Temple. Sublime Passion Play and Crucifixion. 10, 20 and 30 cents; ladies free.

Tomorrow (Sunday) night, children, 10 cents any part of the house; 20 and 30 cents to adults. Bring the family. Program starts at 8:30.

LOCAL LINES.

Rev. M. L. Donahy, of Huntington, was in the city yesterday.

C. A. Hood transacted business in Columbia City yesterday.

Ed. C. Miller is confined to his home, suffering from a cold.

Judge R. S. Taylor is transacting business in Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. John Kapp is at Bluffton for an extended visit with friends.

John Lower, of Ionia, Mich., is the guest of his cousin, C. A. Hayes.

Judge and Mrs. W. J. Vesey are attending a flower show in Chicago.

Hon. R. B. Hanna has returned from a business visit at Indianapolis.

Dr. C. B. Stemen was called to Columbia City in consultation yesterday.

Rolland N. Uebelhoer has returned from a visit of two months in Chicago.

Miss Gertie Wagner, of Monroeville, is the guest of friends in the city.

Attorney Ronald Dawson is confined to his home with an attack of influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Smith, of Sioux City, are visiting H. J. Ash and family.

Mrs. Nellie Fee entertained a number of friends at a thimble party on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. C. B. Woodworth entertained the members of the Pivot Whist club yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Kover, of Bluffton, is in the city the guest of her daughter, Mrs. B. G. Fisher.

Dr. Miller, of Albion, who has been in Hope hospital for treatment, was able to return home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Meyers entertained a party of friends at progressive pedro Thursday evening.

Mrs. Frank Ribblet gave a house party this week in honor of her sister, Mrs. S. F. Marks, of Tidoute, Pa.

A meeting of the creditors of Frank Glaser will be held in the offices of Referee Chapin on February 2.

Rev. J. Fenwick Reed will occupy the pulpit at Wayne Street M. E. church tomorrow in the absence of Dr. Parr.

Mrs. F. W. Sihler entertained the members of the Sans Souci club last evening in honor of her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Fred Grime left today for a visit of several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. William Arantz, at Indianapolis.

Miss Minnie Katherine Riggs, visiting deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal church, is the guest of Miss Ethel Griswold.

The ladies of the Utile Dulci club entertained their husbands at dinner last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wilson.

Miss Jessie Williams, of Sodus, N Y., and Miss Katherine Geddes, of Salt Lake City, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dougall.

Miss Myrtle B. Mills, secretary of the Y. W. C. A., has returned from Baltimore, where she attended the wedding of a relative.

Edwin Keever has purchased a lot on Wells street from L. F. Curdes and will erect a residence for his occupancy this summer.

Mrs. D. H. Caldwell will entertain the members of the Current Literature club and their husbands at progressive pedro this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bechtol gave a card party Thursday evening in honor of Miss Russell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mrs. Bechtol's sister.

Mrs. Cothrell and granddaughter, Miss Florence Cothrell, of Indianapolis, who have been visiting friends in the city, returned home today.

Mrs. Zock, of Pierceton, who has been confined in Hope hospital for some time, recovering from an operation, has recovered and returned home.

The men clerks of the People's store tendered Simon Rosenthal a surprise party on Thursday evening. Cards and cigars helped to pass the evening pleasantly.

The entertainment to have been given by the Hazel sisters at the Scarlet school house Thursday evening was postponed until Monday evening on account of the illness of one of the sisters.

Rev. W. D. Parr, of Wayne Street M. E. church, will assist at the memorial service in honor of the late Prof. Ridpath, instructor at De Pauw university, which takes place tomorrow at the university.

Hubert and Elsie Brandenberg have been sent to the Indianapolis orphans' home by the board of children's guardians. Charles Brandenberg, of the same family, has been sent to the Allen county orphans' home.

Huntington Herald: "An effort is being made to send Vernie Kehler to the feeble minded institution at Fort Wayne. Kehler is posibly 14 years old and has, on several occasions been arrested on charges of larceny. He is said to be unaccountable for his doings in that he is of unsound mind. He was before 'Squire Hame yesterday afternoon on a charge of tapping the till at the grocery store of Thomas Annan, on Wesley street on the 11th inst., and was bound over to court in the sum of $50. The amount of money stolen was sixty cents."

Cures Asthma

Do you know what it is to have the asthma? Or have you ever seen one suffer with it? The hard struggle for air, the spasmodic breathing, the nights spent in the chair, all tell a story of terrible suffering.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

certainly cures asthma; also bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

NIGHT WAS A WILD ONE.

For hours during the early half of last night Fort Wayne was in the grasp of a howling storm of wind that tossed and tumbled the falling snow with vehement fury. The storm broke over the city shortly after 6 o'clock, following an almost ideal winter day, and it came as an unmeasured surprise. There was little damage done, and while the storm interfered somewhat with street car traffic it did not seriously cripple the service.

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAM.

On Sunday morning at 10:45 the Women's Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church will have a special praise and thanksgiving service, at which the choir will render special music. The program follows:

Organ voluntary — "Impromptu Pastoralle" ....Dudley Buck

Anthem—"Festival Te Deum".... .... Dudley Buck

Prayer ....

Hymn ....

Responsive reading ....

Anthem—"When the Lord Turned Again the Captivity of Zion"... ....Myles B. Foster

E. F. Yarnelle and choir.

Address...Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D.

Solo—"Christmas Herald" .... Whitney Coombs

Mrs. Wm. Miles, violin obligato, Miss Carlie Olds.

Duet—"Love Divine" ......Stainer

Mrs. Moffat and C. L. Olds.

Address ....Mrs. Keller

Hymn ....

Offertory—Selected .... Quartet

Prayer ....

Hymn ....

Benediction ....

PREPARATIONS ARE COMPLETE.

All arrangements are completed for the initiation and banquet to be given by the Knights of Columbus tomorrow in their hall. Fifty-nine candidates will be received into membership and after the ceremonies an elaborate banquet will be partaken of. Delegations from many cities will be present and several noted speakers will make addresses.

The automobile people will join hands with the bicycle interest in order to bring about good roads in the country.

GOVERNMENT LUNCHES.

Eminent Doctor Orders Grape-Nuts.

An old physician in Washington, D. C., comments on the general practice government employes have of taking with them for luncheon buttered rolls and a variety of non-nutritious articles of food, which they bolt down and go on with their work.

Ultimately dyspepsia and gastric troubles ensue and in all such cases where he has been called in for consultation the orders have been to abandon all sorts of food for the noon day lunch except Grape-Nuts, which is a ready-cooked, predigested food and a concentrated form of nourishment.

This is eaten with a little fresh milk or cream, which can be secured from the vendors who pass through the buildings during the noon hour. The doctor says: "For many reasons I would prefer not to have my name used publicly. Do not object to furnishing same to any honest inquirer. I have been prescribing Grape-Nuts in numerous cases for about a year and a half and am pleased to say my patients have reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the results. I am myself a strong believer in Grape-Nuts and shall continue to be so long as the preparation gives the results I have obtained thus far." The doctor's name can be had of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., Abstracters, 32 East Berry St.)

—City.—

Emma Lange to Chas. A. Wilding, pt. lot 2, Beck's Homestead add., for $450.

Anna B. Morris to Celestia Palmer, pt. Barnett's o. l. 4, for $450.

Barbara and H. R. Kretsinger to Della Triskett, lot 8, Fleming and Esmond's add., for $350.

Chas. A. and Pearl A. Wilding to Edwin M. and Nora Keever, lot 2, Beck's Homestead add., for $600.

—Country.—

Louisa and Mary J. Pepe to Alex L. Pepe, n. w. ¼, s. w. ¼, sec. 1, Washington tp., for $1,700.

WILL HOLD A FAIR.

The Olympia band held a business meeting last night and decided to hold a fair in the Tri-State building from the 6th to the 16th of February. The fair will be held in the rooms recently vacated by the Albanus carriage repository.

The finance committee of the city council met last night to pass on the comptroller's recommendation that the city invest some of its idle money in improvement bonds. The committee decided that the electric light fund could be so invested, but thought the sinking fund could not be used.

Dr. Bull's

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.

COUGH SYRUP

Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

IS SURE

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts

Architect J. F. Wing has returned from a business trip to Plymouth.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Think of buying a Stein Block suit for $9.60 when the cheapest suit made by Stein Block costs $11 at wholesale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Commence the new year by taking stock in the Allen County Loan and Savings Association. 5 per cent interest paid on all kinds of stock. 28-26t

For ball-bearing Roller Skates see the Randall Wheel Co. 15eod3t

KEEP WARM.

Every man and woman can do it by having their clothing made by G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry Street. 27-tf

U. S. Stamps give better premiums than ever. Best in the world. 17-Mon-Th-Sat&wtf

Smoking jackets go at half price at Patterson's.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath and gas. Inquire, 22 West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house, with modern improvements, at 272 W. Washington St. Inquire at 270 W. Washington St. 18-2t

FOR RENT—About February 10, two modern seven-room cottages, one-half block east of Reservoir park, on Creighton avenue. Inquire at 146 East DeWald street. 19-6t

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, for light housekeeping; all modern improvements; at 114 Clinton street; also one nice furnished room, with or without board. 16t6

FOR RENT—No. 224 West Creighton ave.; nice for small family; $10. Also No. 401 South Hanna St., 8 rooms and barn; reasonable. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank 7tf

FOR RENT—A store room; 40 Maumee Ave, which has been occupied continuously for ten years as a grocery; living rooms very convenient and a part of the building; rent reasonable. Inquire at 42 Maumee Ave. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. DeWald St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 33 St. Mary's Ave.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone 10tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne, d-wtf

WANTED.

WANTED—Washings to do at home; will call for and deliver same. At 155 Wallace. 19-tf

WANTED—Agent to travel on road; expenses advanced. Call at once at 208 Hanna St. 19t2

WANTED—A good, competent girl for general housework. Apply at 302 W. Washington. 4tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Elderly gentleman,$150,000, beautiful home, but lonely, will make home happiest place on earth to kind wife. "Bonafide," 1337 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies—To do crochet, battenberg and embroidery for us at their homes. Steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—A Free Mason, good talker; permanent position; $50 per month guaranteed and additional commission; state previous occupation. Address, Money, care Sentinel. 18t2

WANTED—Cylinder press feeders. Steady employment at $9 to $10 per week, with a bonus besides. Apply at once to W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond, Ind. 1-15 e o d 3t

WANTED—A manufacturer has a good proposition for a man who can invest $3,000; established business; staple article. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Young man over 21 to travel, advertise and collect; good salary and all expenses to begin; position permanent; advancement if satisfactory. Addressed envelope for particulars. F. Gillis, Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Engineers, firemen, machinists and electricians; new 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by examining board of engineers; sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, publisher, St. Louis, Mo. d29-j5-12-19-26-f2-9

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, removed to 39 W. Washington St.; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have housekeeper, good reference. 16-tf

WANTED—A few more men who want to make some money; easy to handle; a good selling article; in Ohio and Indiana; big profits, exclusive territory given; man must have from $50 to $100; for particulars, call or address, G. W., 116 West Jefferson St., Fort Wayne. 18t2

WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old established house; salary $18 per week and expenses payable each week direct from headquarters; expense money advanced; position permanent; reference. Standard House, 304 Caxton Building, Chicago. j19-21-26-27

WANTED—Those who are sick and afflicted, discouraged and in dispair, to know that Nature's cure and self-use of our Oxyginating Instruments has cured hundreds of hopeless cases. Do not suffer. It is a pleasure for us to explain this treatment. Ring up 580 or 1463. Schmitz Block. C. W. Bussard, Manager.

WANTED—Coins, gold dollars, halves, quarters and $3 pieces, U. S. fractional currency, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c (paper); large U. S. cents and half cents; flying eagle cents 1856; rare old U. S. stamps. A good premium will be paid for any of these. Apply, Dr. J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., upstairs. 12-14 1mo

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room. 24 W. Berry St. 1-8-1m

FOR RENT—Eight-room cottage; modern improvements. Apply 147 W. Washington. 16-3t

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with privilege of bath, and board if desired, 15 Clay St., near Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Ninde block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington St. 6-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Feed store, horse, harness and wagon. Inquire at cor. Smith and Creighton ave. 19t3

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

FOR SALE—New, modern residence on West Washington boulevard, only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—160 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Rollend, Rural route No. 6, city. 1-15 2m d w

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell; it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, with barn, West Williams street; pavement paid; only $1,450. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I will sell the Updike residence, 46 Huestis avenue, for Ohio parties, regardless of value. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-one acre farm, suitable for dairy, three miles s. w. of city, near McMaken farm; only $55 per acre. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—New 11 room, thoroughly modern residence, on West Main St., first block east of bridge; will go at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and top buggy; horse seven years old, good driver and safe; outfit in good condition; will sell for $100; worth more money. Call at 415 S. Calhoun street. 2-tf

FOR SALE—For the boys, about 75 hand sleds, worth 25c, we will sell for 10c; also ask for a pair of those heavy soled shoes for winter wars, at Libbing & Co.'s 39 East Main street.

FOR SALE—Good 7 room house, with lot 36x149 feet; one block west of Calhoun, between Berry and Brackenridge; $2,600. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Bargains—3½ acres, 9 room house, fine location, near city; will take city property in part payment. Vacant and improved property in all parts of the city; some good bargains. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-1m

FOR SALE—A first-class brick house on Baker street; must be sold. Also two good seven-room houses on Walton Ave. These houses are new. Well sell on part payment down; balance monthly payments. Who wants a fine lot on W. Wayne St? Will build for you on these lots. Come and see me and find out particulars. L. F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block. 1-3-tf

FOR SALE—Or trade—Land for good city property. One 500 acre tract, good buildings; one 262 acre tract, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, without buildings; one fine 40 acre tract, prepared for 2,000 chickens, and plenty of good buildings; 280 acre tract, with good buildings on; one 3 acre tract, good buildings; one brick hotel of 24 rooms, at Avilla, Ind. All in Allen county, Ind. For further particulars, call on R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., Fort Wayne. 6-26-d&w-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Disease of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.

'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

LOST.

LOST—Pocketbook; contents, riding-bow glasses, door key and papers, no good to anyone but the owner, who will be very grateful for its return to this office.

LOST—Thursday afternoon between New Aveline hotel and postoffice, lady's gold nose glasses, with chain attached. Reward for their return to Guy J. Gilbert, registry department, postoffice. 18t2

LOST—Either on Belt line car from corner Broadway and Creighton ave. and Berry and Calhoun Sts., or on Berry to Lafayette St., an enameled pin, with diamond in center. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. 19t2

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copalba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MIDY

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Textile Workers—Regular meeting of No. 226 at 32 Calhoun street.

Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters.

Evangelistic Services—At Bethany Presbyterian church, led by Rev. Frank Miller, the "singing evangelist."

Masonic Temple—The Kline Cinematograph showing "The Passion Play."

It must give the Hon. Gas Addicks many varieties of pain in many parts of his anatomy to behold the triumph of Quay and Clark, his late companions in ambition and in misery. The trouble with Addicks seems to be that too many fellows go to the Delaware legislature who don't need the money.

Probably a good way to stop hazing by the upper classmen of the West Point military academy would be to "run in" a batch of freshmen built on the lines of that one told of by one witness yesterday. The freshman licked five upper classmen in one day and in the course of a short time had polished off thirty. He then completed his course without being much bothered. The witness could not recall the name of this Trojan, but if he can be found congress should order a medal struck for him.

There died in London the other day a man named Sam Lewis. He was known personally to more titled and aristocratic persons in Great Britain and on the continent than perhaps any other man in Europe. His business brought him at different times face to face with most of them. He loaned them money. He was a usurer. For many years he squeezed them hard and when he died he left behind him a fortune estimated at $20,000,000. The will of Sam Lewis has been read and it discloses that for a usurer he was a pretty good kind of man. The bulk of his enormous estate he leaves to his wife, expressing a desire that she shall in her own name make certain stated gifts to charity, all of which aggregate some $4,000,000. This cannot itself make the business of usury more despectable, but it will cause the world to remember Sam Lewis as something more than a money-lender. Perhaps there was method not altogether sordid in his practice of usury. Possibly he believed that in wringing money from the nobility and aristocracy and keeping it for the poor he could give a better balance to things in general.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture at Washington, is undoubtedly in a position to know rather more than the average person about the extent to which food adulteration is carried on in this country. All of us are aware that adulterants are used extensively, yet the belief is quite general that the evil is not so serious as it was a few years ago. This belief, however, is decidedly wrong, as Professor Wiley testified when he read a paper on the subject Wednesday night before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in New York. Indeed, it was his contention, fortified by facts, that the adulteration of food with chemicals has never been more largely practiced and was never more dangerous to public health than at the present time.

Several bills are pending in congress which call for a system of thorough chemical examination of food products and also for the true labeling of adulterated foods offered for sale. The trouble is, however, that such bills are introduced at every session and that generally congress does not care enough about public health to treat the subject seriously. Congress has passed anti-filled cheese and anti-oleomargarine laws, but such measures have been in the interest of farmers and dairymen and the consumers have been given very little consideration in connection therewith. Yet there is really more need of a general law that will effectually put a stop to food adulteration by compelling honest labeling than there ever was for any law directed against a single product. Congress has many important matters to attend to at present, but few of them are of greater importance to the general public than this question of pure foods.

NO SLEEP FOR THREE MONTHS.

One Cause of Sleeplessness That Can be Overcome.

Mr. Wm. Handschu, of 40th street, Cotton Alley, Pittsburg, Pa., expresses himself as follows regarding the new remedy for that common and obstinate disease, piles: "I take pleasure in stating that I was so afflicted with piles that for three months I got no regular sleep; I became completely prostrated; the doctors did me no good; my brother told me of the new remedy for piles, the Pyramid Pile Cure; I purchased of my druggist three fifty-cent boxes and they completely cured me. I am once more at work and but for this excellent remedy I would be on my back. I take great pleasure in writing this letter, because so many people are sufferers from this trouble who, like myself, did not know where to look for a permanent, safe, reliable cure."

Experience with the Pyramid Pile Cure for the past three years has demonstrated to the medical profession, as well as to thousands of sufferers from piles, that it is the safest and most effectual pile cure ever offered to the public, containing no opiates or poisons of any kind, painless and convenient to handle, and being sold by druggists at 50c and $1.00 per box, is within the reach of every sufferer.

Very often two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that had not yielded to other remedies for years.

There is scarcely a disease more aggravating and obstinate to cure than the various forms of piles, and it is a common practice to use ointments, salves and similar preparations containing dangerous poisons to remove the trouble. The Pyramid has superseded all of these ineffectual remedies and no one suffering with any rectal trouble will make any mistake in giving the Pyramid a trial.

If in doubt as to the nature of your trouble send to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for a valuable book on piles, describing all forms of the disease and describing the method of cure.

Any druggist can furnish the Pyramid Pile Cure, as it is the best known and most popular remedy for piles, and if you ask him he can doubtless refer you to many people in your own vicinity who have been curd completely by it.

PENSION PAPERS BURNED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—More than 8,000 pension claims in the office of Milo B. Stevens & Co. were destroyed in the fire last night. Many of the papers were to be used as evidence in attempting to secure favorable action by the pension office on claims, and cannot be replaced. In addition to the pension claims there were destroyed thousands of claims pending before the treasury department and patent office. In these the loss will fall upon the claimants.

When the waters are to be disturbed England is doing her share of the splashing. In a year 40,000 vessels enter Chinese ports and 20,000 of them are British.

Hats and caps discounted 10 per cent at Patterson's.

EYES OF ROYALTY

HAVE BEEN PUT INTO REPAIR BY A SPECIALIST.

SPECTACLES FOR THE QUEEN

BRITISH NOBILITY RUSHES TO SEE DOCTOR.

REFORMS IN BRITISH ARMY

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SAM LEWIS.

London, Jan. 19.—Royalty has been having its eyes overhauled. For that important duty a celebrated occulist, Prof. Hermann Pagenstretcher, M. D., director of the Opthalmic hospital at Wiesbaden, was summoned to London Wednesday. He went to Osborne to examine the eyes of the queen. A lengthy interview resulted, in which the specialist is understood to have given her majesty new instructions in addition to glasses with the object of preserving her failing sight, though it is said he found only a slight deterioriation of vision since his last examination.

Thence Professor Pagenstrecher went to Marlborough house, where the prince of Wales underwent the ordeal of submitting his lately adopted eyeglasses to the criticism of the great professor. It was only to the queen and the prince of Wales that Professor Pagenstrecher would consent to go. All the others had to come to him.

The duke of Cambridge and other notabilities flocked to his hotel humbly waiting in the corridor until Professor Pagenstrecher was ready to see them. In a few moments the duke of Cambridge was benefited so greatly that he went to his old cronies and insisted on their visiting the eye healer.

Following his advice they crowded to Professor Pagenstrecher Friday.

At last the specialist flew out of the hotel, declaring he would not see another soul that day, be he king or commoner.

The professor goes to the continent to inspect the eyes of the king of the Belgians, and before he returns to Weisbaden he will probably continue his journey to several other royal palaces.

ARMY REFORM.

British army reform, the Associated Press learns, will consist chiefly in an endeavor to improve the existing methods of general military training rather than in any attempt to eradicate individual defects.

Messrs. Wicks, president of the American Sheet Steel company, and Huber, of the Pittsburg Steel company, returned to New York this week after exhaustive tests of the English process of constructing steel tubes. These coming up to the requirements, negotiantions were closed for transferring the American patent rights of the Philadelphia combine, of which W. W. Gibbs is the moving spirit.

It is understood that the steel tube makers will not proceed with their $50,000,000 combine.

REMARKABLE LION FIGHT.

News of the most remarkable lion fight on record comes from a correspondent of the Associated Press in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Johnstone, a collector of customs in the employ of the Britsh chartered South Africa company, was out hunting and shot a buck. As the buck fell, from the long grass sprang out five lions, who commenced to eat the buck.

Mr. Johnstone, not to be robbed of his dinner, went into action with his magazine rifle and killed one lion and wounded another. The remaining three fled. The wounded lion, enraged, attacked the hunter, whose magazine was empty. He called for another gun, but his native followers had gone. The police with him fired a wild volley and retreated.

Mr. Johnstone, sought a near-by tree and was nearly out of reach when the lion caught him and pulled him down. Mr. Johnstone put his left arm down the lion's mouth and gave a sledge hammer blow with his right on the animal's head. Surprised at the resistance the lion relinquished his attack, dropping himself against the tree. Mr. Johnstone, in spite of his mauled arm, pulled out a cartridge, fired and took the lion right between the eyes, killing him. Three weeks later Mr. Johnstone died of blood poisoning from his mangled arm.

TWO NOTABLE DEATHS.

Death removed two remarkable personalities from the metropolis this week -the bishop of Pondon, Right Rev. Mandel Creighton, and the money lender, "Sam" Lewis, known far and wide for very differing qualities. Both possessed two things in common—humor and a broad insight into the affairs of men and the world.

Dr. Creighton had many attainments and was accounted one of the most erudite theological historians of the day. Yet none could roll a cigarette more deftly or retort more quickly in up-to-date slang. He wore his learning as lightly as a flower, but his addresses to the clergy were hardly ever equalled. In ruling his Episcopate during the troubleous times of the keen ritualistic controversy, he avoided stern legal measures, yet generally secured obedience to his will. He was an athlete in his youth and rowed in an Oxford eight, but he was more famous for his velveteen coat than for any achievements. Children adored him and London showed how greatly such an ideal bishop was appreciated by according him burial in St. Paul's Cathedral.

SAM LEWIS.

"Sam" Lewis' humor took a fanciful turn. Whenever he saw an opportunity to make life miserable for sprigs of the aristocracy he never missed it. Once able to taunt his victim he did not seem to care whether he got his money back or not.

Yet, a beggar never asked him for alms in the street without a substantial reply. He frequently said he had so much money that he scarcely knew what to do with it. The true character of the man is best judged by his enormous bequests to charity, which has not been equalled in the recent history of England. It seems that he devoted his life to robbing the nobility in order to enrich the poor.

Lewis lived in a gorgeous house in Grosvenor Square, where his wife entertained lavishly. His tight trousers, sporty clothes and immense diamonds gave him the appearance of a "flash" raining man.

SNEER AT DISPLAY.

The Vanderbilt-French nuptials have afforded several papers in London an opportunity to sneer at the display of wealth made upon that occasion. One paper says:

"Bad taste and want of breeding have their head in America, and their wealth flaunts itself with vulgar ostentation, to find a parallel for which we must go back to the worst period of the Roman empire. The latest example is the execrable taste of the marriage at Newport."

Another paper endeavors to draw a "deadly parallel" between the Vanderbilt and Rockefeller nuptials, by pointing out the simplicity of Mr. E. Parmlee Prentice, who is described as a struggling lawyer and Sunday school teacher.

Other English papers comment gravely on the American love of display.

SPAIN TO WORK COAL MINES.

Washington, Jan. 19.—As illustrating the effort now making by Spain to meet the prevailing high cost of coal by pushing the development of the native mines, Deputy Consul General Madden Summers at Barcelona has submitted to the state department a brief account of the proposed new railway from Saragossa to Utrela. Utrela lies about seventy miles south of the city of Saragossa in the hilly district of the province of Tarul. It has long been known for its collieries, but these, owing to lack of transportation—which made competition with Welsh coal impossible—have never been properly worked. The length of the proposed railroad will be about seventy-seven miles. Seventeen miles of the run will be through a very difficult region. The line will run through a tunnel and over three bridges, and there are to be ten stations on the line. It is intended to have the depot at Saragossa ,provided with every facility for loading and unloading.

DUKE DYING OF CANCER.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Duke de Broglie, it is announced, is dying from a cancer of the tongue.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

In Germany oysters cost 60 to 70 cents a dozen.

VIEWS OF THE COURT HOUSE

BEING COPIED BY AN EMINENT SCENIC ARTIST.

Will be Used in Staging an Eastern Theatrical Production—Dr. Worch Interested.

Many of the architectural beauties of the Allen county court house, both exterior and interior, are being utilized by an eminent eastern scenic artist in producing scenery designed for the presentation of a drama now in the hands of the playwright.

At the head of the enterprise is J. A. Reed, a prominent New York theatrical man, and with him is Dr. L. A. Worch, of this city. While at work upon the drama Mr. Reed visited Fort Wayne as the guest of Dr Worch and was so favorably impressed with the attractiveness of the court house that he at once employed a photographer to make a series of views of the interior of the building. These will be transferred to canvas to furnish stage setting for the drama and the play may be given a production in Fort Wayne some time during the coming year. For the present the projectors decline to go further into the details of their plans.

TAKES NAME OF WINNER.

Boston, Jan. 19.—The Lawson yacht advisory committee has decided to name the cup defender America, in commemoration of the original America, which won the cup. The decision will be presented to Mr. Lawson for his approval. Inasmuch as Mr. Lawson is understood to favor the name the Boston defender is as good as named.

MR. BERGHOFF'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Hugh G. Keegan, Chairman Republican County Committee, City.—Dear Sir: Not knowing the chairman of the republican city organization, I address myself to you as chairman of the republican county central committee.

The charter amendments have been introduced, and I understand from the republican press and your interviews that you propose to pass them without asking the consent of the people of this city. Claiming to have the power to do so, and relying on this power, you have been instrumental to have introduced laws which upon their face show that nothing but the most radical partisanship, and not one grain of sense of fairness or honor, are your primary motives. I do not deny your power to pass any laws you please, but I do believe the people of this city should at least have an opportunity to know what you intend to do, and in order to give you an equal chance to show your sincerity and defend your csition before 45,000 inhabitants of this city, I herewith challenge any respectable republican of Allen county (the Honorable Robert Hanna, your leader, preferred) to meet me in a joint discussion within the next eight or ten days on the proposition, "Should the Présent Charter Amendments Be Passed?" and local self-government turned over to partisan state government. I reserve the negative. If you accept this challenge name your man who is to meet me, and details for debate and place of meeting will be arranged at once. Don't be a coward.

Henry C. Berghoff.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 19, 1901.

COURT TO SUPERVISE.

London, Jan., 19.—The petition recently presented for the compulsory winding up of the affairs of the London and Globe Finance corporation, limited, has been withdrawn and the court has ordered the voluntary winding up of the company's affairs to proceed under the supervision of the court.

THIS NIGHT.

The Temple. Sublime Passion Play and Crucifixion. 10, 20 and 30 cents; ladies free.

Tomorrow (Sunday) night, children, 10 cents any part of the house; 20 and 30 cents to adults. Bring the family. Program starts at 8:30.

Flannel night shirts discounted 10 per cent at Patterson's.

ADELE WILLIAMSON.

Nervous Prostration.

A Noted Boston Woman Describes its Symptoms and Terrors.—Two Severe Cases Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I am so nervous! no one ever suffered as I do! There isn't a well inch in my body. I honestly believe my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so, but I have no cough. I am so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion terribly, and palpitation of the heart; am losing flesh; and this headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I had hysterics.

"There is a weight in the lower part of my bowels, bearing down all the time, with pains in my groins and thighs—I can't sleep, walk, or sit, and blue—oh goodness! I am simply the most miserable of women."

This is a most vivid description of a woman suffering with nervous prostration, caused by inflammation or some other diseased condition of the womb.

No woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is no need of it. Read about Miss Williamson's case and how she was cured.

Two Bad Cases of Nervous Prostration Cured.

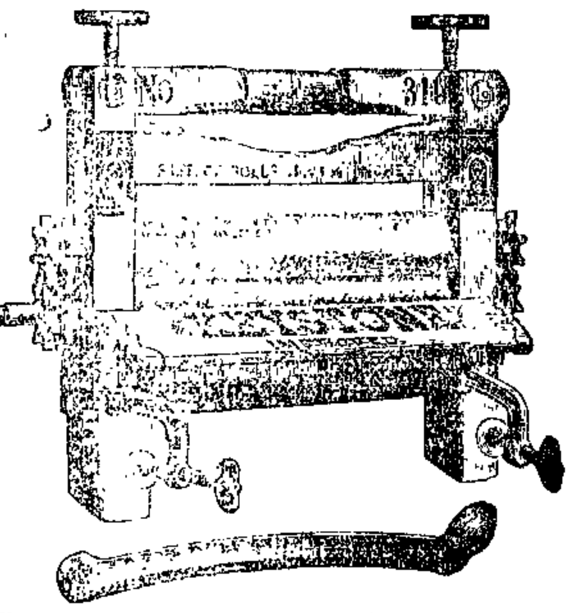
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM;—I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that life was a burden. I could not sleep at all, and was too weak to walk across the floor. My heart was affected so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."

MISS ADELE WILLIAMSON,
196 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

"I had nervous prostration terribly, caused by female weakness. I suffered everything; was unable to eat, sleep, or work. After a while I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I really began to improve on taking the first bottle. I continued to take the medicine, and am now better in every way, and feel like a different person. I am simply a well woman."

MRS. DELLA KEISER,
Marienville, Pa.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.



YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING

For a first-class Wringer at a moderate price. Here it is. The KEYSTONE Wringer, with three year guaranteed rolls, is the greatest Wringer bargain ever offered.

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, 38 AND 40 E. COLUMBIA ST.

BRAKES WOULD NOT WORK.

New Castle, Pa., Jan. 19.—The failure of the brakes to work caused a traction car to run wild on the Pittsburg street hill today. It left the track and dashed into the city hall tearing out an entire corner. John Hoke, the motorman; Stephen Allen, Lewis McCurdy and a man named Mitchell were seriously injured. Several of the passengers were cut and bruised, but had no bones broken. It is thought that two of the seriously injured will die.

Fancy vests go at half price at Patterson's.

Times have not been prosperous in British Guinea and as a consequence there is an epidemic of divorces.

PICKARD BROS'. RED TAG SALE
IS STILL ON. NEW GOODS ADDED DAILY
..Furniture About One-Half Price..

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

IS FLEMING'S SEAT

THE COMMITTEE DECIDES IN HIS FAVOR.

WILL SO REPORT TO SENATE

CASE WILL BE SETTLED BY MONDAY.

ARGUMENTS OF ATTORNEYS

A HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY SEATORSHIPS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—Stephen B. Fleming, of Fort Wayne, will in all probability be seated to represent the Allen-Adams senatorial district, the seat claimed by Senator W. C. Ryan, of Fort Wayne. The senate committee on elections' report recommending this is likely to be concurred in Monday by the senate.

The senate committee on elections yesterday afternoon decided unanimously to recommend that Stephen B. Fleming be seated as the senator from Allen and Adams counties in place of Senator Ryan, who claims the seat as a hold-over.

The decision carries with it the idea that Senator Kell is a hold-over senator from Allen county, and he will not have to be sworn in again. The committee will make its report to the senate Monday morning. Senator Ryan will not allow himself to be deprived of his seat without making an effort to save it and will take the floor to explain his case to the senate. There seems to be little doubt, however, that the report will be adopted and that Mr. Fleming will be seated.

ARGUMENTS ARE MADE.

The committee heard the arguments of the attorneys yesterday morning and met again in the afternoon to discuss the contest, when it was found that the members were all of one mind. No report was prepared yesterday, but this will be done before Monday.

Judge Hackney argued the case before the committee yesterday morning for Mr. Fleming. The only question to be presented, he said, was whether Senator Ryan was Senator Bobilya's successor, which he argued he was. In that event his term would have expired after the last session.

By the apportionment law of 1897 he said Senator Bobilya became the representative of the new district of Allen and Adams as residing in Allen county, which formed the nucleus of the new district, and because he could not be legislated out of office.

Under Senator Ryan's contention he said there would have been fifty-one senators in 1897 if neither Ellison nor Bobilya had resigned and this would have occurred again in 1899, which would be a violation of the constitution.

The senate journal offered by Senator Ryan, in which he is recorded as having been sworn in for four years did not amount to much in evidence, he said. For a court judgment to be effective it should be shown that there was some cause in controversy, in which the court wished to record itself. The senate journal should be viewed in the same light, whereas in the present case the oath had been administered to Senator Ryan before that body had even been organized. A claim must be very shallow, he said, where it was based on whether a senator stood up with one or another group to be sworn in.

MR. NEWBY FOR MR. RYAN.

Mr. Newby, for Senator Ryan, argued that Senator Bobilya had never represented Allen and Adams counties and could not do so because the people of Adams county never voted for him.

The apportionment act of 1897, he said, not only created new districts but abolished all old ones. It also took away from Senator Bobilya Whitley county, which he had formerly represented, but could not legislate him out of office. When Senator Ellison resigned Bobilya by operation of law became the representative of Allen county, and this left the new bill district of Allen and Adams counties to elect a representative, and Senator Ryan was chosen. The senate journal, he said, must be recognized by the committee in its entirety or else not at all.

The decision of the committee was not much of a surprise to Senator Ryan, who was prepared for it by the questions asked by the members, which showed clearly in which direction they were turning. He said last night he would present his case to the senate when the report is made. In case the senate decides against him he will withdraw quietly and leave the seat to Senator Fleming, between whom and himself the best of feeling has existed all the time.

ALLEN COUNTY SENATORS.

The history of the succession in the senatorial districts of which Allen county has been the nucleus and in which the Fleming-Ryan contest arose is an interesting one.

Allen county has always sent a democrat to the senate and all the joint senators in which it had a selection have also been democrats. The succession as traced by Hon. J. M. Barrett before the committee on elections Thursday is as follows:

Under the first apportionment after the adoption of the new constitution Allen and Adams counties formed a district, and Samuel L. Rugg was in 1854 elected to represent them in the senate. In 1857 Allen county was made a separate senatorial district and Allen Hamilton was chosen to represent it, he being sworn in at a special session in December, 1858. He served through the session of 1861. He was succeeded in 1863 by Senator Hoagland, who served only one term, and W. W. Carson was chosen as his successor, taking his seat in 1865. He served through 1869.

ANOTHER SENATOR IN 1867.

In 1867 Allen was given an additional senator jointly with Adams county and Senator Bird became the first senator from the district, taking his seat in 1869. The next year he was chosen from Allen county and represented that county four years. Judge J. K. Bobo was chosen his successor from Allen and Adams counties and served but the unexpired term.

The seat of Senator Bird as senator from Allen was contested in 1871 by John Sarnighausen, but he was given the place by the senate. Mr. Sarnighausen was the next year elected joint senator from Allen and Adams to succeed Judge Bobo. Sarnighausen was a hold-over in the assembly of 1875, and Senator R. C. Bell was chosen from Allen to succeed Senator Bird. The state was redistricted that year and Allen, Adams and Wells were made one district. Senator Sarnighausen was chosen to represent this new district in 1877 and Senator Bell was the hold-over from Allen. He was succeeded in 1879 by Thomas J. Foster.

DISTRICT CHANGED IN 1879.

The district was changed in 1879 and Allen and Whitley counties were given a joint senator, R. C. Bell being selected to represent them in 1881. He held over in 1883, and L. S. Null was elected senator from Allen for the same year. In 1885 Eli W. Brown became senator from Allen and Whitley, and Null held over from Allen.

Senator Brown served through only one session and I. E. McDonald was chosen to fill out his unexpired term, serving in the legislature of 1887. Mr. Barrett himself was chosen to the same legislature from Allen county and in 1889 Fred J. Hayden was chosen to represent Allen and Whitley. In 1892 the joint district chose Senator Bird to represent it, which he did in the legislature of 1893 and 1895. Senator Barrett was succeeded in 1891 by Joseph D. Morgan from Allen, and in 1895 Senator Ellison took his seat to represent that county. Senator Bird was succeeded as the senator from Allen and Whitley in 1897 by Senator Bobilya. He resigned after the first session to become auditor of Allen county. Senator Kell succeeded Senator Ellison in the legislature of 1899 and is still in the senate, whether as a hold-over or a new senator that body is yet to decide.

CHANGE MADE IN 1897.

The legislature of 1897 again changed the district, throwing Allen and Adams counties together, and it is this district that Mr. Fleming claims to represent. Senator Ryan was elected after the resignation of Senator Bobilya in 1899, as he claims, from the new district of Allen and Adams, which would give him two more years to serve. Mr. Fleming's contention, however, is that he was chosen as the successor of Senator Bobilya and as such that his term expired in 1899, when Senator Bobilya would have gone out of office had he not resigned.

van Houten's Cocoa

is of Unequalled Value as a Household Beverage. Economical, Easy to make—Easy to Digest. Exquisite Flavor.

Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

A RECEIVER IS ASKED FOR

AUDITOR IS TRYING TO GIVE PROTECTION TO A LOAN.

Wants Receiver for Real Estate and Injunction to Prevent the Sale of Timber.

A suit was filed in the superior court shortly before noon today of the state ex rel William Meyer, jr., auditor of Allen county, vs. John Bailey, Samuel Vanzile et al., for the appointment of a receiver and injunction. The restraining order was issued immediately. The case is one in which Bailey et al borrowed $2,000 from the school fund, giving a mortgage on real estate as security. Having defaulted the interest the mortgage was foreclosed, but the defendants, who are alleged to be utterly insolvent, have continued in possession and are employing their time in cutting and selling the timber from the tract, hence the suit.

A SENSATIONAL SUIT.

Pearl Moore, by her next friend, William Ferris, has commenced suit against Joseph Horstman for seduction, breach of promise and $1,000 damages. She alleges that the defendant accomplished her ruin under promise of marriage, for which she demands $500, and further that afterwards he repeatedly agreed to marry her; that she has at any time been willing to marry the defendant, but that he refuses, for which she asks an additional $500. The Emricks are plaintiff's attorneys.

Bayless Swift has commenced suit against B. J. Ellert and Peter Noll on a note; demand $100.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Morton, the man held charged with complicity in the Heersche saloon robbery last summer, will be tried immediately upon the opening of the February term of the circuit court. His is the only criminal case now left over on the criminal docket, excepting, of course, the cases developed today.

Isaac Wolverton sues J. C. Peters for breach of contract and demands $650 damages. H. C. Hanna and C. Holder appear for the plaintiff.

Miner yesterday photographed the judge, jury and bailiffs of the circuit court, they being the officials of the first term of court held in the new court house.

The county commissioners this morning received a proposition from the Southwestern Railway company for building a bridge across the St. Mary's river at Riedmiller's, which was accepted.. The company agrees to build a twenty-four-foot span, iron bridge, about 170 feet long, make all the fillings and approaches and turn over the same absolutely to to the county, provided the county will build the abutments. The work will be commenced at once.

The will of Henry Culver, late of Jackson township, has been probated. He leaves his estate to his wife and children.

Waldberga Ulmer sues Christian W. Ulmer for divorce. Colerick & Thomas are her attorney.

BEFORE JUDGE AIKEN.

In the case of Voight vs. the city of Fort Wayne, an order was issued for the examination of the plaintiff in W. H. Shambaugh's office on January 21st.

In the suit of Casebeer vs. Banning, judgment for $90 and costs was rendered by agreement for the plaintiff.

In the case of Pfeiffer vs. Ellert, set for Monday, Colerick & Thomas have entered appearance for the defendant.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mulcahy.—Funeral services of Richard Mulcahy will be held Monday morning at 8:15 from the residence, 58 Spy Run avenue, and at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral.

Henkenius.—Funeral services of Mrs. Ferdinand Henkenius will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, corner of St. Mary's avenue and Spring street, and at 9 o'clock from the Church of the Precious Blood.

Etzold.—Funeral services of Mrs. Fredericka Etzold will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 110 Webster street, and at 2 o'clock from Emmanuel's Lutheran church.

Laepple.—Funeral services of Mrs. Fredericka Laepple will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 17 Duryea street, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Lutheran church.

Etchey.—Funeral services of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Etchey will be held Sunday afternoon at 12:30 from the residence, 3 Elmwood avenue, and at 1 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church.

Zollinger.—Funeral services of Eneda Zollinger will be held from the residence, 177 John street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JOHN W. KERN WILL COME.

Representative Louttit, who has returned from Indianapolis, says that he saw John W. Kern yesterday and that gentleman gave him his positive assurance that he would be in Fort Wayne to address the Jeffersonian club upon the occasion of their banquet in March. Hill, of New York, and Alschuler, of Illinois, who have also been invited, have not yet been heard from.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George S. Boak and Lettie H. Carlisle.

LOCAL LINES.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Call left today for their new home at Ottawa, O. They were accompanied by his sister, Miss Clara Call.

Miss Lillian France leaves Monday noon for Chicago after a two months' visit with friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Albert Rosenthal and two children have left for their home at Paducah, Ky., after a four weeks' visit with her brother, Mr. S. Minsky, of 336 East Wayne street.

The Social Circle of Westminster church will give a very humorous entertainment entitled "Country School at Blueberry Corners" on Friday evening, Jan. 25. The characters are all well taken and a large patronage is anticipated.

A RACE OF GIANTS.

Tilburon is an island in the Gulf of California. Until 1873, when Commander (now Admiral) George Dewey was sent there to make surveys, it was a region shrouded in mystery. During the greater part of the year it is resorted to by the Seri Indians, a race of giants who inhabit the adjacent mainland. They are reputed to be extremely suspicious and warlike, using poisoned arrows to oppose the landing of foreigners on their shores. Dewey received several visits from them. Although hostile at first, they became very friendly.

A monograph on the Seri Indians is soon to be published by the Bureau of Ethnology. It is from the pen of Prof. W. J. McGee, who himself led a government expedition into their country.

They are wonderful navigators, and have need to be, for between the island of Tilburon and the mainland is a narrow strait appropriately called Infiernillo by the early Spanish explorers. The waters of the gulf rush into this passage through a funnel-shaped bay, and the tides pour through it in such a manner as to make it one of the most tumultuous bits of sea in the world.

A safe crossing can be made only occasionally, the only boat suitable for the passage being the balsa, a native raftlike canoe constructed of long reeds bound together with string. In this primitive craft the Seri paddle fearlessly over the waters of the gulf in search of water fowl, for food, and of pelicans, which they hunt for their skins.

Raids on the pelicans are undertaken on a still evening, when there is no moon and the weather is not too stormy. The hunters set out at twilight, and when the island is reached balsas are left in charge of the women, while the warriors and larger boys rush upon the roosting birds and slaughter them with clubs. The skins of the pelicans are sewn together to make robes, from four to eight being required for one garment.

The Indians are said to have a curious way of making the pelicans catch fish for them. They tie a young or crippled bird to a shrub or stone, depending upon the compassion of its fellows to keep it from dying. In these circumstances the sympathetic pelicans bring the captive a plentiful supply of fish. At intervals a boy steals out and robs the bird's pouch of the store it contains.

The Seri are a wonderful people physically. They have fine chests, slender and sinewy limbs, and hands and feet of remarkable size. Of their luxuriant long hair, as well as of their superb figures, they are inordiantely proud.

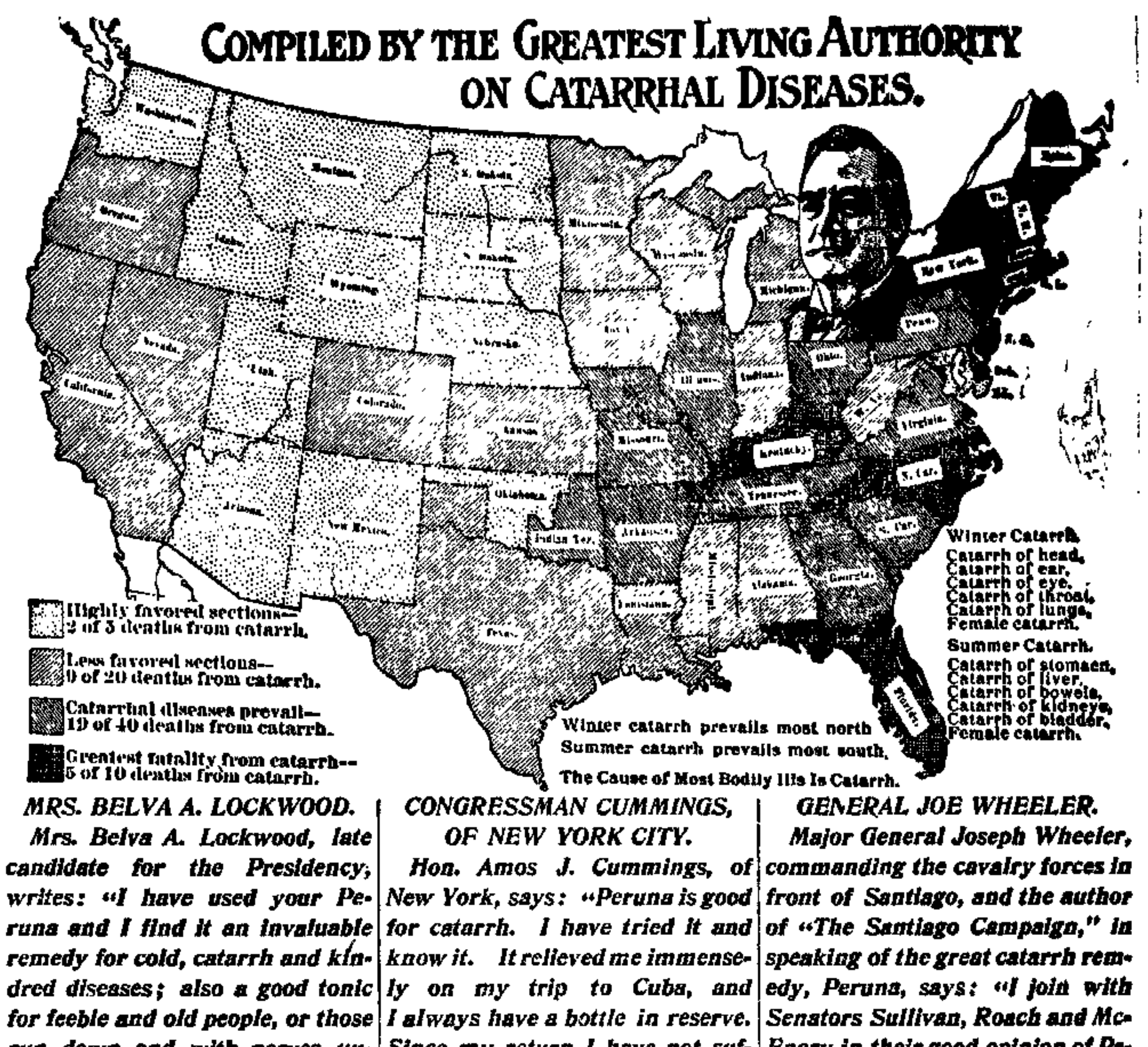
The name Seri signifies spry, and refers to the marvelous powers of these savages as runners. They are said to be the fleetest runners in the world, being able to overtake swift horses. They actually make a practice of running down jack rabbits and deer. The skin of their legs is more like that of a horse of camel than like that of a human being, so that they can run through thickets of thorny cactus that would be impenetrable to a white man.

The houses of the Seri are flimsy bowers of cacti and shrubbery, sometimes shingled rudely with turtle shells and sponges. The big sea turtles, besides replenishing the Seri larder and forming the house roof, provide receptacles for water, the material for many primitive implements, a cradle at the beginning of life and a coffin at the end.

The oldest bonnet was found upon an Egyptian mummy, that of a princess who was interred 2,000 years before Christ.

The U. S. Census Report of Catarrh.

COMPILED BY THE GREATEST LIVING AUTHORITY ON CATARRHAL DISEASES.



MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, late candidate for the Presidency, writes: "I have used your Peruna and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down and with nerves unstrung. I desire, also, to say that it has no evil effects." Mrs. Lockwood's residence is Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Hon. Amos J. Cummings, of New York, says: "Peruna is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but if I do I shall use Peruna again. Meantime you might send me another bottle."

GENERAL JOE WHEELER.

Major General Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry forces in front of Santiago, and the author of "The Santiago Campaign," in speaking of the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, says: "I join with Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna. It is recommended to me by those who have used it as an excellent tonic and particularly effective as a cure for catarrh."

Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean. More than one-half of the people are affected by it. Catarrh is a systemic disease. Peruna is a systemic remedy. Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free book.

LOCAL LINES.

Rev. George Lauer, of East Chicago, was a caller at the bishop's residence on Friday.

The regular meeting of the Relief Union will be held on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. A. F. Nees, of Lake Crystal, Minn., is the guest of relatives in the city for a few days.

There will be but one service at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday, commencing at 10:40 a. m.

The R. F. C. club will give a literary entertainment and smoker in the club rooms on Thursday evening.

H. S. Barnard has returned to Chicago after being called home on account of the dangerous illness of his mother.

The Bruederliche Unterstuetzungs Verein will hold their regular monthly meeting tomorrow evening in Harmony hall.

Norton Conover, foreman of The Sentinel's job department, today passed his fifty-fifth year. He worked as usual.

Rev. E. A. Hanley, of the University of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit at the First Baptist church at both services on Sunday.

Next Tuesday will be the eighth anniversary of the death of Bishop Dwenger and requiem high mass will be sung at the Cathedral.

Rev. J. H. Bathe has returned from Chicago, where he attended a meeting of the Koenig Medicine company, of which he is a director.

A chorus of forty voices will furnish music this evening at Bethany Presbyterian church, where Rev. Frank Miller, the singing evangelist, is conducting a series of meetings.

Mrs. Maria Patterson, of Massillon, Ohio, has returned to her home, after having stayed three weeks with her sister, Mrs. M. W. Barnard, who is very sick.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Order of the Eastern Star will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Frank E. Fox, 17 East Williams street, Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Dr. Milton Rosenthal, the president of the Isaac Knapp Dental coterie, will entertain the coterie this evening at a banquet in honor of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the club.

The Crescent Mandolin club gave a party last evening in the Mulqueen dancing academy, and a large number of young people enjoyed the hospitality of the club and spent a pleasant evening. Punch was served.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Mackintoshes discounted 10 per cent at Patterson's.

JUST FOR FUN.

Fancy vests at half price at Patterson's.

Hurrah! Fancy vests at half price during our sale.
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Compulsory education in New Zealand is considered a success.

ODD FURNITURE.

Perhaps the oddest suit of furniture in the world is owned by a certain hotel keeper. For many years he has made it his business to collect match boxes, of which he has now a collection of 4,000. He ordered a skilled cabinet maker to equip a room with furniture made of these boxes. The outfit consists of a writing table with smoking apparatus, a fire screen, a cabinet, a chair and other smaller articles.

A large wholesale stock of liquors belonging to a Kansas City firm was dumped into the gutter at Topeka, Kas., by the order of the police judge.

AND

The First Annual Clearance Sale of the
Wayne Dry Goods Co.
Goes Merrily On.

January has become the month that people wait for, look forward to as the time when they can buy goods cheap.

AND

they seem to have caught on to the idea that the WAYNE can AFFORD to sell GOOD goods cheaper than any other house in Fort Wayne.

AND

THEY - ARE - RIGHT.

We buy goods for CASH, AT BOTTOM PRICES. It is not necessary to enter into any argument to prove that we SELL them the same way. This i evident to them and they know why we can afford it.

Wayne
Dry Goods
Company...

CALHOUN STREET.

RURODE'S....

The People Appreciate

The Values We are Giving In Our

20th Century Sale. . . . . . .

Our counters are crowded daily with delighted buyers. Plenty of good things left. Fresh merchandise brought to the front from our immense reserve stock every day.

The Pith and Point. . . . . .

Of this business is to sell goods, but the selling must be right. Every article shown you must bear the stamp of honest value.

Every Dollar

That you spend at this store must be given its fullest purchasing power. Every article you buy must be right in price and give satisfaction. Should anything occur at any time that is not entirely satisfactory, we will consider it a favor if you will let us know about it.

THE......

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER.

Office and Residence

63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.

CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:

Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2nd Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, ecretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster,
Charles S. Bash,
George W. Pixley,
William E. Mossman,
Henry C. Paul,
Charles A. Wilding,
Andrew E. Hoffman
John C. Peters,
William J. Vesey
Louis Fox,
John B. Reuss,
David Studebaker

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock
LOANS MONEY at Low Rates.
Is a friend to Rich and Poor.
Assets $600,000.

DRIVEN TO CRIME.

"Where do you spend Christmas this year, Billy?"

"Well, between my family and the church bazaars I'm afraid I'll spend it in jail."—Indianapolis Journal.

IT'S ABOUT THE FIGURE

That suits, and the suits about right for the figure.

$23.00

Pretty low, and they've moved right lively, too. Mautner will continue this offer for a time. Suits worth from $25 to $30 now going for $23.

Trouserings at $6.00 that are worth up to $8.00.

See our window display.

I. Mautner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms 650
Business Office 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Forecast for Indiana: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; warmer in north portions; southerly winds, increasing.

Mrs. Eva Stover Benton is slowly improving.

Attorney John W. Orndorff, of Churubusco, is in the city.

L. Holdemann, of Huntington, is among the arrivals at the New Aveline.

Miss Blanche VanTilberg entertained the Genesia club at her home last evening.

The City Anti-Cigarette league held a business meeting at the city hall this afternoon.

Mrs. Stier, mother of Henry Stier, of the People's Store, is very ill at her home, 106 Lafayette street.

Miss Louise Kern, of 6 Fox street, was given a delightful surprise by a number of her friends last evening in honor of her seventeenth birthday anniversary.

Miss Minnie Katherine Riggs, visiting deaconess of the M. E. church at Lima, Ohio, is visiting Miss Hazzard, the guest of Miss Ethel Griswold, of the south side.

Tomorrow morning the pastor of the Berry street M. E. church will use as his theme "A Great Mystery." Rev. T. Z. Davis, of Indianapolis, will preach in the evening.

Mrs. John Logan, of Texas, and Mrs. James Aikens, of Lafayette township, who are sisters, were the guests yesterday and last night of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Robertson, of 21 Pine street.

Frank B. Long, of Minneapolis, is in the city calling on old friends. Mr. Long was formerly agent for the Ebersole piano in this city and is now the representative of the Cable Piano company at Chicago.

E. E. Combs, of Illinois, district deputy for northern Indiana of the Modern Woodmen of America, in company with the examining physician, Dr. J. Nichols, of this city, has gone to Dunfee to organize a lodge of the order.

G. W. Beers returned last night from a business trip to New York. Within a few days Mr. Beers, who is chairman of the auditorium committee, will call that committee together to proceed with the organization and begin the active solicitation of funds.

Will Starke, day clerk at the Wayne hotel, entertained a large company of his friends last evening at his home, 45 Spy Run avenue, in honor of his birthday anniversary. The gathering was a merry one, and in the pedro games first prizes were won by Miss Edith Kraft and George Swain, while the consolation awards went to Miss Augusta Hessemeier and Theo. Kleinsorge. A dainty luncheon was served at midnight, and the occasion will long be remembered with pleasure.

OYSTERS, POULTRY, CELERY AND CRANBERRIES.

Fresh Drawn Turkeys, 10c lb.
Fresh Drawn Ducks, 10c lb.
Fresh Drawn Chickens, 9c lb.
California Celery, 7c stalk.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c qt.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

ELEKTRON HALL DANCE

Every Thursday and Saturday night. Golden Eagle orchestra. Prices, 10c and 15c. 15-16-17-19

The Royal Tyroleans who appear at the Temple Theater Tuesday, January 22, instead of January 27, as scheduled, consists of ten artists—all foreigners, and picked from two of the best specialty companies to be found abroad. They appear in their national costumes, and the Murzthalers as jodellers, are renowned. The Meier family excell as Alpine singers and instrumentalists, and come to us with the plaudits of delighted audiences—both in Europe and England. The instruments used by the company are little known here, and the glass euphonium produces sounds that fall so gently on the senses that one might believe they proceeded from etherealized bells. With original dances, yodels, mountain calls and quaint Tyrolese melodies, the program is so varied and unique that their chief charm lies in the execution of concerted pieces, and we hear excellent ensembles—vocal and instrumental. It all may be described as simply perfect.

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET
A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. d273m

Don't forget to order White Loaf Flour. 10t10

Patterson's sale draws like a magnet.

U. S. Stamps Ross' two stores.
17-Mon-Th-Sat&wtf

FOUND A BABE IN STAIRWAY

INFANT GIRL ABANDONED BY ITS MOTHER.

It Has Been Taken to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum—No Clue to the Mother.

About 7:30 this morning Martin Greven, living at 193 Calhoun street, upstairs, found a little girl baby snugly wrapped and tucked into a common market basket in the hallway leading to his apartments. The little one is apparently five to eight weeks old, was ordinarily dressed, has dark hair and blue eyes and appeared to be poorly nourished. Humane Officer Schlaudroff took charge of the infant, which on the recommendation of Father Guendling has been placed in St. Vincent's orphan asylum. From tracks in the snow leading to the stairway where the child was found it is supposed that it was deposited there by a woman. A woman was observed going north on Calhoun street, carrying a bundle, about forty minutes before the discovery was made, which leads the officers to believe that it was left by some one who had just arrived on the 6:30 train.

POLICE NOTES.

The police last evening dispersed a lot of small boys who were snowballing the Methodist church in Bloomingdale.

The night clerk at the English Kitchen fell asleep on duty last night between 2 and 3 o'clock and thinks that during his nap somebody touched the money drawer for some loose change.

Charles Clancey was arrested at the Randall hotel last night for drunkenness. Charles thought it was a very good joke and laughed immoderately when he admitted that he had been drunk. The mayor sent him over for eleven days, which did not spoil the joke a particle in Clancey's estimation.

An affidavit was filed against Harvey Wilkens this morning, charged with stealing a watch from Charles McIntosh on Wednesday night. Wilkens was arrested that night for drunkenness and is now in jail.

Superintendent Gorsline is in receipt of a letter from C. B. Dillingham, manager of Julia Marlowe, in which he says that L. S. Scheerke, who was mixed up in a check racket here a week ago, and who represented himself as the advance agent of Julia Marlowe, is a fraud. He says he never heard of Scheerke and has no advance agent anywhere. Scheerke, it will be remembered, got away, as there was no real charge to hold him on.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

SHAYNES,

THE GREATEST FUR HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY,

WILL HAVE A CLEARANCE SALE AT OUR STORE MONDAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 21 AND 22.

Any lady wanting a nice Fur Coat, Cape, Scarf, Storm Collar, Muff, etc., in Seal, Otter, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Krimmer, Mink, Sable, Fox or any kind of reliable fur, should take advantage of sale.

WOLF & DESSAUER,
70 and 72 Calhoun Street.

THIS NIGHT.

The Temple, Sublime Passion Play and Crucifixion. 10, 20 and 30 cents; ladies free.

Tomorrow (Sunday) night, children, 10 cents any part of the house; 20 and 30 cents to adults. Bring the family. Program starts at 8:30.

FULL DRESS SUITS.

We have a sample line of H. S. & M. full dress suits from $25 to $40; also Tuxedo suits.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

TEMPLE THEATRE

WOMAN'S CLUB LEAGUE COURSE.

Jan. 22---TUESDAY---Jan. 22

TYROLEAN CONCERT CO. . . .

Tickets for rest of season $1.00 for first floor, 75 cents in balcony. Single Admission, 50 and 35 cents.

A STITCH IN THE BACK.

MANY FORT WAYNE PEOPLE HAVE IT.

Kidneys are sick. Can't do their work. Can't take the poisons out of the blood.

Neglect means backache, lame back, urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's Disease.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

cure every form of kidney ill. Fort Wayne people say so—people who have been cured—your own neighbors—here's proof:

Ex-Policeman J. Patton, of 180 Ewing street, says: "I had kidney complaint for four or five years. The kidney secretions were discolored and I had much annoyance from their too frequent action. If I stooped and straightened everything whirled about me, and I was almost blind. Whenever I tried to work a little in my garden or stood in a stooping position my back ached terribly, and I had to place my hand where the pain was worst, my back feeling perfectly numb. I became so bad that I could not do much of anything and, though I tried a number of kidney remedies, none of them helped me. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, procured them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and they relieved me right from the start. I took two boxes. The difficulty with the kidney secretion disappeared as well as the dizziness and I could work in my garden all day and never feel my back ache any more than a man who has never had kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale at all Drug Stores----50 cents a box. Foster-Millburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Constable McDaniels yesterday arrested George Kerns, of Roanoke, for wife desertion, and Justice Huser last evening sent him to jail for eleven days. When the officer was coming to the city with his prisoner he passed his wife's residence and was told that his little girl was lying in the house very sick. The constable asked him whether he wanted to go in to see her for a minute. "No," he responded with an oath, "what do I want to see her for?" The family is absolutely destitute.

The commission of lunacy to inquire into the case of John Clark will hold its session this afternoon.

Justice France this morning fined Theodore Ebert $5 and costs for hunting on the premises of Emil Snitzsch without permission.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail. and at ny time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Add. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

THIS IS THE WAY.

For the next few weeks:
$20 suits or overcoat, $10.
$15 " " " $12.
$10 " " " $ 8.
$ 5 " " " $ 4.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

CHANGE IN DATE.

The next entertainment of Woman's Club League will be January 22, instead of January 21, as announced on tickets. Tyrolean Concert Co. the attraction.

Season tickets for the rest of the course, $1.00 down stairs; 50c in balcony; single admission, 50c and 35c. 15eod3t

NEW DEPARTURE.

We have opened a retail market at the packing house and will have on sale everything in the fresh and smoked meat line.

14eod-tf BASH PACKING CO.

All men's and boys' fancy suits discounted 20 per cent during our sale which is now at full blast.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

The American Cereal company has been anxious to get into the cereal-specialty business for some time. Not long ago they made a direct offer of $1,500,000 for the Postum Cereal business, which was the third offer made.—Grocery World, of Philadelphia.

Trunks and traveling bags discounted 10 per cent. at Patterson's.

The cheapest and best work in repairing furs and making over garments at

MRS. J. IMLER'S,
No. 9 East Wayne St.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of J. A. Carey wish to thank their friends and neighbors for their kindness during the loss of husband and father; also the Pennsylvania shopmen for the respect shown to their late comrade.

MRS. MARY CAREY AND MRS. ED. CLAYTOR AND FAMILY.

Let Patterson order your full dress suit. Prices from $25 up. Call at the store and see sample suits.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

In Order to Retire from Business. . . . .

$30,000 Stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry

ALL TO BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF GOST

P. Scherzinger,

78 CALHOUN STREET.

....Beautiful Hair....

Any woman may have beautiful hair. If it is a trifle thin, we can help her with one of our Switches. There is more value to them than the mere intrinsic cost.

To reduce stock we will for the remainder of this month give a 20 per cent. discount on all Switches.

Now is your time to purchase.

New York Hair Bazaar,
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.

St. Louis has completed the world's fair fund of $5,000,000.

—THE—

Citizens Trust Company,

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits . . . .

One Dollar

—AND UP.—

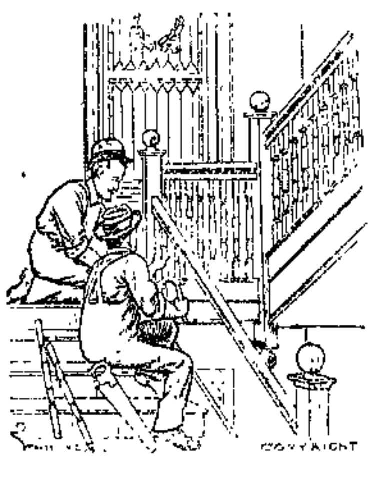
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

FOR SALE.

Stoves, from 75c up. Goods of all descriptions at your own prices. Come and convince yourself. At 23 W. Main.

GOLDSTINE'S PLACE.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.



UP-TO-DATE INTERIOR FINISH

For modern houses is made from the best oak, birch, ash and yellow pine, such as can be procured of the finest quality and best color, well seasoned and kiln dried, from our large and well assorted stock of lumber. We have everything in building lumber demanded by builders, which we are selling at prices that we won't allow anyone to beat.

Deither Lumber Co.,
44 East Superior St. and 100 Pearl.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

Shave Yourself, Do You?

Then you want one of our Torrey Razors. So perfectly tempered that they are always in order. A shave with one is a treat. We have razors —all kinds of razors. Good razors at 50 cents each. Not "half-dollar" razors by any means. A dollar will buy a reliable one. We advise you to try some of our famous Torrey brand.

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE
19 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS....
To All Want Advertisements
Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
...AND...
IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833.
FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LINCOLN AND REPORTERS

THE GREAT WAR PRESIDENT'S CAUTIOUS TALK WITH NEWSPAPER WORKERS.

An old newspaper man in this city recalled recently the following reminiscences of his experience in Washington during the war:

"My work was principally at the white house," said this gentleman, "and I had many opportunities for studying the character of the great 'war president.' While Mr. Lincoln was generally courteous to newspaper correspondents, I do not know that he gave to any of us entire confidence. Whenever he did impart any item of news, especially relating to events of the war, he was extremely cautious in his narrative, so that the exact facts might be stated to the public. As a case in point: On one occasion an important telegram was received at the war department announcing a great union victory, but for some reason unexplained at the time the secretary was not disposed to communicate the particulars. Failing thus to obtain the required amount of information at the war department, several of the correspondents, myself among the number, hastened to the white house in order to secure the facts from the president himself. The cabinet meeting had just adjourned and several of the members were leaving the president's room as we came in. We had no sooner sent in our cards to him than we heard him calling to us to 'Walk in, walk in;' and when we had done so, 'Take seats,' he added. Before we had time announce the object of our visit he remarked: 'I know what you have come for; you want to hear more about the good news. I know you do. You gentlemen are keen of scent and always wide awake.' One of us replied: 'You have hit the matter precisely, Mr. President; that's exactly what we want—the news.'

"Mr. Lincoln was more than ordinarily cheerful. As we had recently suffered a defeat in battle, this latest intelligence of which he was in possession, evidently gave him much comfort. He was happy. Leaning back in his chair and stretching his legs on the table, he took up a small piece of paper memoranda, saying at the same time: 'I've already told this story half a dozen times, but I'll tell it again, as you haven't heard it.' He then prefaced his narrative with a few explanatory remarks, in order that we might all clearly understand it. He next alluded to what the telegram said, and made his comments, being very careful in separating the announcement contained in the despatch from his own conclusions. We reporters, meanwhile, as is our custom, noted the words, and we got a thoroughly good 'story.' 'Gentlemen,' said the president, in conclusion, 'that's all there is about it.' One of us said, 'We shall be very happy, Mr. President, to give the good news that direction.' And, without any unnecessary delay the correspondents among us hastened to the telegraph office to flash over the wires the cheerful intelligence.

"At the time Vicksburg was invested, President Lincoln naturally felt intense interest in the situation. During both day and night he frequently visited the war department to hear the latest news, and to send questions, by telegraph, to the most accessible commander nearest to the scene of important operations. This seeking after information was the last thing he did before retiring to bed. I called on him, on one occasion, to ascertain the latest news concerning Vicksburg. 'I have nothing new,' said the president. 'I am much concerned about affairs; I can't sleep tonight without hearing something; come go with me to the war department, perhaps Stanton has something.' So we went there. We had no sooner ascended to the second story, than a messenger of the telegraph office in the building handed the president a despatch, dated from somewhere in the southwest, and reading as follows: 'A report has reached here that our troops at Vicksburg have been defeated, and our army dispersed.'

"Mr. Lincoln read the telegram by the very uncertain light in one of the corridors of the building. He was extremely nervous; his hands and legs shook violently; his face, as I could see, was ghastly. He again read the telegram, to fully satisfy himself of its purport. Turning to me he repeated in faltering accents, the substance of the telegram: 'Bad news, bad news,' he added in evident distress, articulating slowly and with mournful emphasis.

"Then he said very earnestly: 'Don't say anything about this—don't mention it.' 'Mr. President,' I replied, 'allow me to say one word.' 'Well, sir.' 'The dispatch you have received mentions that the communication of disaster is founded on mere report. It does not come from an army officer, or from any known responsible party. It is given as rumor; probably uttered by some deserter as an excuse for leaving the field. At all events, the story lacks confirmation, and please believe, as we all know from observation, if not from experience, that more than one-half of war rumors are false. And so it may be in this particular case.' I could see that these remarks had something of their intended effect, but Mr. Lincoln only repeated, 'But don't say anything about this.' He was evidently unwilling that such disheartening information should get into print. The portion of the department building where this little episode occurred was not far from Secretary Stanton's room. I cannot say what took place at the ensuing conference, which was private, as I left the department. The news contained in the bogus dispatch, however, was soon effectually dispelled by the intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg and the complete triumph of the union arms.

"Mr. Lincoln was sometimes distrustful of newspaper people, as the following will show. He had written a political letter to a Springfield (Ill.) committee to be read at the meeting of the state convention. It was known that a copy of the letter was on its way to some other point, to be published when the original should be officially promulgated. The agent of the New York Associated Press in this city was instructed, if possible, to obtain a copy and forward duplicates by mail. The request was accordingly made of Mr. Lincoln. 'I can't do it,' he said, 'for I have found that documents given to the press in advance are always prematurely published.' It was interposed that the Associated Press had never thus promulgated documents before the proper time, and besides the desire was to avoid mistakes in telegraphing. 'I can't help that,' urged Mr. Lincoln. 'I have always found what I say to be true.' 'Well, Mr. President, it is your own property and you have a right to dispose of your letters as you choose.' Good day,' and with this the little army of newspaper men walked out. The next forenoon a second application was made, but with no better success. In the afternoon of the same day, however, I received a telegram from Philadelphia to the following effect: 'The Springfield letter of Mr. Lincoln appears in a New York afternoon paper—do you want it?' 'Yes,' I responded, 'send me all of it.' At night the entire letter was received in Washington over the wires, and the next morning appeared exclusively in one of the Washington papers—the paper, as it turned out, to which the president was in the habit of first directing his attention. It appeared as if coming from Chicago, but Mr. Lincoln had not noticed the date. He was sitting comfortably and calmly in his office, when he saw his letter in print, before it was read in the state convention. Rushing into the acting private secretary's office, he hastily and impatiently inquired how the agent got the copy of his letter. 'Who gave it to him?' etc. The questions were asked in such quick succession that the alarmed secretary could merely respond that he didn't know, but that he was certain the letter had not been obtained from him.

"Mr. Lincoln returned to his office, wondering how the thing got out. He afterward made inquiry and found that the premature publication was made by an enterprising editor, who spread it before his readers nearly a day in advance of its being read at the Springfield convention. The president was in that case the victim of misplaced confidence, for it was said a copy of the letter had been sent to an editorial friend, with injunctions not to be published until the proper time.

"The president after this acted throughout his administration on the fear that his annual messages might, if supplied to the press in advance, find their way into print before they had been submitted to congress, therefore they had to be telegraphed. And the private secretary would not give us copies for this purpose until he had delivered the manuscript documents to the senate and the clerk had commenced the reading of them."

NORDICA AN AMERICAN.

Owing to an alteration of name, some people are not aware that the United States gave birth to Mme. Nordica. Her proper name was Norton, and she was born in the state of Maine. Her first English appearance was at the Crystal Palace in 1877. The great singer's first husband was Mr. Gower, who, having invented a steering apparatus for balloons, started to cross the English channel to France. He was never heard of again, and in 1896 Mme. Nordica married Mr. Doeme.

CRADLE OF THE RACE

"My own view is that the cradle of the human race," writes Professor Waddington in the Nineteenth Century, "was probably the vast tract of unbroken land lying between the Ural mountains on the west and the Bering Straits, the Sea of Okhotsk and Manchuria on the east. It also is partly in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Wallace, who suggests that the birthplace of man was probably in Central Asia; but the region to which we refer most especially lies to the north of Central Asia. It is 3,000 miles across from the Ural mountains to Manchuria, and in so large a country the human race may have multiplied for centuries and have reached more than a million members before it spread to the other continents. This region is little known from a geological point of view, and may contain any number of human relics, fossils, flints, skeletons, etc., for anything that we know to the contrary. During the Eocene Epoch the climate and temperature would be similar to that of the south of France at the present time, and would not therefore be too hot to allow the race not only to exist, but also progress and improve. As its extreme northern boundary is close to the polar regions, in this respect it also meets the view of those who hold that the source of animated nature was located at the Poles and not at the Equator. Its propinquity to the Bering Straits, where there was probably at that time an isthmus joining the two continents, would enable the race to pass over into America, and would account for the fact that they were apparently in that country at an even earlier date than that at which they reach Western Europe. They would also at once spread into China; and we know from the unique and primeval character of the Chinese language that there is no older race on the earth than the Chinese, and that in China mankind may possibly have first learned to talk and develop the faculty of speech.

"In this vast region between Manchuria and the Ural mountains there are high tablelands and other districts that are comparatively destitute of trees, and it is not improbable that primitive man got separated from, or driven out of, the forest and was compelled to give up tree-climbing and to take to walking on these wild plateaus and prairies. After scrambling along on his 'back hands' or 'hind feet' for a long time the latter at length would develope the strength and form of the human foot, and would lose the shape and character peculiar to the ape. But this would not take place so long as he was living in woods and was accustomed to use his 'back hands' in clasping boughs and climbing trees to reach the fruit that grew thereon. It would not have taken place if his cradle had been a tropical forest.

"Almost opposite Manchuria lies the island where dwell the hairy Ainus, so graphically described by Mr. Landor. Is it possible, we would ask in conclusion, that these closely resemble our early ancestors, prehistoric man?"

ISLANDS THAT COME AND GO.

A mud island that lately appeared near the coast of German territory in Southwest Africa has been a subject of investigation. The island was visited on June 1, 2 and 4 last, but had disappeared on June 7, and soundings of six and seven fathoms were obtained on its site. Heavy rollers at the time of the island's appearance did much damage about Pelican Point, including the destruction of a large section of a new breakwater. The waters of Walfish bay were not affected, however, and it is pointed out that this is evidence against any theory of volcanic disturbance and that the mysterious island had an origin similar to the "mud lumps" that are known to rise in the Gulf of Mexico. Much sulphuretted hydrogen escaped from the mud, the odor persisting in the vicinity after the island had sunk.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Near the church of Plan-Couthy, in the Canton Valais, there has just been unearthed an ancient Roman villa in splendid preservation. The professional details of the building excite enthusiastic admiration among Swiss architects.

THE WIVES OF LONG AGO

Here Are Some Extracts From Rules That Were Published in 1819.

The following are some extracts from a set of "Rules to be Observed by Wives," printed in a number of the London Ladies' Magazine of 1819. They are comprehensive and deal with almost every emergency in married life:

"When a young gentleman makes you an offer to hold yourself flattered by his preference and proportionately grateful.

"If you accept him (which we will suppose, of course), study his temper and inclinations, that you may better accommodate your own to them.

"After marriage obey him cheerfully, even though you think him in error; it is better that he should do wrong in what he commands than that you should do wrong in objecting to it.

"If he flatters you, do not forget that it is but flattery; think lowly of yourself and highly of him, or at least make him believe so.

"Bear in mind continually that you are weak and dependent, and even if you are beautiful that it adds to your weakness and dependence.

"If you displease him, be the first to conciliate and to amend; there is no degradation in seeking peace or in showing that you love your husband better than your triumph.

"When you rise in the morning, resolve to be cheerful for the day; let your smiles dispel his frowns.

"Endeavor to save rather than to spend your husband's money; if his fortune be large, strive to preserve it; if small, to increase it.

"Be not importunate or obtrusive in your fondness, and choose proper occasions for your caresses, lest they prove wearisome.

"Your sex is most exposed to suffering, because it is always in dependence; be neither angry nor ashamed of this dependence on a husband, nor of any of those which are in the proper order of Providence.

"Finally, recollect always that God has made you subject to him, and that he is your natural guardian and protector; that you owe your husband not less honor than love and not less love than obedience."

In harmony with these "Rules to be Observed by Wives" are the terms of disapprobation in which a New York magazine of a few years later comments upon a scheme afoot in Boston for the establishment of a "Ladies' Reading Room."

"It is contemplated to establish a ladies' reading room in Boston. We shall not wish our brethren of 'Athens' joy or the success of the scheme. It has to us a most unfeminine and untoward aspect. What! remove our wives, mothers and sisters, even in the hours they devote to intellectual rereation, from their proper sphere and circle at home? What becomes, then, of the domestic duties and the endearing ties which bind our rougher sex to the fireside, lighted up more by the animated smiles of the beings which welcome us there than even the intense flames of the most brilliant Lehigh? Away with the thought! It is enough to dye the whole population blue."

HIS OPPORTUNITY.

"I wish I could think of some new and unusual Christmas present to surprise mamma with this year," said Miss De Muir, wrinkling her fair brow in deep perplexity.

"How do you think she'd like a son-in-law?" hoarsely whispered young Spoonamore, falling readily into the only line of thought that seemed to suggest itself.—Chicago Tribune.

TOLD IN WASHINGTON.

"Is the correspondent of that publication a well-informed man?"

"I should say so!" was the answer. "Half the time he's the only person in the world who knows whether what he tells is true or not."—Washington Star.

THE TODD FAMILY.

Our most up-to-date histories and encyclopaedias are silent on the subject of President Lincoln's wife's relations, the Todds. We all know that she was the daughter of Robert S. Todd, but few are aware that her three brothers and her sister were affiliated with the south during the civil war. Dr. Todd, a practicing physician of Barnwell, S. C., died about a month and a half ago, respected by all who knew his gentle character. I believe he was Mrs. Lincoln's second brother. Her sister was married to a Mr. Moore of Selma, Ala., and Mrs. Moore's daughters, nieces of the martyr president, presented a flag of their own handiwork to the Selma Guards on the eve of the departure for the scene of war.

Another of Mrs. Lincoln's brothers was aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gen. Sam Jones, a noted confederate officer. After the battle Manassas the southern army went into winter quarters at Centerville, Va., and one of the regular visitors at headquarters of the Eigth Georgia regiment was Colonel Todd. Cards and conviviality were the chief attraction. A small game and a familiar jug were in attendance every evening. Todd was inclined, however, to profanity, and ere long the officers of the famous Georgia regiment wearied of his presence. One of his pleasantries was to speak disparagingly of "Old Abe," his brother-in-law, whom he made the butt of joke and jest. It was generally understood in the encampment at Centerville that his billet on General Jones' staff was obtained through the prestige of his relationship-in-law to Mr. Lincoln.

Colonel Todd, being a late sitter, his hosts put their heads together to devise a scheme for getting rid of him. In this they were assisted by the body servant of Major S., a faithful negro of the name of Tippecanoe, called "Tip" for short. The tent was warmed by a stove, the pipe of which went horizontally through the canvas at the rear. Then, by means of an elbow, ascended vertically to a point some three feet above the ridge pole. At the slightest sign of distress Tip would slip out unobserved and place an empty barrel on top of the pipe. All draught being shut off the stove would smoke furiously, soon filling the tent to suffocation. Todd would cough and choke awhile, "cuss out" the infernal apparatus, and, remarking, "Well, I reckon I'll go to bed," depart for his quarters. The moment he was out of sight Tip would remove the barrel, and presently the old stove would be doing its pleasantest again. If Colonel Todd is alive he may read here for the first time of the diabolical plan of the officers of the Eighth Georgia to send him to bed. Tip still lives, and I desire no keener enjoyment than listening to his account of the nightly proceedings around Centerville.—New York Press.

KEEP SWEET.

THE very words will help you. Think of them when the people rasp you, when the devil pricks you with his fiery darts, and when your own sensitive, self-willed spirit chafes and frets; let a gentle voice be heard above the strife, whispering, "Keep sweet—keep sweet!" And, if you will but heed it quickly, you will be saved from a thousand falls and kept in perfect peace. True, you can not keep yourself sweet, but God will keep you if He sees that it is your fixed, determined purpose to be kept sweet, and to refuse to fret, or grudge or retaliate. The trouble is, your rather enjoy a little irritation and morbidness. You want to cherish the little grudge and sympathize with your hurt feelings and nurse your little grievance and justify yourself a little. And so God lets you have your way, and so you eat your little roll, and after one taste of sweetness in your mouth, lo! it is as bitter as wormwood and gall, and there is a scar upon your soul and a cloud upon your sky and a sad sense in your spirit of a lost opportunity—of wearing a jewel for your crown and scoring a victory for faith and love. A friend once asked why God did not always give her the victory of perfect love, and he answered her by asking if she always really wanted to love, and if, on the contrary, she did not sometimes rather prefer to dislike some people, or, at least, to gratify her instinctive desire to "give them a piece of her mind." She sadly confessed it was true.

Dear friend, God will give you all the love you really want and honestly choose. You can have your grievance or you can have the peace that passeth all understanding; but you can not have both.

There is a balm for a thousand heartaches, and a heaven of peace and power in these two little sugar-coated pills, which the reader can have for nothing—keep sweet!

WILL MAN EVER MAKE LIFE

WHY THE GREAT PROF. HAECKEL BELIEVES IT WILL BE DONE—SIMPLY CREATIN GPRCTOPLASM.

[By Rene Bache.]

The famous Professor Haeckel says that man will some day learn how to make life—that he will know how "to produce a living substance by artificial processes." Perhaps the new century may hold in reserve this greatest marvel, which will enable the physiological chemist to assume the role of a creator. It may be only in a small way, but it will be wonderful none the less.

After all, the problem is simply to create a bit of protoplasm, which is the basis of all life, the clay of the potter—the substance, in short, out of which all animals and plants are built up. And surely that ought not to be so very difficult, considering what very ordinary stuff protoplasm is. Take a spoonful of the white of an egg, and you have it, practically. White of egg, in fact, is nearly pure protoplasm.

The composition of protoplasm being absolutely known, the chemist has no great trouble in imitating it. So many parts of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon are put together, and there you are. Artificial protoplasm has been made out of albuminous substances and oils, and the product has actually had a movement of its own simulating life; but the movement was due merely to chemical causes. Viewed under the microscope, the stuff had exactly the same apparent structure as protoplasm, but there was no life in it and no reproductive principle.

Life is the most puzzling thing that comes under our observation in this world. We posses it ourselves, we see it all about us every day, and yet we do not know what it is. Some scientists assert that all of its phenomena are essentially chemical, but no chemist has been able to reproduce them, or to explain the marvel of reproduction—the creation of the new out of the old. The simplest known form of life, represented by an amoeba, which is a single cell, contains, in the middle of its jelly-like mass a tiny nucleus, which evidently comprises the elements of reproduction and heredity in the creature. An amoeba is simply a morsel of protoplasm, but the mystery of its nucleus is unsolved.

The difference between a thing living and a thing dead is not a matter of structure or chemical composition—the two may be exactly the same in both resepects—but in the ability which the living thing has to renew its own cells and propogate fresh ones. Blood taken out of the veins of a living animal is the same as the blood that remains in the veins, but the latter is continually developing new corpuscles—is alive, in other words—while the former does nothing of the kind. Why is it so? In the answer to that question lies the arch secret of Dame Nature's laboratory. It has never been plausibly guessed at as yet, but there is no good reason for taking it for granted that it never will be found out.

Professor Haeckel calls attention to the fact that in trying to create life man is only making an effort to accomplish what the plants in anybody's garden are doing all the time. They take so many parts of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen and convert them into protoplasm the living substance. Science can combine the proportions being exactly known, these elements just as nature does, but not yet so as to produce life. "But I believe firmly," says the great physiologist, "that the problem will some day be solved, and the artificial production of life become an accomplished fact."

If a drop of blood be drawn by pricking one's finger and viewed under a high microscopic power, there will be seen, among numerous little disc-shaped bodies which float in it and give it its red color, a comparatively small number of somewhat larger colorless bodies of irregular shape. If the drop be kept at the temperature of living blood, these colorless corpuscles will be seen to exhibit a marvelous activity, changing their forms with great rapidity, drawing in and thrusting out prolongations of their substance, and creeping about as if they were independent organisms. Each is a tiny mass of protoplasm, and has a nucleus of its own. It is a structural unit of the human body, the earliest condition of a human being taking shape as an aggregation of such corpuscles. It is the same way with all other animals, though they are built up on different structural forms, and some, like the amoeba, are so low down in the scale of creation as to consist of but one such cell.

One of the questions having relation to this problem is, how did life have its first beginning on the earth? The late Professor Huxley says:

"Looking back through the prodigious vista of the past, I find no record of the commencement of life, and therefore I have no means of forming a definite conclusion as to the conditions of its earliest appearance on the earth. If it were given to me to look beyond the abyss of geological-recorded time to the period of the earth's infancy, I should expect to behold the evolution of living protoplasm from non-living matter. I should expect to see it appear under forms of great simplimity, endowed with the power of causing the formation of new protoplasm from water and various animal substances."

A plant is able to take carbolic acid, water and nitrogenous salts and convert them into protoplasm. That is the way in which vegetable organisms grow. An animal can not do this, and so would starve in the presence of any quantity of such raw materials. But what the animal can do is to eat the plant and convert its protoplasm into animal protoplasm. When, after awhile, the animal dies, the protoplasm of its body breaks up into carbonic acid, water and nitrogenous salts, and out of these the plants build up fresh protoplasm to keep the world a-going.

REWRITING HISTORY.

Much history is to be learned down here, says a staff correspondent of the New York Press, writing from Durham, N. C.; history that is not yet recorded in biographies and encyclopaedias. It is, indeed, safe to say that the history of the war has not yet been written. General Johnston told me that he and George H. Thomas were chums in the army. Thomas was a Virginian of the Virginians, and when Jefferson Davis gave Johnston his commission in the army of the confederacy Thomas pleaded for a similar appointment. "Tell him," said Mr. Davis to Johnston, "that there is no place for him just now. Tell him he must wait. As soon as there is a place he shall have it." Thomas' whole soul became embittered, and when President Lincoln offered him a billet in the union army he eagerly accepted it and became one of the most implacable enemies of the south. Johnston regarded him as one of the great soldiers of the age, and his own career was saddened by the relentless hatred manifested by Thomas toward the south.

Gen. John A. Logan, like George H. Thomas, was a soldier of fortune at the beginning of the war, willing to fight on either side for the mere fun of the thing. At the first sound of the battle roll he hastened to Kentucky to organize a regiment to fight for the confederacy, and had raised two or three companies when President Lincoln offered him a commission in the United States army. In accepting this he lined up on the union side, and as "Black Jack" became as strong a hater of the south as General Thomas. This is a matter of history, though not of record.

THE QUEEN'S WEDDING.

The announcement that the wedding of Queen Wilhelmina will take place at The Hague and not at Amsterdam has created much surprise and some disappointment, especially in Amsterdam business circles. The reason is supposed to be her majesty's dislike of the busy life of the capital.

The civil wedding required by the Dutch law will be held in a salon of the castle, and the ceremony, which will be strictly private, only the bride's mother and the nearest relatives being present, will be performed by the burgomaster of The Hague. When this is over the queen, accompanied by a brilliant military court, will go to church. There the religious ceremony will take place. The court chaplains will perform the religious ceremony and afterward the queen and her husband will go back to the castle. There the guests will be statesmen and members of the royal houses.

The honeymoon will last two weeks and will be spent at Het Loo, the young queen's favorite residence. At its conclusion the happy pair will go to Amsterdam, where they will receive the congratulations of various civic bodies.

The fight against slavery in the country was a prolonged one. In 1775, in the city of Philadelphia, the first anti-slavery society was organized.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

A Resume of the Foreign Relations of United States From 1776 to 1876.

Amid the mass of new books recently issued there are few of such solid and lasting worth as John W. Foster's "A Century of American Diplomacy," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is a concise but remarkably interesting review of the foreign relations of the United States from 1776 to 1876, with a special chapter on the Monroe doctrine extending to the present time. It is the story of the inception and achievements of the state department told by a former secretary of state and a brilliant diplomat. The author's fine spirit of American patriotism is tempered by a rare judicial quality of mind. To these merits he adds that of genuine literary ability.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the chief points in Mr. Foster's career of his work as an Indiana editor, a college graduate, minister to Mexico, to Spain, and to Russia; secretary of state under Harrison, and special envoy on numerous missions, negotiator of peace between Japan and China, and member of the present commission to settle knotty problems in dispute between the United States and Canada. It would be hard to name a man better equipped to write on the subject of diplomatic history than Mr. Foster.

His work is the outgrowth of a series of lectures delivered at the school of diplomacy of the Columbian university. By publishing it at the present time the author hopes to quicken patriotism and to afford a useful guide in the solution of the new questions of foreign policy arising since the Spanish war. The book is well fitted to accomplish both purposes. There cannot fail to be inspiration in a record which shows that the United States, in its brief century of existence, has led the van in championing a freer commerce, a more genuine neutrality, a greater respect for private property in war, and the most advanced ideas of natural rights and justice. "By its example and its persistent diplomatic advocacy," says Mr. Foster, "it has exerted a greater influence in the recognition of these elevated principles than any other nation of the world."

AT OUTBREAK OF REVOLUTION.

The curious inside history of the diplomatic doings in Europe at the outbreak of the revolutionary war is entertainingly recounted by Mr. Foster. It is interesting to be reminded that the Spanish government joined the French government at first in aiding the revolted colonies, and each of these countries gave 1,000,000 livres for the cause of American liberty. Spain then held the whole hinterland beyond the Mississippi, and was a much more important figure among the world powers than we of the present day are likely to realize. John Jay labored with all his rare ability to secure an alliance with Spain.

"So anxious was congress to effect an alliance with that country that it authorized Mr. Jay to surrender the right of navigation of the Mississippi, and to make renunciation of all claims to or designs upon American territory as its price. Fortunate was it for the future of our country that Mr. Jay's mission was a failure, although conducted with marked ability and dignity on his part, because such an alliance with Spain could have been induced to accept would have been fruitful of embarrassment and trouble for the United States. Spain's hostility to England soon led her into war with that country, and the United States thereby reaped most of the benefits of an alliance without its necessary burdens."

FRANKLIN FIRST, GREATEST.

Mr. Foster says that Franklin was "our first and by all odds our greatest American diplomat." He sketches swiftly and vividly the inestimable services of Franklin in France. He refutes the charge that Franklin was subservient to the French government, agreeing with Jefferson's remark that the French were more under Franklin's influence than he under theirs. A large part of the great American's diplomatic power lay in his ability to avoid making enemies. This is specially apparent in his relations with Jay and Adams in negotiating the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Mr. Foster pays a warm tribute to all three members of this important commission, showing that they were all worthy to rank among the great diplomats of the world's history, and that the treaty they made "has had an influence upon this nation more far-reaching and beneficial than any other convention ever negotiated by our government."

The diplomatic history of the revolutionary period, however, is not all so gratifying. Besides Franklin, Adams, Jay and Jefferson there were almost a score of other agents and diplomatic representatives, and the record they made is not altogether creditable.

"While most of them were inspired by patriotic motives," says Mr. Foster, "some were guilty of treachery; bickering, fault-finding, and jealousy prevailed; and drunkenness and dishonesty marked the career of more than one of them. It constitutes a record which I as pleased to say could hardly be repeated in our day. In the midst of this mixture of good and evil the calm and upright character of Franklin stands out in bold relief. He did not escape criticism and scandal, but in his long service he never failed in his duty as a diplomat and patriot."

DEPARTMENT WRONGLY NAMED.

The organizing of the department of state in 1789 was a necessary step under the new constitutional government. It was at first called the department of foreign affairs, and was the result of a resolution introduced in the house by Madison. Shortly afterwards, however, a new bill was passed changing the name to the department of state, and the head of it to secretary of state. "It was an unwise and misleading change," says Mr. Foster, "as the name indicates that the main business of the department was of a domestic character, whereas it is almost wholly international in its functions, and should be termed the department of foreign affairs, as provided by the original law."

In discussing the subservient position of the secretary of state, Mr. Foster remarks that Jefferson did not ask the advise of his cabinet in the most important event of his administration—the purchase of Louisiana; that Lincoln made his final decision regarding his emancipation proclamation without consulting his cabinet; and that President McKinley resolved upon the annexation of Hawai in opposition to the views of his secretary of state. But, though the secretary is in a sense a mere clerk of the president, it must not be forgotten that six secretaries of state have themselves become president, and in the list appear, besides, the illustrious names of John Marshall, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward and James G. Blaine.

Mr. Foster says the present salary of $8,000 paid to the secretary of state is utterly inadequate to meet necessary expenses. "The social demands of the position," he adds, "are such that no public man, not possessed of a private fortune, can afford to accept and continue in the office for any great length of time. The places of honor and influence in a republic should always be open to men of merit and talent, whatever their financial standing. It will be a sad day for the country when its high offices can be filled only by rich men." He also advocates the erection of a public building expressly designed for the state department.

MOLDING INTERNATIONAL LAW

President Washington's declaration of neutrality at the outbreak of the French revolution is declared by Mr. Foster to have had a "greater influence in molding international law than any single document of the last hundred years." It marked a new epoch in the development of the usages of neutrality. It subjected Washington to bitter abuse and calumny, but "it was the inauguration of a principle of international law and governmental practice which has won for us the respect of the world and contributed materially to our national prosperity."

Still more intense was the hostile excitement when our drawing aloof from France was followed by the negotiation of the famous Jay treaty with Great Britain. Nothing but the universal esteem for Washington saved the country from an internal convulsion. The question of the ratification of the treaty, "precipitated the most dangerous crisis through which the country has passed up to the civil war." Yet it is now admitted that the treaty was the best possible under the circumstances. Nothing else in Washington's whole career so clearly shows his genuine greatness as his firm wisdom in keeping the young nation out of the European wars in the face of such intense disapproval among his fellow-countrymen.

In connection with the Jay treaty Mr. Foster mentions the curious fact that one of the rejected articles of that treaty forbade Americans to carry cotton to any part of the world except from the British West Indies to the United States. Mr. Jay seems to have been ignorant of the fact that cotton was then beginning to be a product of the southern states. His want of knowledge is hardly to be wondered at when a member of the first congress remarked that the people of the southern states were trying to raise cotton, "and if good seed could be procured he believed they might succeed."

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

The story of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana is told with a sense of the humor as well as the gravity of it. That Jefferson, the strict constructionist, should have been the one to exceed the powers of the constitution is among the many anomalies of his career, but that he did so is today one of his greatest titles to fame. He sent Madison and Livingston to buy a town, and they brought home an empire. There was no time for deliberation, for Napoleon was already showing signs of having rued his bargain. The treaty must be ratified at once.

Jefferson threw his scruples to the wind and wrote to the secretary of state: "The less we say about constitutional difficulties respecting Louisiana the better, and what is necessary for surmounting them must be done sub silentio." The measure was ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged within four days after congress had met in special session for that purpose. Never before or since has a president of the United States pushed through congress a measure which he himself admitted was unauthorized by the constitution.

"What a notable influence has this acquisition had upon the succeeding events in our history!" exclaims the author. "It made the acquisition of Florida a necessity. It brought about the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the thirst of more slave territory to preserve the balance of power, the civil war, and the abolition of slavery. It led to our Pacific coast possessions, the construction of the transcontinental lines of railway and our marvelous Rocky mountain development, the demand for the isthmus canal, the purchase of Alaska, the annexation of Hawaii. It opened up to us the great field of commercial development beyond the Pacific in Japan, China, and the islands of the sea. It fixed our destiny as a great world power, the effects of which we are today just beginning to realize."

FEARS OF EARLY STATESMEN.

Even after Jefferson realized the importance of the Louisiana purchase he doubted whether it would be possible to maintain one government over so vast an extent of territory. He talked cheerfully of an Atlantic and a Mississippi republic in friendly rivalry. As for Oregon, he was quite positive it would be impracticable to extend our government to it. He wrote to John Jacob Astor that he looked forward to the time when the settlers should have spread themselves along the whole Pacific coast as "free and independent Americans, unconnected with us but by the ties of blood and interest, and employing, like us, the rights of self-government."

Albert Gallatin took the same vitw, though he said he was willing to leave the question with posterity. Senator Benton declared the ridges of the Rocky mountains to be our "everlasting boundary" on the west. Daniel Webster said in 1845 that the time might not be far distant when there would be a great Pacific republic, with San Francisco as its capital.

While we smile at these things it must be remembered that it took the first governor of Oregon just six months to go from Indiana to his post of duty. When Jefferson wrote his letter to Astor he could not make the journey from Monticello as quickly as the representative from Oregon can now reach Washington City. While it required weeks to receive intelligence from the authorities of the new territory of Louisiana the news from Manila is flashed to the national capital in a few moments.

WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. Foster remarks upon the obsoleteness of the convention of 1817, by which the United States and Canada are each bound to maintain not more than one vessel on Lake Champlain, one on Ontario, and two on the upper lakes, of not more than 100 tons each, and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon. He also speaks of the injustice which this old treaty works in preventing shipyards on the great lakes from building naval vessels. He speaks hopefully of a revision through the British-American commission, of which he is a member, but that body seems to be in a state of suspended animation.

Another point where the book touches closely upon questions of the day is in reference to China. Mr. Foster evidently has a good deal of respect for the Chinese since 1895, when he represented them in concluding a peace treaty with Japan. He refers with pleasure to the honorable treatment of China by the United States after the treaty of 1858. Under that treaty the Chinese government paid to the United States $735,238 in satisfaction of claims of our citizens against China. On sifting these claims they were found to be exaggerated, and after paying all that was justly due there remained a balance of $453,400 in China's credit. This sum was returned to China by act of congress in 1885. This honorable treatment will go far toward accounting for the fact that the Chinese have more faith in the United States than in any other power.

In the same interesting style Mr. Foster's history of the state department's doings is continued down through the civil war. He ranks Buchanan as a good diplomat, though a weak president. He places Seward high on the list, though he is compelled to make the inevitable allowance for Seward's egregious error in desiring to provoke war with England as a cure for the civil war.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The final chapter on the Monroe doctrine is clear, complete, and up-to-date. It traces the idea from its origin in Washington's farewell address, in Jefferson's writings, and in Adams' early draft to Monroe's message of 1823. The events which gradually crystallized it are shown to culminate with President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question. Mr. Foster regards Cleveland's action as "a consistent, judicious and necessary application of the true intent and spirit of that doctrine." Nothing since the civil war, he says, had up to that time so increased our prestige abroad. When congress took action on the Venezuelan question it practically gave the Monroe doctrine the sanction of law. The doctrine as it now stands is formulated in these words by Mr. Foster:

"1. That no European power or combination of powers can intervene in the affairs of this hemisphere for the purpose or with the effect of forcibly changing the form of government of the nations or controlling the free will of their people.

"2. That no such power or powers can permanently acquire or hold any new territory or dominion on this hemisphere.

"3. That the colonies or territories now held by them cannot be enlarged by encroachment on neighboring territory, nor be transferred to any other European power; and, while the United States does not propose to interfere with existing colonies, 'it looks hopefully to the time when America shall be wholly American.'

"4. That any interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Central America must be free from the control of European powers."

Mr. Foster's book is one for which there was a real need, and he has covered the ground with a completeness that should make his volume a standard authority in matters of American diplomatic history.

HOW NAPOLEON WOOED.

The first meeting of Louis Napoleon and Eugenie De Montijo, the fair woman who later became empress of the French, took place in 1846, when the prince was an exile from France. They saw each other for the first time at the house of a lady in London and were mutually smitten—the man because the girl was lovely; the girl because the man was an exile and had in his eyes a sadness which went to her heart. But Eugenie became afraid of this free-born love and for three years managed to dodge the enamored Bonaparte.

The real scene which decided Eugenie's fate took place on December 31, 1852, in the house of the Princess Mathilde. She had a numerous company gathered round the monumental marble chimney piece in her drawing room to welcome the coming of the new year, which announced itself as being likely to be most eventful for the Bonaparte dynasty. Among the guests were the trio of Spanish beauties, the Comtesse y Montijo, still handsome, though somewhat dumpy and fat, and her two lovely daughters.

At 11:30 the new made emperor entered the drawing room and adroitly managed to find a seat near Eugenie, who looked radiant in a white velvet gown and a bunch of fragrant Parma violets in her brilliant golden hair. At 12 sharp, according to a French custom, which lively Princess Mathilde still keeps up in her hospitable house, each gentleman turned to the lady on his right and respectfully planted a kiss on her brow, after having asked for a permission which is never refused.

But at the very moment when Napoleon was about to permit the agreeable ceremony Eugenie uttered a sharp cry of pain and turned pale. "Oh, mother," she murmured, "you have hurt me!" Then recollecting herself, she lightly pushed back the emperor and presented her long white hands to his lips. "Sire," she said, "it is not the custom in Spain to grant such favors to gentlemen, even on New Year eve, and—this is all that I can do for you." Napoleon kissed the tips of the taper fingers; then he was heard to say: "Next year I shall have hand and brow as well." And the Senora y Montijo did not regret that she trod hard on the toes of her daughter.

THOUSANDS SENT INTO EXILE.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros. Price 50c. and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

A beautiful work of ancient art, and one that is of the highest interest to archaeologists, has just been unearthed near Aguilela, Italy. It is a majestic monument to Quintus Etroveus Capreolus, a Roman general, and is embellished with figures representing mythological legends and in splendid preservation.

FRAUD MADE EASY.

All sorts of frauds are made possible in New York because of the shifting habit of its population. There is so little stability about New York homes that certain neighborhoods change each year. This is especially true where flats abound. A small industry like a laundrdy can thus flourish year after year at the same stand, although its methods are utterly fraudulent. The feeling exists in the minds of some that to retain a stand a tradesman must be honest. But is it not just as practical to retain his place of business and let the housekeepers do the moving? Thus he has a constant supply of fresh victims. A certain dishonest laundry flourishes on the upper west side, and will continue to flourish, secure in the feeling of protection afforded by a new set of customers when the old ones have become tired of being cheated. Another shield for the man who is pettily dishonest is the aversion decent people have to publicity. A man may send half a dozen new shirts to the laundry and receive in return four pinafores. Of course, his feelings are outraged, and he storms about it, but that is all—he has no wish to drag such a case through the tedious process of securing justice by means of the law. No, his only satisfaction is in removing his patronage from the fraudulent place—small punishment to the laundry which can rely on more patronage from people just moving into the neighborhood.

Another style of fraud, one with more serious possibilities, is that conducted through the original methods of a dealer in old gold and silver. This man evidently plays upon the dishonesty of servants, and offers every inducement for petty thievery. And he, too, depends upon the shifting nature of the population for his security, or more particularly on our habit of changing servants frequently. In the early autumn, when, it is safe to assert, every household changes from one to ten servants, he makes his bids for trade. He leaves at each door a large card asking for watches, scarf-pins, stones which may have fallen out of jewelry, old gold or silver in any form. The card reads that cash will be paid at the door for these things, and that the agent will call next day for the card and whatever goods are to be sold to him. Thus he furnishes a way for valuables to be taken from the house with no possibility of detection anywhere. His card also states that all metals are at once melted—another help to the dishonest, for melted gold and silver tell no tales of ownership.
—New York Mail and Express.

FRUITFUL AFTER SIXTY YEARS.

After sixty years of life without fruit a butternut, or white walnut tree of the North American variety, in Carstang, England, has borne fruit. This tree was one of seven planted at the same time and none of them ever has been fruitful. In fact, this is said to be the first instance of such a tree bearing fruit in England. It is considered so remarkable a botanical happening that the authorities at Kew gardens asked for one of the nuts, with a small branch of the tree, for a permanent record.

OLD FASHIONED COLD CURES

Are going out of date. The busy man of today cannot afford to lie abed a whole day and undergo the martyrdom of the sweating process. Krause's Cold Cure are capsules of convenient size, and can be taken without danger while performing your usual duties. They cure in twenty-four hours. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

GREW FAT WHILE BESIEGED.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who accompanied the relief expedition of the allies to Pekin, says he carried a bottle of ale all the way from Tien-Tsin to the Chinese capital, thinking how welcome it would be to a friend when he crawled out of his bomb-proof, emaciated and famished. "What he did," writes Palmer, "was to offer me beer and to ask why the relieving column had been so long in coming. He has gained ten pounds since I saw him last. Rice and horse meat seem to be fattening."

ROSY CHEEKS.

Do you want them? Do you simply want to glow with health? Do you want to eat well, sleep well and work well? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS BEGGAR.

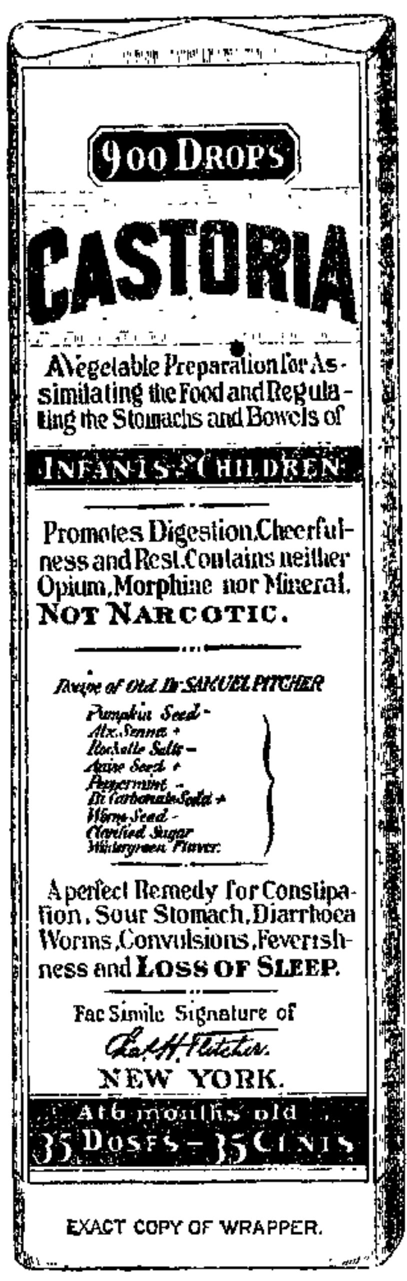
"There's a beggar at the door; shall I give him anything?"

"Give him our bath tickets that are left over. It's too cold now, anyhow."—Fliegende Blaetter.

QUITE RIGHT.

"He said it was a beastly fire."

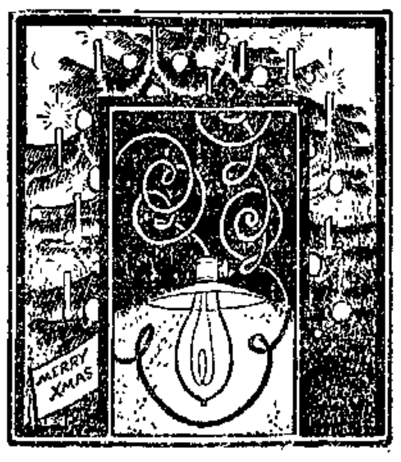
"He was right. The fire was at the zoo."—Boston Transcript.



900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT .....
DR. WENGER,
SPECIALIST,
25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.
Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.
Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.
Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.
Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.
Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling
OFFICE DAYS—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays
Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only
Dr. N. R. Wenger,
185 CALHOUN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.



A BRILLIANT CHRISTMAS.
No matter how you propose to celebrate, don't forget electric lighting for home or business. It will make the celebration more brilliant—you can count on enjoyment of the light and on the saving of eyes and expenses. It will make you merry.
W. A. BRAUN,
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,
123½ Calhoun St. Home phone 397

Geo. Abdon & Co.,
Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP PUMP.
No. 1 W. Columbia St.

COAL AND WOOD.
COAL All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest prices.
WOOD- I accept orders of from $1.00 up to any amount. I have the best of Hard Chunk and Split Wood. Also Dry Mill Wood. I give the most for the money.
W. M. WELLS.
Office and Yards: Corner Main and Clay, opposite Old Fort.
Home Phones: Office, 1504; residence, 1291.

Cincinnati is already busily preparing for her next fall festival, which is expected to be gorgeous beyond anything in the past.

Business · Directory.
UNDERTAKER.
ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 W. Main.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.
INSURANCE.
D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, and Loans.
No. 24 W. Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
BANKS.
HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.
White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.
LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.
PHYSICIAN.
DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne St. Telephone 245.

On Christmas day seven persons in this country were killed at grade crossings.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE TRIUMPHANT SOUL'S ENTRANCE INTO HEAVEN WILL BE MARKED BY A JOYOUS WELCOME.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—In a very novel way Dr. Talmage, in this discourse, describes what may be expected in the next world by those who here bend all their energies in the right direction. Text: II. Peter i., 11: "For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly."

Different styles of welcome at the gate of heaven are here suggested. We all hope to enter that supernal capital through the grace that is ready to save even the chief of sinners. But not now. No man healthy of body and mind wants to go now. The man who hurls himself out of this life is either an agnostic, or is demented, or finds life insufferable and does not care where he lands. This is the best world we ever got into, and we want to stay here as long as God will let us stay. But when the last page of the volume of our earthly life is ended we want enrollment in heavenly citizenship. We want to get in easily. We do not want to be challenged at the gate and want the gatekeeper in doubt as to whether we ought to go in at all. We do not want to be kept in the portico of the temple until consultation is made as to whether it is safe to admit us. lest we be a discord in the eternal harmonies or lower the spirit of heavenly worship.

A HARD SQUEEZE.

When the Apostle Peter in the text addresses the people, "For so an entrance shall be administered unto you abundantly," he implies that some will find admission into heaven easy, rapturous and acclamatory, while others will have to squeeze through the gate of heaven, if they get in at all. They will arrive anxious and excited and apprehensive, and wondering whether it will be, "Come!" or "Go!" The Bible speaks of such persons as "scarcely saved," and in another place as "saved by fire," and in another place as escaped "by the skin of the teeth."

Carrying out the suggestion of my text, I propose to show you what classes of Christians will get into heaven with a hard push and those who will bound in amid salutations infinite. In the first class, I put that man who gets into the kingdom of God at the close of a life all given to worldliness and sin. Years ago he made the resolution that he would serve himself and serve the world, until body, mind and soul were exhausted, and then, just before going out of this life, would seek God and prepare to enter heaven. He carries out his resolution. He genuinely repents the last day, or the last hour, or the last minute of his life. He takes the last seat in the last car of the last train bound heavenward. Not one wing bears down toward him with a welcome. No sign of gladness at his arrival. None there obligated to him for kindness done, or alms distributed, or spiritual help administered. He will find some place to stay, but I do not envy that man his heaven. He got in, but it was not an abundant entrance.

DYING THIEF STORY.

Sometimes in our pulpits we give a wrong turn to the story of the dying thief to whom Christ said: "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." We ought to admire the mercy of the Christ that pardoned him in the last hour, but do not let us admire the dying thief. When he was arrested I think his pockets were full of stolen coin, and the coat he had on his back was not his own. He stole right on until he was arrested for his crimes. He repented, and through great mercy arose to Paradise, but he was no example to follow. What a gigantic meanness to devote the wondrous equipment of brain and nerve, and muscle and bone with which we are endowed, these miracles of sight and hearing and speech, to purposes unworthy or profane, and then, through hasty repentance at the last, enter heaven. Cheating God in one's lifetime and then taking advantage of a bankrupt law and made free of all liabilites I should think that some men would be ashamed to enter heaven, or would prefer some medium place in the wide universe where the palaces are not so effulgent and the trees bear not more than six instead of twelve manner of fruits. and the social life is not so exalted.

Again, the bigot will not have what my text calls an abundant entrance. He has his bedwarfed opinion as to what all must believe and do in order to gain celestial residence He has his creed in one pocket and his catechism in another pocket. and it may be a good creed and a good catechism. but he uses them as sharp words against those who will not accept his theories. You must be baptized in his way, or come to him through apostolic succession, or be foreordained of eternity, or you are in an awful way. He shrivels up and shirvels up and becomes more splenetic until the time of his departure is at hand.

SALT OF GRACE.

He has enough of the salt of grace to save him, but his entrance into heaven will be something worth watching. What do they want with him in heaven, where they have all gone into eternal catholicity, one grand commingling of Methodists. and Baptists, and Episcopalians, and Lutherans, and Congregationalists, and Presbyterians and a score of other denominations just as good as I have mentioned? They all join in the hallelujah chorus, accompanied by harpers on their harps and trumpeters on their trumpets, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power."

The bigot ascends with just enough grace to save him. As he comes up to the shining gate he sees standing inside of it some whom he used to meet every Sunday morning on the street going to some other church of some other denomination, and he cries out, "Are you there? I never expected to see you in such a glorious place. You were all wrong in your religious theories on earth and in your form of church government. How did you get in?" "Saved by grace," is the heavenly reply "Saved by grace." The bigot is embarrassed and feels for his creed and his catechism, and lo! they were left on the banks of the River Jordan as he passed through, and he cries out, "I think I will have to enter on the same terms. Saved by grace. Saved by grace."

Denominations of Christians on earth were necessary in order to better work and to suit preferences—as an army must be divided into regiments, yet one army; as a neighborhood must be divided into families, though one neighborhood. But there is no need for such divisions in heaven. and therefore all belong to one denomination of sainthood.

LAUGHTER IN HEAVEN.

Christ said in one of His sermons that there would be laughter in heaven. "Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall laugh." And what could cause more merriment among the glorified than a rehearsal of the earthly worshipers? What will be the bigot's amazement when he sees seated side by side on the banks of the river of life Calvin and Arminius Archbishop Cranmer and some dissenting preacher of the Gospel who never graduated, one who on earth was a robed and surpliced ecclesiastic, and a backswood minister who in the log-cabin meeting house preached in a linen duster? Among the great surprises in heaven for the bigot will be the celestial friedliness of those on earth opposed each other in wrathiest polemics. He will get through the gate, for he has a spark of divine grace in his heart, but there will not be an inch of room to spare on either side of him. It will not take long for heaven to educate him into a glorious big-heartedness.

Again, the penurious Christian will not have an abundant entrance. Perhaps he was not converted until all his habits of tight-fistedness were fixed beyond recovery. The people who are generous were taught to be generous in childhood. You can tell from the way that boy divides the apple what his characteristics for generiosity or meanness will be for the next eighty years, if he lives so long. If he eats it all himself while others look wistfully on he will be a Shylock. If he gives half of it to some one who has no apple he will be an ordinarily generous man. If he give three-fourths of it to another he will be a Baron Hirsch or a George Peabody.

PRACTICING ECONOMY.

For thirty years this man has been practicing an economy which prided itself on never passing a pin without picking it up, and if he responded at all in church would put on the collection plate so insignificant a coin that he held his hand over it, so that no one could discover the smallness of the denomination. Somewhere in the fifties or sixties of his life, during a revival of religion, he became a Christian. He is very much changed in most respects, but his all-absorbing acquisitiveness still influences him. To extract from him a gift for an orphanage or a church or a poor woman who has just been burned out is an achievement. You and I know very good men, their Christian character beyond dispute. and yet they are pronounced by all as penurious, and they know it themselves and pray against it. We all have our bad habits, and yet expect to go to heaven, and this skinflint has his mighty temptation. The passion of avarice well illustrated its strength when in one of the houses of exhumed Pompeii was found the skeleton of a man who was trying to escape with sixty coins and a silver saucepan. For those valuables he dared the ashes and scoria of Vesuvius which overwhelmed him, and many a good man has been held mightily by avarice. But the day is coming for that penurious Christian's departure from the world. He has an awful struggle in giving up his government securities. The attorney who drew his last will and testament saw how hard it was for him to leave his farm, or his storehouse, or investments, especially those that in the markets are gilt-edged. Those that yield only 3 per cent he easily resigns to the care of his executors, but that yield 8 or 9 or 10 per cent how can he give them up while the market is still rising?

FORTUNE IS WORTHLESS.

Bolstered up in bed, knowing he has got to sign it, he reads the document over and over again, and then, with a manner that seems to say, "Well, if I must, I must," he signs his name to that surrender of his last farthing of earthly possessions. He enters heaven, but he has not abundant entrance. The fortune that won for him in this world much attention makes no impression in that country where the gold is so common that they make streets out of it, and precious stones are so usual that they build them into walls, jasper at the bottom, amethyst at the top, emerald and rubies between. He will get in, for he has enough grace to save him, but his place in heaven will not be so high up or so brilliant as that of the woman whose generosity and self-sacrifice have been celebrated for thousands of years—the widow of the two mites. No room for severe economies up there where everything is so lavish and so radiant and so imperial and so infinite that the humblest man is a king and the poorest woman a queen, and the stars of heaven which bespangle our midnights are only the dewdrops on the lawn of our Father's house. I am glad that the old man got in, but I wish that when his heart was converted his pocketbook had been converted, so that a thousand souls who might have preceded him into heaven through his Christian charities might have kept a special holiday on the occasion of his arrival.

But that brings me to the other thought of my text, that there are those who will, when they leave this life, bound into heaven amid salutations infinite. "For so an entrance shall be administered unto you abundantly." Such exultant admission will await those who enter heaven after on earth living a life for others and without reference to conspicuity.

CAREFULLY REARED.

On the banks of the Ohio, or the Tuscaloosa, or the Androscoggin, is a large family, all of whom have been carefully and religiously reared. In the earlier stages of that family there were many privations. The mother of the household never had any amusements. Perhaps once in a year a poor theatrical play was enacted in the neighborhood school house or a squawking concert in the town hall, and that was all the diversion afforded for the winter season. I asked the manager of an insane asylum in Kentucky:

"From what class of persons do you get most of your patients?"

And he said: "From farmers' wives."

I asked the same question of the manager of an insane asylum in Pennsylvania, and the same question of the manager of an insane asylum in Massachusetts, and got the same reply: "We have on our rolls for treatment more farmers' wives than persons coming from any other class."

That answer will be a surprise to some; it was no surprise to me. The simple reason is, farmers' wives, as a general thing, have no diversion It is breakfast, dinner and supper sewing, scouring, scrubbing, knitting, mending, year in and year out That mother is the milliner, the mantuamaker. the nurse, the doctor, the accountant of the whole family. She plans the wardrobe of spring, of summer, of autumn, of winter, cutting, fitting, completing garments, out of which the children soon grow and must have something else. The newspaper does not come, or if coming, there is no time to read it. No selection of good books. The neighbors calling in are full of the same grinding routine. No wonder so many of them go into dementia. Oh' the country is beautiful to look at and a recuperative place in which to spend the summer, and if you have the means to bring yourself amusements, or go where they are, or you can surround yourself by inspiring social life, it is a good place to stay all the year round. But. alas! for the thousands of good and noble women who are dying by inches in its solitudes!

TURNED OUT WELL.

Now, the mother of whom I speak as living on the banks of that great river in Ohio, or Alabama, or Maine. has gone through all the drudgery mentioned, and her children have turned out well, good and useful men and women, ornaments of society. pillars in the house of God, and that whole family, after the years have passed by and their work is done, will meet in the heavenly country. From such a family some will certainly have preceded her, and the time of her expected arrival will be announced to all the members of that family already glorified and to the old earthly neighbors who put down their toils a little sooner than she did, and she will have the warmest kind of home-coming, and she will go through the gates as easily as ever she lifted the latch of her front door coming from the old country meeting house where she used to worship. Go in, mother! Heaven has been waiting for you a good many years. Got rid of all your aches and pains and weariness, have you? Go anywhere in heaven and they will be glad to see you. On the highest throne you will find one who said: "Behold thy mother." Sit anywhere you please. You will be at home anywhere. Take your pick out of that sheaf of scepters. What' The wrinkles have all gone out of your face and the once rheumatic step has become like that of the bounding roe. Just as I expected, you aged, glorified soul, you had an abundant entrance.

There is another kind of spirit who will have radiant admission in the upper dominion. There is a fact which ought to have most emphatic pronouncement. All over the world today there are men and women of consecrated wealth. They are multiplying by the day and hour. People who feel themselves the Lord's stewards and from their opulence they are making a distribution which pleases the heavens.

CHECK BOOK SHOWING.

The check book in the office drawer of that man has on its stubs a story of beneficence clear up into the sublime. In all the round of the world's suffering and ignorance and woe you cannot mention one worthy object to which that prosperous and good man has not made contribution. He is not irritated, as many are, by solicitation for alms. In some poor woman, in thin shawl, holding in her arms a child with rheum in its eyes. this good man sees the Christ who said. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Well, this man of consecrated affluence is about to go out of this world He feels in brain and nerve the strain of the early struggles by which he won his fortune, and at sixty or seventy years collapses under the exhaustions of the twenties and thirties of his lifetime. When the morning papers announce that he is gone there is excitement not only on the avenues where the mansions stand but all through the hospitals and asylums and the home of those who will henceforth have no helper. But the excitement of sadness on earth is a very tame affair compared with the excitement of gladness in heaven The guardian angel of that good man's life swept by his dying pillow the night before, and on swift wing upward announced that in a few hours he would arrive, and there is a mighty stir in heaven. "He comes!" cries seraph to seraph. The king's heralds are at the gate to say, "Come ye blessed," and souls who were saved through the churches that good man supported, and hundreds who went up after being by him helped in their earthly struggle will come down off their thrones and out of their palaces and through the streets to hail him into the land which they reached some time before through his Christian philanthropy. "Why, that is the man who, when I was hungered gave me bread!"

RECORD OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

"Why, that is the man," says another, "who encouraged me when I was in the hard struggle of business life!" "Why, that is the man," says another, "who paid my rent when I had nothing with which to pay!" "Why, that is th man through whose missionary spirit I heard the Gospel call in Bombay!" "Why, that is the man," says another, "who helped send the Gospel of Christ to the aborigines of America and caused me to exchange the war-whoop of the savage for the song of Christian deliverance!" "Stand back!" commands the gatekeeper of heaven, "all ye throngs redeemed through this man's instrumentalities. Make way for him to the feet of the King where he will cast his crown, and then make way for him to the throne where he shall reign forever and ever" Now, that is what I call an abundant entrance. You see it is not necessary to be a failure on earth in order to be a success in heaven.

But I premise that all those who have lived for others and been truly Christian. whether on a large scale or a small scale, will have illustrious introduction into the impearled gateway. Here and there in some large family you see an attractive daughter who declines marriage that she may take care of father and mother in old days. This is not an abstraction. I have known such. You have probably known such. There are in this world womanly souls as big as that. They cheerfully endure the whimsicalities and querulousness which sometimes characterize the aged, and watch nights when pneumonia is threatened, and are eyes to the blind, and sit in close rooms lest the septuagenarian be chilled, and count out the right number of drops at the right time. The mother of a little child has her hands full, but the daughter who stays home to take care of an aged father or mother has her hands just as full.

FILIAL FIDELITY.

After years of filial fidelity on the part of this self-sacrificing daughter, the old folks go home. Now, the daughter is free from marital alliance, but the damask rose in her cheek is faded, and the crows' feet have left their mark on the forehead. and the gracefulness is gone out of the figure, and the world calls her by a mean and ungallant name. But, my Lord and my God, surely thou wilt make it up for that girl in heavenly reward! On all the banks of the river of life there is no castle of emerald and carbuncle richer than that which awaits her. Its windows look right out upon the King's park. and the white horses of the chariot are being harnessed to meet her at the gate, and if there are no others to meet her, father and mother will be there to thank her for all she did for them when their strength failed and the grasshoppers became a burden; and they will say: "My daughter, how kind you were to us even until the last! How good it is to be together in heaven. That is the King's chariot come for you. Mount and ride to your everlasting home!" Now, that is what I call an abundant entrance.

Know right well that in whatever station of life you now move, and whether your intellectual faculty be brilliant or dull, and your worldly resources opulent or poor, you may have at the gate of heaven jubilant and triumphant reception. All soldiers cannot be Hannibals and Marlboroughs, all admirals cannot be Duponts and Farraguts, all authors cannot be Bacon's and Southeys, neither can all Christians be Pauls and Richard Cecils. Do your best right where you are, asking God's help, and you will make all your life in heaven a grander and higher life.

A HEALTHY AMBITION.

It is a good thing to have a healthy ambition in this world, and why not an ambition not to stand among the comparative failures of heaven "saved as by fire," but to be classed among those who did something worthy of immortals? The Bible distinctly tells that there will be grades in heaven. "As one star differeth from another star in glory." Will you be among the lower grades when you may be among the higher? Of course, cherubic and seraphic orders are fixed, and you cannot enter them, but in what low or high order of the sainthood you may live and reign forever you are now deciding by your present half-heartedness or enthusiastic ardor. Be the means of salvation of one man of one woman, and you stir all the heights celestial, for there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.

But imagine one of these "scarcely saved" Christians entering the shining realm. He passes in a stranger. Saint says to saint, "Who comes there?" And angel to angel, "Who 's that?" He moves up and down the streets and meets no one whom he helped to get there. He goes into the great temple and finds among the throngs of the white-robed not one soul whom he helped to join the doxologies. He goes into the "House of Many Mansions" and finds not one spirit whom he helped to start for that high residence. I am glad that he got in, but I am amazed that in the 30 or 40 or 70 years of his life he did nothing for God and the betterment of the world which woke the heavenly echoes. O, child of God, if you had never thought of it before, I present the startling fact that you are now deciding not only the style of your heavenly reception, but the grade of your association and enjoyment of the world without end. Are you so satisfied with yourself that you can afford to throw away raptures and ignore heavenly possibilities, and elect yourself to lower status, and classify yourself amid the less efficient when you may mount a higher heaven?

THE FIRST STEP.

While I thus discourse I am aware that some have not taken the first step toward heaven, and they feel like Jacob Strawn, who took some ministers of the Gospel on the top of his house to show his farms, reaching in every direction as far as eye could see. He was asked how many acres he owned, and he replied 40,000 "How much is it worth per acre?" was asked. and he replied: "Fifty dollars at least." "Then," said the minister. "you are worth $2,000,000." "Yes," said Strawn, "and I made it all myself." Then the minister said: "You have shown me these vast earthly possessions, and now will you look up yonder (pointing to the heavens). How much do you own up there?" and Strawn answered, with tears in his eyes: "Oh, I am afraid I am poor up there." Alas! how many there are who have acquired all earthly prosperities and advantages, but have no treasures in heaven. They are poor up there.

But I am today chiefly addressing those who are started for heaven, and would have them know that while we are apt to speak of a Lanphier, the founder of Fulton street prayer meeting, as having an abundant entrance; an Alfred Cookman, the flaming evangelist, as having an abundant entrance, and Thomas Welch and Fletcher, the glorious preachers of the Gospel, as having an abundant entrance, and John Rogers and Latimer and Ridley ascending, like Elijah, in a chariot of fire, as having an abundance entrance, you also, if you love and serve the Lord and fulfill your mission, whether it be applauded or unknown, will have, when your work on earth is ended and you are called to come up higher, an easy, a blissful, an enrapturing, an abundant entrance.

"A Blessing to all Women"

Great joy and comfort comes into every household when the virtue of **"Mother's Friend"** is known. No more gloomy forebodings or nervousness by expectant mothers, as all pain is prevented by the external use of "Mother's Friend," the marvelous liniment. There is nothing like it.

B. F. BROWN, of Waddill, La., writes: "Many of my wife's friends have used 'Mother's Friend' before confinement, and say they would not pass through the ordeal again without having it, even if it cost $25 per bottle."

Sent by express paid on receipt of price, **$1.00 per Bottle.** Book, "Motherhood," written especially for young and middle aged women, mailed free

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. **THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO, Atlanta, Ga.**

"It was my friend twice."

UPS AND DOWNS OF MERCUR.

The story of Mercur, Utah, is a striking illustration of the ups and downs of a typical mining camp. Many years ago the Indians there were supreme. Arrowheads and other relics picked up near the site of Mercur indicate that the tribes have at times contested among themselves for that supremacy with these hills as a battleground.

In 1870 silver was discovered on this site, and two years later the Carrie Steele mine took out $83.000 in three months, and the Camp Floyd boom leaped to its heigth. Lewiston sprang up almost in a day where Mercur now stands. The town was in a fever. There were rich strikes, shootings, wild carousals and claim jumpings. The Mormon Chief mine was transformed into a fort and battles for its possession were frequent.

Then the bottom dropped out. The camp was deserted. The sounds of pick and blast were gone from the deep recesses. Bats fluttered unmolested about the rotting timbers. Coyotes slunk into the tunnels and from this vantage ground howled defiance at the fierce wind of winter. For a time the spectral buildings stood glommily on their stilts. their paneless windows staring vacantly. Then decay made them sink gradually into desolate heaps, to be swept away later by fire.

In 1880 only one house was left in the entire canyon. There lived solitary Moses Manning, keeping up assessment work on a few claims. In 1881 Arie Pinedo thought he had found quick-silver in the old camp. He staked out a claim and named it Mercur. But the mercury never came to develop the claim. In 1883 gold was found in assays. but it could not be extracted. A few men became interested and carried on mining in a desultory way without success. The Mercur claim was sold as a "gold brick" to a party of Nebraska "tenderfeet." For years they worked away. Ore was to be found in plenty and the assays showed large amounts of gold. but every process they tried brought no results in extracting the precious metal. They exhausted their capital, and in 1893 they were $50,000 in debt and at the end of their rope.

Gilbert Peyton, one of the owners, who was a Nebraska druggist, visited the mine. Going through the drawers of the office desk he came upon a pamphlet which had been sent to the foreman. It was a brief description of the cyanide process, then new in America. With his druggist's experience Peyton had no difficulty in making a cyanide solution and testing it in a cupel with some pulverized ore. But the solution did not seem to percolate the powdered ore, and the experiments were failures. Sick at heart, Peyton left in the cupel a solution with which he had been making tests until it was much diluted and went to bed. The next morning he noticed that the weakened solution had penetrated the clay cupel.

"If the weak solution will go through clay like that, it ought to go through large pieces of ore," he reasoned.

The problem was solved. A weak solution and larger pieces of ore were tried and the process worked like a charm.

The owners of the Mercur mine were transformed into rich men. Moses Manning, the patient hermit, made $15,000. The town of Mercur sprang up, phoenix-like, and is today one of the richest gold camps in the United States.—Eugene B. Palmer, in Ainslee's.

IT GIRDLES THE GLOBE.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c. a box at Dreier & Bros.

DIDN'T MISS ANY.

Mrs. Statestreeth—Did she marry her first love?

Mrs. Stockyarde—Oh, my, yes! Her first, second, third and fourth.—Norristown Herald.

Spain is picking up some of the later achievements of the age. The Spanish government is projecting the establishment of wireless telegraphy in Spain. Morocco and Toneriffe and the other Canary Islands.

PADEREWSKI'S FINGERS.

The girl who practices the piano may find some use for the following recipe, given by Paderewski for keeping the fingers supple:

"The night before I play I turn my hands over to my valet,' says dear Ignace, "and he rubs my fingers until they tingle. Then he takes one finger after the other and turns and twists it in the palm of his hand, always the one way. This makes the fingers supple and keeps the knuckles in good working order. Last he rubs the palm of each hand very hard—as hard as I can stand it. Just before I go on the platform to play I have a basin of hot water brought to my dressing room. In this I immerse my hands. Hot! I should say so! Just about as hot as it is possible for a man to stand it."

All of which is very like the debutantes' cure for "self-conscious hands."

CARE OF PALMS.

Once every week the surface of the leaves should be sponged off. Gloves should be worn when the operation is performed. as contact with the hand turns the edges of the leaves yellow.

Palms should not be watered from above unless they are immediately wiped off, as each drop of moisture allowed to stand on the leaf causes it to turn yellow. When a room is swept or dusted the plants should be covered. as the dust will otherwise settle on the leaves and clog the pores through which the plant breathes. Most palms and ferns do not like gaslight, and often when left in an atmosphere charged with it will droop. The windows should be opened and the room well aired twice a day. The plants should be turned around each day so that one side after another is exposed to the light, as the leaves will naturally grow out toward the sunlight.

COST OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

The prince of Wales draws $200,000 a year, an adequate sum, considering the public duties relegated to him consequent on the practical withdrawal of the queen from public life. It is, however, supplemented by an annuity of $50,000 for the princess of Wales and one of $180,000, divided among his children. The princess royal, now dowager German empress, still draws her $40,000 a year from the British exchequer. The late duke of Edinburgh was voted $125,000 a year when he came of age. When he succeeded to the dukedom of Saxe-Coburg, one of the wealthiest inheritances in Europe, inconvenient questions were asked in the house of commons as to the reasonableness of continuing a British annuity to one who had practically become a foreign prince. Protest became so threatening that there was every prospect of the government being defeated if they persisted in defending the payment. It was announced that his royal highness had graciously foregone $75,000 a year. holding on to the odd $50,000. a sum paid up to the date of his death.

The duke of Connaught enjoys his full annuity of $125,000 a year, in addition to his army pay. The duke of Cambridge's annuity of $60,000 a year is augmented in the same direction. The queen's three daughters and the widow of the duke of Albany each draw pensions of $30,000.

These payments foot up to $840,000 a year. Added to the $1,925,000 of the civil list, it completes a sum something over $2,500,000 a year passing through the queen's counting house as the national subvention of British royalty.

HEAD FEELS LIKE BURSTING.

Maybe you were out late last night? If you had taken a Krause's Headache Capsule before retiring your head would be cool and clear this morning. Take one now and you will be all right in an half hour. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

TO DIVERT THEM.

Pittsburg Man—What would you folks do if a mob of rioters should come charging down Broadway.

New Yorker (busily)—Start a policeman to shooting at a dog.—New York Weekly.

An oil company has been organized in the state of Washington to develop the oil fields of Japan. which are claimed to be rich.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

NewspaperARCHIVE®.com

MEN WHO WEAR TOUPEES

One Reason Why Fewer Bald Men Are to Be Seen Than Formerly Was the Case.

[Philadelphia Record.]

There are in Philadelphia 1,700 men who wear toupees. A toupee in the vernacular is called a scratch. It is a little wig that is stuck upon the scalp by means of an adhesive wax, covering only the bald spot and blending with the real hair at the sides and back of the head deceptively. It is hard to detect a toupee, and the number of men who wear toupees in this city was not ascertained by any actual count of heads. It was ascertained from the toupee makers themselves, who keep, for business purposes, locks of hair, with the names attached, of all their patrons. There are here some fifteen or twenty makers, and three of them have national reputations.

"How does a man come to wear a toupee? His purpose in wearing it is essentially one of deception. He wishes nobody to know his little game. How, then, does he, a baldhead, raise the nerve to appear for the first time among his friends in a palpably false arrangement of thick, luxuriant hair?" That question was put to a famous toupee maker yesterday afternoon. The man smiled and made this answer:

"It comes about in this way. A gentleman has thinning hair. He visits me and asks me to shave close all the moth-eaten part of his scalp I do this, and a considerable disfigurement is the result. Therefore the gentleman gets me to make him a wig, which he intends to wear until the hair that had been shaved grows in again. It grows in, but slowly. Having neither light nor air, it grows in, in fact, thinner than it had been before. So I shave the scalp again, and in time there is another growth, still slighter than the previous one. This process continues, the baldness becomes more and more marked, and the gentleman begins to lose heart. But no one is aware that he is bald. He had begun to wear his wig before the fact was evident. What, then, will people say if he suddenly comes out with a shiny, white head? There is no alternative for him but to keep on with the wig, and the man is from that time one of my steady customers."

The maker explained the process of the construction of the toupee. The head it is to embellish is first measured carefully, and then the hair is matched. Usually there is in stock some hair that matches the locks at the sides and back of the patron's scalp, but if that is not the case a lock is clipped off and sent to Paris, whence in a few weeks some hair of the required shade is returned. The maker then shapes the foundation. The foundation is a fine gauze, made of pale-colored human hair, and is practically invisible when laid upon the flesh. Hence the toupee's parting, where the foundation shows, has no look of unreality, and excites no suspicion.

On the foundation the hairs are crocheted, one hair at a time, a long and tedious task. Each hair is lifted up in the hand and knotted, with a needle, in the foundation's interstices. To do this takes two weeks. Afterwards the toupee is bound with narrow silk ribbon and is fitted on the head of the wearer, when the hair is cut to a becoming length and the parting is arranged. The completed toupee is very light. It weighs practically nothing. It is fastened on with a peculiar wax that is made in Toulouse, a yellow wax, out of which the wig maker makes four or five little pellets, about the size of peas, that he fixes at intervals on the silk ribbon binding of the toupee. He sets the toupee then on the head, pressing the waxed binding firmly against the scalp. It holds infallibly. Heat, cold—nothing affects the adhesive qualities of the Toulouse wax, on which the maker has a wonderfully profitable monopoly, as no one else has ever succeeded in producing a substitute for it in the wig business.

A toupee costs from $20 to $50 according to the color of the hair it is made of. Browns and blacks are the commoner and cheaper colors; the grays are the more expensive ones, while white, pure and silvery white of old age, is very costly indeed, hair of this hue fetching from $15 to $20 per ounce. Toupees last usually a year and a half or two years, but some men are hard on them and have to buy new ones every six months.

The hair they are made of comes from France. There is a class of peddlers there who travel through the provinces collecting it. These men barter with young girls and women for locks from their fertile scalps. They do not cut off all the hair from the heads of those who do business with them; they skip about cleverly, clipping a lock here and another there. When they are done, though a good deal of hair has been taken, there is no disfigurement of the short head, no evidence, in fact, that any shearing has been done.

The trade of the toupee maker, or perruquier, requires an apprenticeship of at least three years, and during this time the apprentice receives no salary, and must lodge and board at his own expense. That, at least, is the case abroad. Here there are very few young men who wish to learn the business, though the terms to the apprentice are more liberal here, and though there is always plenty of work for a clever graduate perruquier, and a salary of $25 or $30 a week. None the less, however, practically all the American perruquiers are foreigners, and served their apprenticeship abroad, in Germany or France.

OUR SWEAT SYSTEM.

It may be interesting to know that one perspires more on the right side of the body than on the left, and that the skin of the palm of the hand excretes four and a half times as much proportionately to the surface as the skin of the back. The pores in the ridges of the palm number as many as 3,000 to the square inch They are scarcest on the back, where there are only 400 to the square inch. These pores are not simple holes or perforations in the hide, as some imagine, but are little pockets lined with the same epithelium or pavement stuff that covers the external of the body. They run straight down into the deepest structure of the skin and they kink up and coil around till they look like a fishing line that has been thrown down wet. Inclosed in this knot are little veins that leak the perspiration through the walls of the tube, and it wells up to the surface of the skin It is estimated that the average-sized man has 7,000,000 of these sweat glands, aggregating twenty-eight miles of tubing. Think of it' Twenty-eight miles if all those tiny tubes could be straightened out and put end to end! These figures, wonderful though they may seem, are on the very best medical authority They are the figures of men who have given their lives to the study of this subject. But still, if they seem too large to you, there is just as good medical authority for the statement that there are 2,400,000 sweat glands on the human body, each one-fifteenth of an inch long, and that their aggregate length is two miles and a half. Think of it! Two miles and a half! If you object to that, too, I have the very best authority for the statement that they are one-quarter of an inch long and aggregate more than nine miles, or I can figure it for you at seven miles or twelve miles. Take your pick. Our motto is: "We aim to please." If one figure suits you more than another, it's yours. We can substantiate it by the very best medical authority.

I can find only one figure, however, for the amount of liquid secreted by the skin of an average person in a year, though it is evident that the quantity must vary greatly according as the person works in an ice house or rides a bicycle up hill From the average person in a year's time there oozes through the pores of the skin 1,500 pounds of water. Let us see: "A pint's a pound the world around," two pints make one quart, four quarts one gallon—oh, well, you cipher it out for yourself I never was much of a hand at figures.—Harvey Sutherland in Ainslee's.

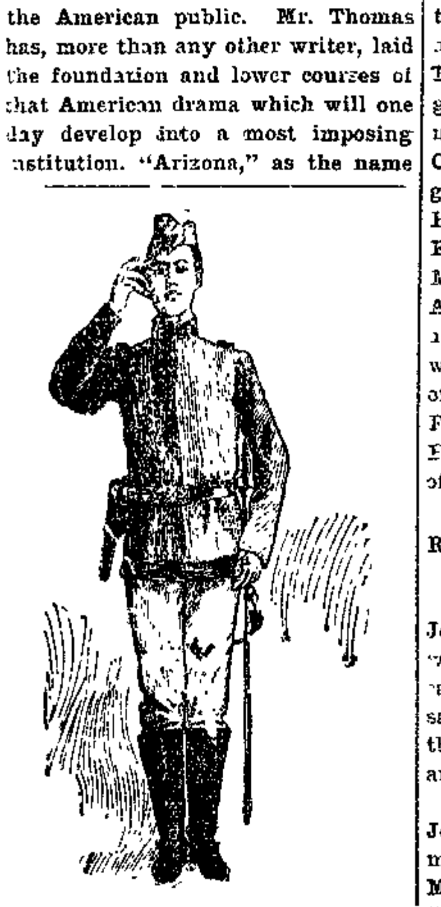
MANCHESTER AND LA PORTE.

The ill wind which drove the sea over a considerable part of Galveston last September, inflicting serious damage upon shipping as well as upon property ashore, seems to have blown good to La Porte. La Porte is on San Jacinto bay, a small inlet at the head of Galveston bay and about thirty miles further than Galveston from the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico. It possesses this solid advantage over Galveston that it stands on ground thirty or forty feet above sea level and has a landlocked harbor, but hitherto it has been inaccessible to vessels drawing more than a few feet of water. This month, however, a beginning will, it is hoped, be made upon works which are intended to make La Porte a great sea port, and possibly some day even a rival to Galveston. The scheme provides for the cutting or dredging by the United States government of a deep water channel, thirty miles long, between La Porte and Galveston, and the building by private enterprise of quays, jetties and all the needful accessories for the shipment of cotton and grain at La Porte. The confidence with which Americans set about the creation of new cities suggests that the ruts of trade are not so deeply worn there as here. La Porte, for example, is expected to become a real port within six months from the beginning of the harbor and channel works, and the dock company is said to have bought several square miles of land for the planting of the new city. But then, if the government had cut the Manchester canal and had left the ship canal company free to spend all its capital on docks, railways, warehouses and land, the port of Manchester might have been developed at something like the exhilarating American pace.—Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"ARIZONA" BY THE NEW YORK COMPANY.

The most important event of the year (theatrically) will be the forthcoming production at the Masonic Temple theater next Monday of Augustus Thomas' new American drama, "Arizona." Anything which comes from the pen of the talented author of "Alabama" and "In Mizzoura" demands and is accorded friendly and serious consideration by the American public. Mr. Thomas has, more than any other writer, laid the foundation and lower courses of that American drama which will one day develop into a most imposing institution. "Arizona," as the name implies, is a play which has its scenes characters and incidents located in the picturesque far southwest. The people of the play comprise sturdy ranchmen and cowboys, the brisk alert women of the pioneer generation and their dainty, graceful yet strong and self-reliant daughters—types of that American girl over which the whole world has come to wonder and admire—officers and soldiers, Mexicans and Chinese, fair samples of the heterogenous community which Mr. Thomas has chosen to utilize in the way of literary material. The piece is as full of bright color contrasts as the changing combination of a kaleidoscope. It fairly pulses with fresh, vigorous, active life of the young west. It has a love story as tender and almost as tragic as that of "Romeo and Juliet," and it has a relief work of humor as ripe and unctuous as that which Mr. Thomas has previously shown up in "Alabama" and "In Mizzoura." When the critics have said of "Arizona" that it is better than "Alabama" they have said all that they well could say in praise of an American play, and that not one, but everyone of the leading writers of the New York and Chicago press has said repeatedly during the unparalleled runs of four months each of the piece at the Herald Square theater, New York, and the Grand Opera House, Chicago. That "Arizona" will be richly staged and excellently well acted is guaranteed by the names of the artists who painted the scenes from actual sketches in the territory of Arizona," and the names of the clever actors whom Mr. Thomas has chosen for the principal roles of his piece. The scenes of acts I and IV, "Canby's Ranch," near Fort Grant in the Aravaipa valley, were painted by Walter Burridge from sketches specially made by him in Arizona. The drawing-room at Fort Grant, act II, and the dining-room at Canby's Ranch were painted by John Faust from actual rooms at the ranch and military post. The decorations, costumes and accoutrements were all chosen and arranged by that eminent authority on western life and customs, Frederick Remington, the artist of "The Man and the Horse." The principal actors and actresses engaged for the production of "Arizona" are: Vincent Serrano, J. W. Cope, Walter Hale, Edwin Holt, Edgar Selwyn, W. H. O'Connor, William Haworth, George O'Donnell, Stephen French, Helme Calvert, Miss Olive May, Miss Marion Barney, Miss Alma Anwerda, Miss Louise Closser and Miss Mattie Earle. "Arizona" will be produced under the direction of Kirke La Shelle, proprietor of the Frank Daniels Opera company, and Fred R. Hamlin, business manager of the Grand Opera House, Chicago.



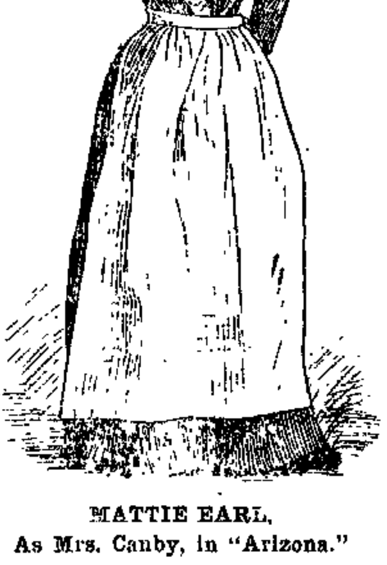
VINCENT SERRANO,
As Lieut. Denton, in "Arizona."

J. W. COPE.
As Henry Canby, in "Arizona," at the Temple Monday.

RETURN OF THE DAINTY COMEDY, "MISS HOBBS."

Those who saw "Miss Hobbs," Jerome K. Jerome's comedy success, when presented in this city last fall, can testify as to its merits. The Kansas City World of December 26th had this to say regarding the performance:

"Miss Hobbs" is a comedy that Jerome K. Jerome, the author, has made famous in New York, with Miss Annie Russell in the title role. "Miss Hobbs" is a comedy based on misunderstandings, just as all comedies are, but there is a certain element of good fellowship about it that appeals to all who see it. For instance, Wolff Kingsearl is not the best fellow on earth, but he ingratiates himself into the good will of the audience by his pereeverence in his pursuit of Miss Hobbs. He makes a bet that he will kiss Miss Hobbs, a supposed prude, and in the long run he carries out his bet. Mr. Jerome has written an entertaining comedy and the company which is presenting it at the Coates is doing justice to it. Walter Hodges as Wolff Kingsearl works hard and gets a good deal out of a hard part. Miss Leila Bronson plays Henrietta Hobbs with discretion. In certain scenes she reminds one of Annie Russell. Of the other members of the cast J. R. Pitman, jr., is good as Percival Kingsearl and Miss Mildred Burnham deserves mention as Mrs. Percival Kingsearl.



MATTIE EARL,
As Mrs. Canby, in "Arizona."

"ALVIN JOSLYN."

The original and the best of all the rural dramas, Charles L. Davis' "Alvin Joslyn," will be the attraction at the Temple Saturday next. To thousands of play-goers from the Atlantic to the Pacific the coming of this old-time favorite is a source of pleasure. or eighteen years this jolly old farmer-hero of the stage has crowded the leading theaters. To old and young he is equally welcome. To see him is to laugh until one is tired, and at the same time the splendid story and excellent melo-dramatic situations give one something to remember and talk about for days afterwards. It is a refreshing change from these so-called comedies. No expense has been spared in the revival of this great comedy-drama, the stage and scenic effects are all new, the company is competent in every way and embraces a number of well known names. The "Alvin Joslin" superb band will give a parade during the day and also a free concert in front of the theater before the performance. The play is splendidly staged, showing many well known resorts in New York city.

MISS MARION BARNEY,
As Estrella, in "Arizona."

LEILA BRONSON,
As Miss Hobbs.

SOTHERN IN CHICAGO.

E. H. Sothern's business at Powers' theater, Chicago, with "Hamlet," necessitates the exposure of the "standing room only" sign at every performance. The Saturday matinee of last week was one of the most interesting sights ever witnessed in a Chicago theater. Hundreds of matinee girls were unable to gain admittance, while in defiance of the local authorities, the aisles were blocked solid. It is entirely unprecedented in a Shakespearian revival to run "Hamlet" for three consecutive weeks, but such is the potent power of the Sothern-Harned production, which is a thing of splendor and magnificence that even Henry Irving's records are likely to be beaten in the western metropolis. Mr. Sothern comes to the Temple Monday, Feb. 4.

MISS GILBERT,
As Susan Abbey in "Miss Hobbs."

"THE PRINCESS CHIC."

The costumes of "The Princess Chic" are said to be of the most gorgeous assortment, fitted to the feudal splendor of the time of the story of the opera, in the glorious, chivalrous days of Louis XI. in 1468. The staging throughout is elaborate and the costumes revel in velvets and brocades and satins and spangles, gold lace and all the glitter and pomp of pageantry. "The Princess Chic," with Marguerita Sylva and a company of sixty lyric artists and comedians, will be seen and heard at the Temple soon.

COLONEL GUFFEY, MAGICIAN.

Commenting on Col. J. M. Guffey's recent oil strike in Texas, the New York Sun has the following to say:

"If Colonel Jim Guffey, of Pennsylvania, should unfurl his wings, fly to the top of Teneriffe or Atlas and tap it with his wand oceans of oil would rush out. One day he gets a 6,000-barrel-a-day well in West Virginia, the next a 15,000-barrel-a-day well in Texas. Wherever that bland spirit whispers outside the demons in the inwards of the earth gush forth in answer. Oil speaks unto oil. Colonel Jim Guffey is no 'wildcat' operator. He is the human divining rod. The liquid subterranean riches know him for a brother. But surely the stock of oil in nature's sub-cellars is not inexhaustible. Some day Guffey will have coaxed it all out and will be the Oil Trust. Fortune dearly loves her little joke. See how she insists upon turning plutocrat scorners like Roger Quarles Mills and Jim Guffey into plutocrats."

THE FARMER AND THE COONS.

A certain York farmer went into the woods the other day to get dry fuel, and he got a better load than he expected. He saw a giant pine stub on the edge of an icy marsh, cut it down and began to chop it into lengths. Soon he felt his axe strike something soft as it broke through the shell of the stub, Thinking that there might be a bear inside, he proceeded cautiously, using wooden wedges to split the stub apart. When the hollow, dry log fell in halves there in the cavity lay eight fat coons, snugly housed for the winter. Further up in the trunk were two more coons, while in the stump was a fifty-pounder—the biggest and fattest of the lot. This lucky farmer thus got, besides a cord of dry wood, over 200 pounds of coon meat and eleven coonskins, and ever since that day he has quit all other work and goes about in the woods looking for more hollow logs with coons in them. —Lewiston (Maine) Journal.

PUNISHED.

"What are you reading, Dorie?"
"Papa's poems."
"Been naughty?"—Punch.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

CATARRH

Local and Climatic

Nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure Catarrh. The Specific is Ely's Cream Balm. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Mercury, no injurious drug. Regular size 50 cents; family size, $1.00 at druggists or by mail.

COLD IN HEAD

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...
48 W. MAIN STREET.

+RED CROSS+
PILLS
SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE
LADIES
MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES
LADIES
FOR WOMAN'S RELIEF
ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES
RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, LEAVE NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS. THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA
PER BOX
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE

VIN DE CINCHONA CO.
DES MOINES, IOWA

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO.,
Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF YOUR FAVORITE PLAY

"MISS HOBBS"

Jerome K. Jerome's Famous Comedy which pleased you so much when presented here last Octobeer.

—REMEMBER—

This is the very same company and production as seen here before.

DON'T MISS IT THIS TIME.

PRICES, 25, 50, 75 and $1.00. Seat Sale Tuesday.

SPECIAL RETURN DATE.
TEMPLE THEATER

At the request of numerous patrons we have re-engaged, for their only open time this season,

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY JANUARY..... 19-20

—THE—

SUBLINE PASSION PLAY
AND THE
CRUCIFIXION.

PRICES—SATURDAY MATINEE at 2:30—10 cents to children; adults, 20 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING—10, 20 and 30 cents.

Lady free with each paid 30-cent ticket. Plat now out.

SUNDAY EVENING, at 8:30—Children 10 cents to all parts of house. Adults 20 and 30 cents. No seats reserved.

MASONIC TEMPLE........
MONDAY, JAN. 21.

Return of the conquering success, Augustus Thomas' Masterwork, PEERLESS

"ARIZONA"

With the entire original superb scenic production and perfect cast. As given 150 nights at the Herald Square theater, New York; 150 nights at the Grand Opera House, Chicago.

Vincent Serrano, J. W. Cope, Edwin Holt, Walter Hale, Edgar Selwyn, Wm. Haworth, Stephen French, Olive May, Marion Barney, Mattie Earle, Alma Auwerda and Louise Closser.

Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Seat sale Friday.

To encourage the iron industry in Canada the dominion government has provided a bounty of $3 a ton on Canadian iron and Ontario has added a bounty of $1.

IT TAKES MUCH MONEY

Large Capital Necessary to Give a New Patent Medicine a Reputation.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"The patent medicine business has some very curious features," said a veteran New Orleans druggist, "and it's a bold man who claims to know it thoroughly. Fifteen years ago one of the acknowledged experts of the country said, in a published interview, that it cost $50,000 per annum to create a demand, and by spending that sum, he declared, he could sell bottled spring water labeled 'fever tonic' and make a big fortune. That cynical assertion may have been true in '85, but it needs revision to bring it up to date. To begin with, it costs a great deal more than $50,000 now to put a proprietary remedy 'before the public,' as the saying goes. The secretary of one well known concern told me only last spring that his house spent a quarter million on its specialty before the sales paid for the bottles and wrappers. The following year, however, the profits were enormous—something like 40 per cent. Another firm spent $130,000, to my knowledge, for purely 'introductory advertising,' all in about nine months. During that time the sales were next to nothing; then, all of a sudden, for no discernible reason, a tremendous demand set in. Experienced patent medicine men admit the impossibility of predicting when the turning point will be reached in booming any new remedy. The amount sunk in exploiting two articles before returns come in may vary $100,000. In my opinion the name has a good deal to do with getting a demand started. If it is hard to remember or hard to pronounce it is undoubtedly a serious handicap, and, on the contrary, a catchy, simple title, just odd enough to stick to one's memory, is in itself an advertisement worth thousands of dollars. I have a house in mind that spent a good-sized fortune trying to popularize a tablet preparation with a queer Indian title that no two people pronounced in exactly the same way. It was a good thing and cleverly put before the public, and it failed solely, I think, because people were reluctant to ask for it for fear of making themselves ridiculous by butchering the pronunciation. That's a point about which the average customer is very sensitive.

"When the demand for a patent medicine is once started," continued the druggist, "it doesn't do to assume that the booming may be relaxed. That has been tried disastrously over and over again and experience has shown that the advertising must be continued in full blast, but at the same time merit plays an important part in sustaining the 'after sales.' In other words, you may create a demand for 'bottled water' masquerading as fever tonic, but you can't keep it up. It is generally agreed among experts that nothing is more effective as a business getter than the much derided 'testimonial.' Personal statements of that kind have a tremendous influence in small communities, and those signed by plain, everyday working people are at present rgarded as more valuable than the indorsement of celebrities. In past years there was great rivalry among the medicine houses in securing the testimonials of famous opera singers, actresses, statesmen and other notables and some queer stories are told in the trade about the methods that were used to obtain their signatures. A certain New York agent became famous for his success in that line, and he captured a number of people whom nobody else would have dared approach with such a proposition. I know some of the women theatrical stars recived magnificent presents of jewlry 'in token of appreciation for their unsolicited tribute,' but whether the phesents were made before or after the unsolicited tributes were written I don't pretend to say. At any rate, the agent's expense account was enormous, and eventually the medicine firms came to the conclusion that the game wasn't worth the candle. If you will glance over their recent advertising in the newspapers and magazines you will see that the celebrities who used to sing the praises of this or that remedy have given way to factory firemen, railroad engineers and humble clerks. Their letters are vastly more convincing, they cost nothing to get, and the average man feels at liberty to write to the signers for further particulars. Generally the firm makes arrangements to defray the cost of such correspondence, but beyond that there is no expense. It is a great mistake, by the way, to suppose that most patent medicine testimonials are fakes. So many people are willing and anxious to see themselves in print that there is no reason why any house should fabricate its indorsements. They are secured, as a rule, by an agent, who is selected especially for his tact and suavity and who makes a tour of the small towns where the medicine has been placed on sale. He gets the names of purchasers from the druggists, and tries to learn which, if any, have made favorable comments on the remedy. They are visited and the round trip is pretty certain to be productive of a big sheaf of flattering testimonials. Two or three years ago a wealthy firm was imposed upon by a practical joker, who sent in a letter praising a patent hair restorative and signed by the name of a prominent politician who is phenomenally bald. The letter was printed in good faith and the politician promptly brought a suit for damages, which was finally compromised for $8,000 cash. Since then all the medicine people have been very shy of indorsements coming through the mails. They make it a rule to print nothing without personal verification by one of their representatives."

ROYAL MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Modern history is full of the unhappy fate of dowager queens.

The position of mother-in-law is always most difficult and delicate, and trebly so when mother-in-law to a queen. It is an open secret that the life of the Empress Frederick, since the death of her husband, has been far from happy. The worst of all reasons—difference with her imperious son—has been the cause of much family friction.

William and his mother were not on speaking terms for years; even now they rarely see each other.

For a long time the court of Lisbon was divided into two rival factions—the supporters of the Dowager Queen Maria Pia and of Queen Amelie, says a writer in Stray Stories.

The late King Luiz was an easygoing monarch, with a profound disinclinaton to manage state affairs. He was glad, indeed, to have his vigorous and strong-minded queen to rule for him. The present King Carlos, his son, is of just the same mettle.

When Luiz died, his widow, Maria Pia, retained the reins of government. Her son Carlos did not object, but his Queen Amelie did. As imperious and clever as her mother-in-law, Amelie determined to be queen in more than name.

The Queen Dowager had ruled for the twenty-eight years of her husband's reign. She wouldn't resign readily. But, after much quarreling and bitterness, Queen Amelie had her way. Dowager Queen Maria Pia was forced to retire and leave affairs in the hands of her daughter-in-law.

In the neighboring court of Madrid, Dowager Queen Isabella II. repeatedly attempted to interfere in political and court affairs, until the present queen showed she would rule alone.

At St. Petersburg, again, there is trouble between the Empress and Dowager Empress. To Alix of Hesse the habits and customs of the Russian court are wearisome and repulsive. It is an open secret that the Dowager Czarina was bitterly opposed to her son's marriage. She intended Nicholas to Princess Helene, of Montenegro, now Queen of Italy.

Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law were thus not on the best of terms to begin with. Wide differences arose over the young Empress' dislike of Russian customs. Soon after her accession she forbade ladies of the court to smoke.

Now, all ladies smoke in Russia; the Dowager Empress herself is a great smoker. She took the decree as an insult from her daughter-in-law. War, more or less veiled, has since existed between them.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c. at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

A COMMON PARENTAGE.

Josher—They say that Mrs. Newrocks simply won't be snubbed.

Bighead—Well, there wouldn't be anybody in society unless they had had ancestors just like her.—Life.

A DEEP MYSTERY.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Iowa, "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c. at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

NOT SERIOUS.

Passenger (to station porter)—Now, it's 4 o'clock, and the time table says the train arrives at 3:14.

Station Porter—Oh, well, you mustn't take the time table too seriously.—Fliegende Blaetter.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE GREAT NECESSITY FOR BELIEF IN SALVATION THROUGH THE EXPIATORY DEATH OF CHRIST.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, January 20, 1900.

Topic—"Greeks Seeking Jesus."

Text—John xii., 20-33.

MEN WHO FOUGHT CHRIST.

In teaching this lesson it may set forth the truths clearly if we place them under three heads—the men their motive and the treatment which Christ gave to this company of curiosity-seekers. It would have been well had the caption of the lesson been "Curiosity-Seekers and Christ."

As to the men they are not usually understood to have been Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece, but dwellers in Asia Minor, or elsewhere, of Jewish extraction, speaking the Greek tongue, not the Hebrew. Those mentioned here appear to have become closely identified with the Jews, because they not only came up to the Passover feast of the Jews, but, as it is distinctly declared (lesson verse 20), these Greeks came with those who "came to worship." If we should speak of certain persons going with those who go to the sacramental table to commune, the understanding would be that they united in the supper. The expression "Among them that came up" is rendered more literally "Of those coming up." That is, they were in the habit of attending this feast, and we may conclude they were "the righteous proselytes," or good Jews, as we might say.

Why these visitors applied to Philip (lesson verse 21) is a matter of conjecture only, and is of small consequence to us studying this history. Possibly they were from the same region in Galilee, "Bethsaida of Galilee," from which Philip came. Maybe Philip spoke the Greek tongue, it matters not historically. It may, however, awaken in us the question, "Has any one ever been drawn to us to inquire after Christ?" Recall the years during which we have been professed disciples of the Lord Jesus, and can we recollect a case where a person sought us to ask help in finding the way of faith in Christ?

SHOWING A KIND OF CURIOSITY.

Leaving the men, we may next think of their motive in appealing to Philip to help them see Christ (verse 21). "Sir, we would see Jesus." As Bishop Ryle, commenting on this circumstance (well remarks, "There is more going on in some people's minds than we are aware of, and the case of these Greeks is a remarkable proof of it." They were further from Christ by nationality and by knowledge of His beautiful and blessed life than were the rulers of the Jews in Jerusalem. But while those malignant leaders of the Jews, from Caiaphas and the Pharisees down, were bent on killing Christ, these Greeks were full of desire to see Him. The word translated "desired" is in the original Greek indicative of importunity on their part. The revised version weakens the expression yet more, making it read (verse 21). "And asked Him." But judging from the tense in which the Greek verb stands we will not be in error to imagine their application to have been made in urgent tones, "Sir, we would see Jesus." Whatever subordinate impulse prompted them, we suppose it safe to say the predominant motive was curiosity.

Of curiosity we should observe there is more than one kind. It may be wholly idle. It may take no deeper hold on the inner man than a new toy does on a child's care. Whatever it was that actuated these inquirers in Jerusalem, there is a superficial sort of curiosity concerning Christ which is not unknown in our day. Note the flurry and feverish interest that often comes with revival movements. Observe the excitement that arises over some new book that sets out the Lord's life in novel lines. Judging by the intensity of such interest, one might properly prophecy anything in the way of an ingathering into the church. But too often such manifestations are as the (Hosiea, vi., 4) "morning cloud and as the early dew it goeth away."

But while there is an idle and inconsequent curiosity there is a sincere and serviceable curiosity. Curiosity inspires the pioneer in all fields of discovery and invention. It is because adventurous minds are curious to see beyond what is already in sight that the toils of study and experiment are borne as light burdens through long years, although there be but meager rewards. Curiosity is the spur for study on every steep path of knowledge and attainment. And if these Greeks had more than a mere passing sensation of interest in their inquiry it was a good sign of something better. Mr. Sturgeon said if he could get people to attend church by telling the world he would wear a red shirt in the pulpit, and could secure an attendance in no other way, a red shirt he certainly would wear. When the Lord, through Isaiah (i., 3), plaintively complains of Israel, that an ox is more interested in its owner than they were in Him, it was their total lack of curiosity that lay at the very bottom of such complete carelessness: "My people doth not consider."

EAGER TO BE A LEADER.

What, then, was the curiosity of these inquiring Greeks? Possibly it arose from that disposition which is so common, to delight in the last sensation. Jesus had enjoyed an unparalleled [illegible] by the city. Throngs had made Jerusalem shake [illegible] Blessed is he [illegible] of the Lord [illegible] when these Greeks came to Philip with their request has not been determined by our authorities. Possibly it was during the procession and the pealing welcome of (our) Sunday. Possibly it was when the Master returned from Bethany on Monday. Or it may have been on Tuesday, when Jesus went to the temple and encountered his enemies and won that victory of the tongue which silenced every scribe and Pharisee.

Presumably everybody who had not by that time seen Him would be [illegible] saying: "We would see Jesus." As to the steps taken by Philip and Andrew (lesson verse 22), and the introduction of Jesus to these inquirers, the record does not gratify our curiosity to detail particulars. That the Master met the request with gentle courtesy, we rest assured. But if their minds were running upon the turmoil and triumph attending His entrance to the capital, if their wish was to see one who manifestly stood Master and could easily command a crowd and a throne for Himself, Jesus speedily altered their ideas of Him. "Jesus answered (verse 23) the hour is come that the Son of Man should be glorified." A most surprising expression it was to any one acquainted with His past and impending future. Any diligent observer of events must have seen the deepening darkness gathering around Him. The hatred of the leaders was known far and wide. I suppose His followers had little hope of succeeding in establishing any sort of a kingdom with Him as monarch. Every outlook was ominous. Why, then, did Jesus greet that as the hour when He was to be glorified? Had we been there and asked in what hour Jesus was glorified our answer might have been: The hour when demons shuddered at His word, or the hour when deadly diseases were healed by His touch, or the hour when the howling winds and toppling waves of the sea went down and fell asleep at His command, or the hour when the dead maiden, daughter of the ruler, and the dead son of the widow of Nain returned to life at His call, or the hour when He called the four-days-buried Lazarus back to life—those we should have said were the hours when the Son of Man was glorified. But Jesus referring to none of those now says (verse 23): "The hour is come."

And that no one might imagine the hour of glory to be one of coronation after the manner of earthly monarchs He goes on (verse 24) to show through what he would pass to a greater triumph than ever He had hitherto achieved. Through ignominy to honor He would pass, as a corn of wheat is buried before it bursts forth in a fuller harvest growth. Out of a single grain buried hundreds of grains have grown." And thus "it bringeth forth much fruit." From the grave of Christ, unnumbered millions of saved souls have come forth and are to come forth.

THE MASTER SPEAKS.

So when we consider the Master's treatment of these Greeks it is clear that He did not dismiss them without a word, as being unworthy of His notice, nor yet did mislead them to look upon Him as one to whom the multitudes were ready to swear allegiance. Rather His message would run in terms like the following: "You are anxious to meet Me, because of the hosannas that hailed Me and the regal recognition I received. But let Me tell you that was a brief outburst of loyalty which will be followed by sufferings and death. For it is trough suffering and death that the highest life is to be attained. Open your eyes and on every side this is seen that death is the gateway to great life." In teaching this, then, Jesus set the importance of His death above the value of His active life, and for all time His doctrine is contrary to the Socinian theory of Christ's life being of more importance to mankind than is His death. Therefore while ever we have these weighty words of our Lord to learn from we cannot consent to cut out of our use and creed that stately stanza:

"Forbid it Lord that I should boast,
Save in the death of Christ, my God;
All the vain things that charm me most,
I sacrifice them to His blood."

Through seven consecutive years I have every week been meeting in the columns of the Chicago Record a great host of teachers and others scattered through almost every state in the union. Piles of the kindest letters have come to hand indicating that my work has received a cordial welcome. But if this were to be the last lesson we study together, and it were given me to choose what above everything my heart desires, it is that the Bible truth of salvation through the expiatory death of Christ shall never be writ small in the working creed of any one of us.

TROUBLED IN SPIRIT.

Instructing these stranger Greeks still further (lesson verse 27), the Master makes the frank admission that His soul was troubled. Troubled in anticipation of impending death. The expression "implies a sudden [illegible] mental agony." This must have been more than dread of mere bodily pain. To make Christ so fearful of bodily sufferings would be to place His manly courage below that of countless martyrs who have faced death without fear or flinching. Those who make little of His sacrifice and suffering as the sin-bearer have no reasonable explanation of the shuddering dread that shook His frame. But accept the Bible truth told on so many pages, expressed in so many symbolic and dogmatic forms, that He was God's lamb who bore the sin of the world," then no wonder He was weighed down as He approached the cross by the tremendous burden of human guilt. For "the Lord hath laid upon Him the iniquity of us all," and "we have redemption through His blood." It was this office of sin-bearing that brought Him "to grief," and into such an extremity of distress that He cries (lesson verse 27): "Now is My soul troubled and what shall I say? My human nature shrinks from the mighty conflict before Me. Shall I say: 'Father, save Me from this hour?' Nay, for it was for this hour that I came into the world." Once again let us note how all the three years of Christ's public life and the thirty previous years of His private life were merely preparatory to the climax on the cross. How can they be right who reverse these events and glorify the life of Jesus so that His dread of the cross cannot be explained without considering Him merely a weak man, and in no sense Immanuel.

In verse 28 we see our perplexed and dismayed Master rise to the highest victory His followers can ever reach. It is when He says: "Father, glorify Thy name. Do with Me what Thou wilt." The Christian who can in all sincerity say as much when faced by fearful circumstances is in saving harmony with the Almighty, who maketh "all things work together for good" to them that love Him. At this stage of the case (lesson verse 29) there was a supernatural expression of approval of Christ. This was the third celestial indorsement He had. First (Matt., iii., 17), when at His baptism in Jordan, and, second (Matt., xvii., 5), on the mount of transfiguration when the Heavenly Father said: "This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased. Hear ye Him." Now, as He nears the cross the third time, "there came a voice from heaven" assuring Jesus of victory and glory. Can suffering Christians hope for any such approval? Not in form, we suppose, for the sufficient reason that the need in our case is not the same as it was in His. But to the degree that it is necessary for God's servants now to be indorsed in order to convince the world of the reality of our relations with them we may confidently expect by some providence the Lord will show Himself on our side.

Space does not permit further work on this most sacred piece of scripture. Especially the verse 32 invites us, but we leave it to the Holy Spirit to make saving use of these matchless words: "I will draw all men unto Me."

PRISON FOR RICH YOUTHS.

Under the innocent-looking title "La Maison Paternelle" there exists in France what might be briefly designated as an authorized, aristocratic prison for juvenile offenders. It was founded by a legal luminary, M. De Metz, a man deeply interested in the training and welfare of the young, with a view to checking the growing spirit of insubordination to authority, both at home and at school, which had become specially marked in the highest ranks of society in France.

One of the most salutary elements in the scheme of this institution is the absolute secrecy which is maintained in France, both as to the exact locality of this house of correction and the names of those who are sent there. On an elevated, somewhat bare, tract of country within a few miles of Tours stands a large quadrangular building known as La Colonie Agricole, which is a government establishment, and behind the chapel, which is situated in the center of the west front, La Maison Paternelle is cunningly concealed.

It is a rectangular, two-storied building, adjoining the east end of the chapel, and the first thing that meets the eye upon entering is a huge board bearing the ominous word "Silence." The ground floor is occupied by prisonlike cells and offices; the upper one contains rather smaller cells and is surrounded by a gallery which shuts off all communication with the ground floor.

When a boy or young man under age becomes inveterately idle, refractory or dissipated his parents or guardians can obtain the consent of a magistrate, which is sometimes seconded by that of a medical man, and after certain papers have been signed a list of questions relating to the boy's education and present or past peculiarities is filled up by the parents and the culprit, who, in this country, would be licked into shape in a healthy, outdoor fashion, is solemnly handed over to the paternal care of monsieur le directeur.

The main feature in the treatment is solitary confinement during incarceration, be it long or short. Three months is the usual time. But cases have been known in which it has been extended to one or even two years.—Pearson's Magazine.

SLEEP IN THE CIGARETTE.

Prof. De Gubernatis, the well known Italian orientalist, has been the victim of a crime often read of in lurid tales, but seldom experienced in real life. The other day he was traveling in a first-class carriage in which there was one other individual. He went to sleep and on arriving at Rome found himself without his purse containing 1,400 francs. He immediately complained to the station authorities and not long after a certain Spaniard, Alfreddo Garcia, of Barcelona, who described himself as a silk merchant, was arrested.

In spite of his protestations of innocence his baggage was examined and was found to contain, besides a knife, money and scissors used by thieves for cutting out pockets, a box with some cigarettes. This last object in the possession of a Spaniard is not a suspicious circumstance, but one of the police thought he would try them, and to his astonishment the room full of people were soon all soundly and peacefully sleeping. An examination proved that the cigarettes contained a substance, the smoke of which acts as a narcotic, while the smoker experiences no inconvenience after having become accustomed to it. The arrest of the professor's traveling companion was soon affected, but Prof. De Gubenatis has not recovered a penny of his lost money.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

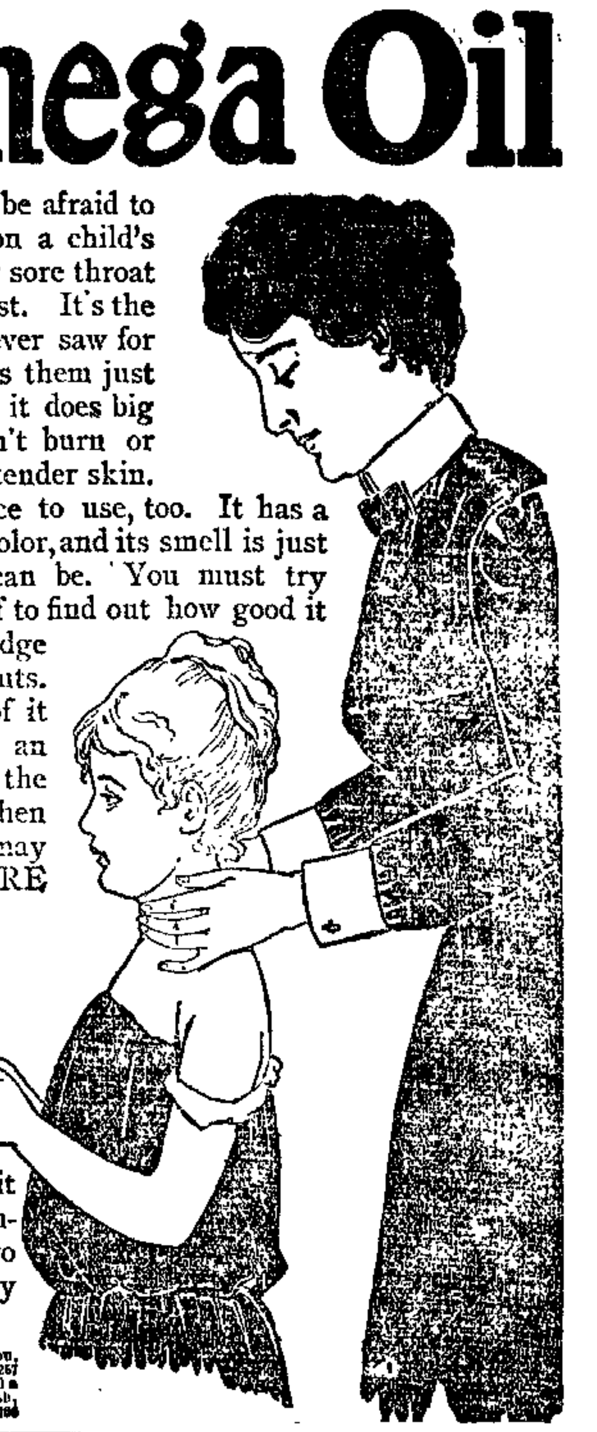
THE RESULT.

Towne—Newman took part in an automobile race not long ago.

Brown—That so? How did he come out?

Towne—On crutches, about a month later.—Philadelphia Press.

While the controversy is proceeding Dr. Anna Hatfield, of New York, arises to say "kissing is a worse curse than drink. The most terrible kisses are those between women."



Omega Oil

You needn't be afraid to rub Omega Oil on a child's throat or chest for sore throat or cold in the chest. It's the best thing you ever saw for children. It does them just as much good as it does big folks, and it won't burn or blister the most tender skin. Omega Oil is nice to use, too. It has a sparkling green color, and its smell is just as pleasant as can be. You must try Omega Oil itself to find out how good it is. You cannot judge it by other liniments. Rub in a little of it wherever there is an ache or pain, and the hurting will stop then and there. You may doubt this BEFORE you try it, but you won't doubt it AFTER you try it. Buy a bottle now, and see how much suffering it will banish. A single bottle will go around the family several times.

Any druggist will supply you, or the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle, prepaid, for 10c. in cash, money order or stamps. 196

THE CHINESE CUISINE.

Though Chinese cuisine has been credited with some utterly fabulous dishes—such as white mice served alive, which add piquancy by their squeak as they dive down the gullet—curiosities in the edible line do form a considerable list. Bird's nest soup, for instance; a clear soup made from the refined gluten with which a certain species of swallow fasten their nests beneath the rocks; stewed "sea slugs"—another nasty sounding dish, but transcending in flavor the aldermanic green turtle fat. There may be, too, on first introduction, some prejudice against fried grasshoppers. But courage in this instance is rewarded by a deliciously crisp, brown mouthful, of a delicate nutty flavor. It is a fallacy to suppose that pork forms a constant article of diet in China. As a matter of fact, it is too expensive, and is only eaten on high days and holidays, or at restaurants. Neither do milk, beef or game enter much into Chinese cookery, the first two being tabooed on religious grounds. Dog fish is eaten in the south—but rarely, and by only the poorest of the poor.—Blackwoods.

HIS NATIONALITY.

On one occasion, during a visit to America, Michael Gunn, who assisted Gilbert and Sullivan in bringing out many of their operas, was trying the voices of some candidates for the chorus. One of them sang in a sort of affected Italian-broken English. The stage manager interrupted. "Look here," he said, "that accent won't do for sailors or pirates. Give us a little less Mediterranean and a little more Whitechapel!" Here Gunn turned and said: "Of what nationality are you? You don't sound Italian." The other suddenly dropped his Italian accent and in Irish said: "Shure, Mr. Gunn, I'm from the same country as yourself."

A SIMPLE COLD CURE.

Krause's Cold Cure, in capsule form, is easy to take and does not affect the head or hearing like quinine. Try it today. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

KNOW THYSELF.

A teacher in one of Boston's public schools had instructed her pupils in hygiene, and toward the end of the term, wishing to see how well they could remember, told them to each write out a little story of the human body. The following is copied from the "story" one small boy handed her, with the confident assurance that he knew it was all right, for he had studied very hard over it:

"The human body is divided into three parts—the head, the thorax and the abdomen.

"The head contains the brains, if there are any; the thorax contains the heart and the vital organs, and the abdomen the vowels, of which there are five—a, e, i, o, and u, and sometimes w and y."—Household.

A pitch cloak is the newest form of life-saving apparatus. It is a Swiss invention. It weighs about one pound, and will keep even a fully-equipped soldier above the surface of the water. It has waterproof pockets in which food and drink may be carried, as well as blue lights in case the wearer is shipwrecked in the night.

MILE A MINUTE GAIT.

A Trolley Car Flyer That Runs at Express Train Speed in Philadelphia.

In whatever other respects Philadelphia may be slow, she has a trolley car which sweeps through the city in the gray hours of dawn and which, taken day by day, is swifter than anything else of its kind or class in the world. It starts from the heart of the city just after the newspapers are out of press and tears through the silent streets in a northerly and westerly direction, up and down hills and along valleys, with occasional stops to throw out bundles until twenty-seven minutes later it rests on the northern summit of Chestnut hill, fourteen and three-quarters miles away. This is at an average rate of thirty-five miles an hour, including at least one stop every three-fourths of a mile. Some times on its route it has run a mile in a minute and an eighth and it has made the distance in twenty-five minutes, including the stops, which is just the schedule time of the steam express trains for practically the same distance between the same places, though on neither the Reading nor the Pennsylvania railways do the trains make any stops.

From the fact that this car carries the morning newspapers for distribution it might be thought to be a journalistic enterprise in Philadelphia, but this is not the case. It is an experiment by the Union Traction company to test the maintenance of high speed and the evenness of schedule time under conditions peculiarly favorable for securing exact factors for all the problems it is sought to solve. Every trip is observed by electrical experts, the induction is estimated, the power measured, the state of the metal, the thermometrical and barometrical conditions noted, as well as the humidity and fog at the different elevations along the line, and when 1,000 trips have been made the data thus gathered will be considered, with a view of formulating a result to be applied in such directions of economy and accelerated speeds as may be opened.

Obviously the conditions attending general traffic are so varying that this newspaper trip, when there is little or no movement on the streets, offers peculiar advantages. The length of the run, its many and varying grades—some as sharp as one in seventy—its curves of long and short radii, its total rise, some 700 feet in all, and the localities of the re-enforcing power houses are advantages so well grouped that no improvements for the test could be arranged except by building a line especially for them. It may be mentioned that the newspapers do not make mere casual use of the Eagle Flight trolley, they pay for it very liberally, and the traction company, which is thrifty, runs the car with perhaps some little profit, and, certainly, if the scientific observations be left out of its charge, at no considerable cost. As this Philadelphia company in its various associations, individual, as to the membership of its directorate or otherwise, is interested in the electric service of many large cities, including New York, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc., the result of this experiment is of more than passing interest.

It was 4:45 a. m. when the Eagle Flight trolley pulled slowly clear of the curves in which it has been working in and out to the newspaper offices and headed up Eighth street, writes a New York Sun correspondent. A motorman wrapped in a vast bearskin coat, with a prodigious fur cap and a havelock of the same material hanging down on his shoulders, stood on the front platform. His hands were cased with rubber gloves for fear of the electric current and his window shield was drawn up in front of him and stoutly braced within. On the rear platform, similarly attired, was the conductor, and in a glass box just within the door were the automatic instruments which record the speed, strength of current and traction friction approximately, for on a rail sunk to a street level for the passage of wheeled vehicles of all kinds there are always obstacles of dirt and sand which are not present on the raised rail of a steam railway or one not laid down flush. There was an occasional vehicle in the way, but the sharp alarm bell, kept continuously and automatically ringing, preserved a pretty clear way, so that the first two miles were made in nine minutes, including two full stops to discharge papers and one for a railway crossing on grade. After that the track was double and the way clear. In a few minutes Germantown road began to rise and as suddenly to fall and to twist like a corkscrew in and around the hill where the revolutionary battle was fought. In passing the first accelerating station the current meter showed a double strength for the first steep acclivity. Despite the fact that the rise of the hill is one in eleven there was no diminution of speed and the record showed 2,700 feet of lineal distance in precisely thirty-six seconds.

As there was a special reason for pressing the speed on this trip, the stops made were shortened by the utmost possible dispatch in casting out the newspapers, and when speed was resumed in Germantown in front of the old Wistar mansion it was for a run of two miles. The weight of the car, newspapers and the four persons occupying it was as near as may be to ten and a half tons. The air was heavy and damp, the current being so sluggish that the block lights grew into light and faded, instead of snapping sharply and instantaneously into flame. Barometer, 30.01; temperature, 36 degrees; humidity, 73; wind, northwest, with velocity 11, raised on the anemometer on the car moving at forty-seven miles an hour to 60, which means hurricane violence.

It is not necessary to go into details of observation, except to note that the car made the two miles in 2:33½, which may be taken to be the record speed for a trolley car off the level and straight road. Of course there is under these conditions only the mechanical limit, the power being given just as the speed of a locomotive is similarly governed. The sensation of riding on the motor platform was as if one were being shot out of a gun. The full current was on and the curves swung the car perceptibly, but the ascending of the hills was like the realization of traveling with and on the trajectory of a shell. The whistle of the trolley poles was piercingly shrill and the turning of the wheels was a wild cry. On the summit of Mount Airy the car drew up and a hasty examination showed that no excessive heat had been generated. The rest of the trip was made more leisurely, but at a rate that was nevertheless very swift. At 5:09½ o'clock, just twenty-four and a half minutes after leaving Eighth and Chestnut streets, the car came to a standstill, its journey ended. Eleven miles of the distance was made in eighteen minutes and 1,000 feet were covered at the rate of sixty-one miles an hour approximately. It cannot be said that the Eagle Flight trolley came through unscathed, for two wheels were flattened and will never run again; one connection was burned out at the moment of stopping, and no doubt the Eagle Flight trolley was somewhat strained in her joints.

CLOUDS PHOTOGRAPHED.

A writer in the Youth's Companion states that photographing of clouds has recently become a recognized branch of practical meteorology. It also affords beautiful pictures for the collections of amateur photographers. The French astronomer, M. Antoniadi of the Juvisi Observatory, who has had much experience in cloud photography, says that all kinds of cameras, large and small, mounted and unmounted, can be employed for the purpose, but considerable practice is required to determine the proper time of exposure. In order to quench the blue of the sky and bring out the contrast between the clouds and their background yellow screens, preferably composed of thin cells containing a chemical solution, are employed. Exposures vary from a small fraction up to one-third of a second.

THREATENS RUSSIAN SEALS.

In February, 1901, the farming out of the seal hunting on the Commander and Walrus islands in the Arctic seas will take place at Khabarosk, in East Siberia, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. It is, however, doubtful whether the farming out of this crown property will bring in the price it used to, since the enormous destruction of the last ten years has terribly decreased the catch. In 1896 the number of seals caught on the Commander island was 54,591; in 1892 only 30,000 were caught; in 1893 the total was 25,000; in 1898 the number was 2,925, and last year only 1,000 skins were secured. The situation is the same as regards the catch on Walrus island. At the beginning of the nineties the yearly take was 4,000. It is now only about 300.

AN IDEAL CONTRAST.

"The wet season is over in the Philippines."

"And De Wet season is at its height in South Africa."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Envelopes were first used for letters in 1839 and the first issue of postage stamps was authorized in 1847.

MUNYON'S
DYSPEPSIA
CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs and debilitating cathartics. It will do much toward making an old stomach act like a sound one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty-six other cures. Write to Broadway and 26th St., New York, for free medical advice.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE SURE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION WILL NOT DESTROY IT.

Mr. Mautner Says it May Lose Indianapolis and Louisville, But Other Cities are Available.

The Associated Press sends out the following under New York date:

"The new American association, the ally of the National league and enemy to Ban Johnson's American league, was launched at the Hotel Marlborough yesterday. At 10 o'clock last night the following statement was given out:

"'It is the purpose to form an organization to be called the American association. A temporary organization has been effected. W. H. Watkins has been appointed temporary chairman. A committee composed of Irwin, of Boston; Kavanaugh, of Chicago; Watkins, of Indianapolis, and Koch, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to wait upon the National league and the national board of arbitration for a partition of territorial rights. Applications for franchises were received from St. Louis and Detroit. The following cities were represented: Milwaukee, H. D. Quinn; Indianapolis, W. H. Watkins; Chicago, C. F. Havener; Louisville, Harry Pulliam; Philadelphia, A. H. Koch; Boston, A. A. Irwin and G. E. Braman; Washington, Wm. C. Bryan and Charles White; Baltimore, by proxy.'"

President Mautner, of the Fort Wayne club, was shown the above dispatch and asked what effect the launching of the new league under the protection of the National league would have upon the Inter-State league.

"The only effect it will have," said Mr. Mautner, "will be to take Louisville and Indianapolis out of our circuit. If this new association is perfected, as this prospectus says it will be, why, of course, Indianapolis and Louisville will go with it. If it falls through, we are absolutely sure of those two cities."

"Have you other cities in view to take their places in case they drop out of your present combination?" was asked.

"Yes, plenty of them. We have at least a dozen applications which we cannot consider. Now, there is Grand Rapids, a good town in every way, but badly situated for our circuit. We object to Grand Rapids only on account of its location. There is not a club in the Inter-State but what will be put to an extra expense of not less than $500 in railroad fares if Grand Rapids is taken in. I received the formal application of Terre Haute a day or two ago. Terre Haute is a dead game town, as its racing record will show, and in base ball it has always been a good sticker. In case Louisville and Indianapolis drop out we have a good list to draw from. We are negotiating with South Bend, which wants to play professional ball this year. I don't know how it pans out during the week, but it is a splendid Sunday town. Then there is Grand Rapids, we'll say, and Toledo, Dayton, Columbus, Terre Haute, Mansfield, Marion, South Bend and Fort Wayne—nine good towns in an easy circuit, to form an eight-club league from. We'd rather have Louisville and Indianapolis, to be sure, but if they go with the other league we will not suffer much and when the three leagues get started under one agreement, you bet it will be war to the knife with the Johnson crowd."

"Then you will probably not know anything definite until after the National league meeting in February?" suggested The Sentinel.

"Oh, that don't follow. As soon as John T. Brush, chairman of the circuit committee of the National league, notifies us of the official recognition of this new American association, we will know exactly where we are at and will be free to go ahead. The National league does not meet until February 13 and that is a long time to wait. We will be notified earlier than that and then we will hold a meeting of the circuit committee, of which I am chairman, and we will immediately proceed to select our circuit and formally organize. After that the organization of the individual clubs will be rapid work and will lie with each club for itself. The outlook for a good season is brighter than ever and Fort Wayne will this year see the fastest ball in its history."

BASE BALL TIPS.

Upon the assurance that Terre Haute would be given a franchise in the newly reorganized Inter-State league, Mr. L. D. Smith, who was treasurer of the Terre Haute association in last year's Central league, hustled out and interviewed several of Terre Haute's prominent business men who have the welfare of the city at heart, and in five hours he had formed a $3,000 stock company. A meeting was held Wednesday night, and Mr. Smith was authorized to make application to the league and assure the Inter-State officials that Terre Haute would have her guarantee and dues ready when called for. Terre Haute has always been a good ball city, and has never been a quitter in any of the many leagues she has held franchises in. Terre Haute drew 35,000 in the fifty games played last season, and expects to go far beyond that in attendance this season, as there is a population of over 60,000 this year to draw from, with the assistance of the new electric car lines. Terre Haute is wild over the prospect of playing ball in fast company this season. One wealthy fan said he would get the band out as soon as it was announced they were members of the Inter-State. Terre Haute says it will have a team that will make any of the Inter-State teams think they have been in a ball game.

Minneapolis is now in the American league and Jack Glasscock will captain its team this year.

MARTIAL SPIRIT IN FRANCE.

The military toys of France are marvels of art. The costumes of the soldiers alone are worthy of a study. Take up a box representing the wars of Caesar. The dresses of the Roman soldiers are perfect. It is the same with those devoted to the campaigns of Alexander and Napoleon. The siege of Orleans in 1490 and the battle of Pavia in 1525 are really works of art. For a franc the youthful French warrior can purchase the battles of Woerth, Gravelotte, St. Privat and Bazeilles and move the opposing armies according to a plan set down in the accompanying book of instructions. Coming to a later period he can "make the campaigns" in Tonquin, Madagascar, and even those that are supposed to have taken place in China, for the small sum of tenpence. One has but to stand and watch the sparkling eyes of the children as they contemplate these dummy soldiers to understand why Frenchmen are so fond of shouting "Vive l'Armee!"

OVERCROWDED LONDON.

At the present moment, writes Sir Walter Besant in the January Century, those parts of East London inhabited by the workingmen of all kinds, from the respectable artisan in steady employment down to the casual hand and the children of the street, are suffering from the dearth of houses. There are not enough houses for the people; there are not enough single rooms for the families which would gladly occupy them if they could. The rents of the lowest tenements are going up higher and higher. The working people compete with one another for rooms. The landlord has only to put up his house, or his rooms in his house, to the highest bidder. The houseless used to be considered the very poorest. Among them now are families where the head is in good work. They are houseless because there are no houses for them. The vast increase of population has a good deal to do with this. For instance, the outlying suburb of East Ham, twenty years ago a mere hamlet with a few houses and an old church in the fields, now numbers 90,000 people, all of the working class; while its neighbor, West Ham, which twenty years ago consisted of two or three scattered hamlets, is now a great town of 270,000 people, all of the working class.

POWER OF AN OCEAN LINER.

In the problem of the application of motive power to transportation as a form of production, in the sense that it increases the value or utility of a product, the significance of the development of motive power transcends almost any other consideration, writes Prof. F. R. Hutton, in the Engineering Magazine. A somewhat impressive example can be derived from the rough calculation of the meaning that would attach to a trans-Atlantic liner with a 20,000 horse-power engine were that engine to be replaced by 20,000 horse-power of human muscles. To run night and day there would have to be three relays of men at the treadmill or other appliance which would be used. Each eight-hour shift at each 10,000 horse-power engine would be 100,000 men, or 200,000 for the two engines. Three shifts of 200,000 men would give below decks a population of a city of second grade.

If the problem, moreover, were put in the form of high-speed transportation, such as is represented by the locomotive condition, it disappears practically in the field of the unthinkable. It needs, therefore, but a moment's consideration of the widespread significance which the railroad bears to the modern economic method to bring out the debt which the modern community owes to the motive power problem.

ENGLAND IS BACKWARD.

In the twentieth century we find that our competitors are ahead of us in the utilization and application of electricity. It is not to England that the foreigner comes for dynamos or electric tools or electric lifts or electric railway or tramway fittings. Our telephone system has long been a by-word; Switzerland and Sweden are infinitely better off in this direction than our lethargic selves; as a motive power on our railways and tramways this new force has been as yet only occasionally employed, and the two or three electric railways of London are still a source of wonder to the inhabitants of our islands. All this is greatly changed from the day when we led the world. And whereas in the past we built the foreigners' steam railways, today the American is building or proposing to build our electric lines.

It would be interesting to investigate the causes of our backwardness. No doubt our chaotic patent laws have much to do with our present situation. In Germany and the United States only genuine inventions can be patented; here anyone can patent anything, whether or not it be a genuine invention, and subsequent interminable litigation may be necessary to determine the validity of the patent.

The government by monopolizing telegraphs and telephones, has been another obstructive factor, while legislation of antiquated and conservative type has hindered the inventor at every turn. Nor have we been quick to recognize the importance of thorough technical education in electrical science and its applications. Here England is much behind Switzerland, Germany and the United States.—London Daily Mail Editorial.

DO MEN UNDERSTAND WOMEN?

A man can very seldom tell what is passing in a woman's mind. He talks with another man and he can follow his processes; he gets his point of view; he can read between the lines; he can make a shrewd guess as to how he came to say that, or why he refrained from saying the other, says the Watchman.

But a woman's mental processes are not those of a man. Her mental machinery is geared differently. You hear what she tells you. You can make inferences from it; they will be wrong, because you do not know how she came to say what she did; you do not have the clew. Try to guess what she will say next and you will find that you are all at sea.

The man who says that he understands woman is himself a woman. No man can understand a woman. He may love her. There may exist between his soul and hers that indefinable and celestial sympathy which is the sweetest thing on earth, but he does not understand her.

Her mental operation, her ways of thought, her point of view, will always be as inscrutable to him as the mental processes of an angel. Whether women understand each other is not quite certain. A greater part of the delight that men find in the companionship of women arises from their inscrutability. You cannot measure or exhaust them.

Their charming inconsequences, as they seem to you, will never cease to puzzle you and every fresh conversation reveals a novelty of attitude or opinion.

TO KHARTOUM BY RAIL.

According to a Cairo correspondent, a Khedival decree has been issued sanctioning the extension of the railway to Wady Halfa. Thus two years hence travelers can reach Khartoum direct from Alexandria in sixty hours. At present there is railway communication from Cairo to Assouan, a distance of 547 miles. The distance from Assouan to Wady Halfa—the intervening country to be covered by railway—is about 230 miles. Wady Halfa and Khartoum are already joined by rail.

WOULDN'T KEEP.

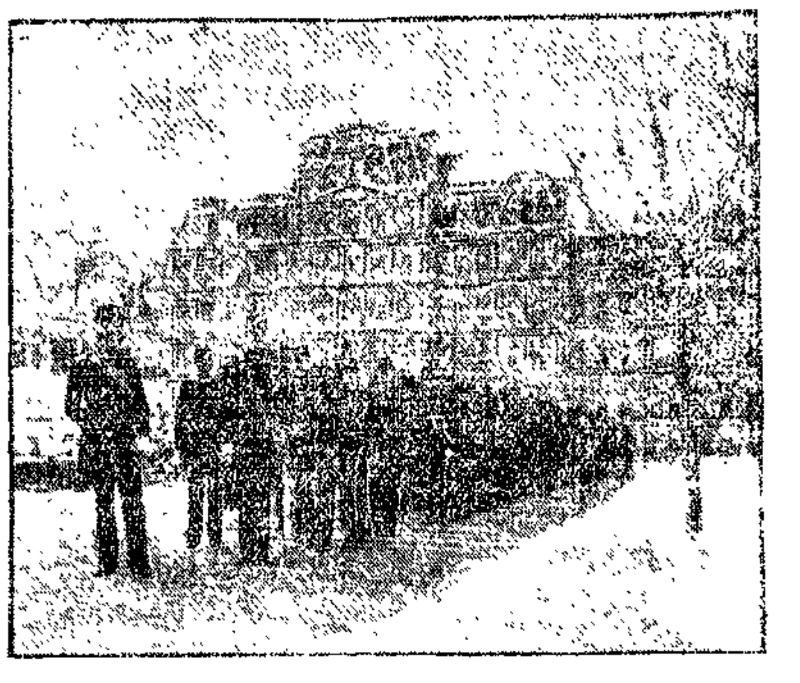
Fair Helen—I hear you have a secret.

Fair Grace—Well, I did have one, but it wouldn't keep.—Syracuse Herald.

Photo by Russell, London.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

This titled Englishman, who is now visiting this country, is one of the richest peers of England. He is the seventh duke of Newcastle. He is a prominent member of the high church party of the Church of England and is taking an interest in religious affairs on this side of the water.



From a snap shot by Melville, Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

On New Year's day the president, as usual, held formal receptions at the White House. This view shows the army contingent, led by General Nelson A. Miles, leaving the war building for the executive mansion.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker
and Embalmer,
NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST

There are 75,000 Americans living in Paris. The gay city has many attractions for the people on this side. Americans dislike any slow and stupid place.

H. M. METZGER
Fire Insurance,
ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.
Telephone 580.

After Doctors Fail

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 12, 1900.

I was a sufferer for seventeen years. I had three family doctors in consultation and they decided that my health would remain bad until I had a child. They continued to treat me for four years with no success except to get our money. There were two more years with a great expenditure of money with no satisfactory results and we abandoned all hope. Finally our cousin, Jane Jones, of Woodville, Miss., paid us a visit and finding my health very bad, introduced Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and we decided to give them a trial. My husband then wrote for a copy of Home Treatment of Female Diseases. After studying its contents, I found all my complaints outlined, word for word, and sent for a bottle of Wine of Cardui and a package of Thedford's Black-Draught. After the use of the first I found relief. I re-ordered until I had used eleven bottles and found my health very much improved. To our surprise a baby soon appeared. She is just as fat as a pig. Such a thing had not happened in seventeen years. I would urge all ladies in poor health to use your medicines They are more than you claim they are. I have not had any use for a doctor since using the first bottle of your wonderful medicine My health is all right in every way.

Mrs. L. F. GERMANY.

WINE OF CARDUI

Think of her suffering the agonies of female complaints for seventeen years and the suffering all unnecessary. Mrs. Germany could have been cured years ago just as well as now had she only taken Wine of Cardui. She need not have had those harrowing pains and grinding aches. Her experience should induce every sufferer who reads this paper to give Wine of Cardui a trial. Instead of wasting time and money with doctors when no benefit is being received from them, get a bottle of this great medicine from your druggist. Wine of Cardui will annihilate those monthly pains which make your life a torture and will bring you a permanent cure. Don't decide you cannot be well even when doctors have failed. Try Wine of Cardui. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles.

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WHY HE WAS NOT ELECTED

"Kurnel" Bunker Was So Busy Fighting Duels That His Campaign for Governor Went by Default

(Copyright, 1898.)

"Yo' see suh" began the colonel, after emptying his glass, "the people of my state desired to do me honah, suh, for my services in the field, and Judge Golden as delegate of the people, waited upon me one mawnin' and said:

"'Kurnel Bunker, the people of this sovereign state admire you', suh, and love you', suh, and wish to make yo' governor. Yo' are a modest, retiring man, suh, as becomes a brave and gallant man, but I trust yo' will please and gratify the people by accepting the office.'

"That's what the judge said, suh, and though his words were few, they brought tears to my eyes. It was a powerful surprise to me, and it was some time befo' I could control my emotions. When I had succeeded I said to him:

"'Judge Golden, I never did care for office, and I am satisfied to rest on my record as a soldier, but if the people of Arkansaw are calling to me, suh—if it's the desiah and the will of the sovereign people, suh I must obey. If I am elected to the high and honorable office I will do my best to retain the love and affection of those who honah me.'

"That was the way it happened, suh," continued the colonel to me, "and it is needless to add that my heart was touched. I may say, suh, that my tears mingled with the cocktail I drank with the judge befo' he went away. My nomination followed a few days later and the expressions of gratification and good-will showered upon me from every quarter would have touched a heart of stone. It is a pleasant feeling, suh, to be loved by the people—'deed it is."

"We Went Out Arm In Arm."

"Well, you were nominated?" I said, as the colonel appeared to be lost in reflection.

"Yes, suh—nominated by acclamation suh, and for a time the other party hesitated about making a nomination in opposition. It was so clear that I had a walkover and would ride in on the wave that they hesitated to make a move. However, suh, they at length decided to put out a ticket, and after a great deal of persuasion an unknown person — an unknown person way off in a swamp county—was induced to sacrifice himself. I think the unknown person owned a sawmill or a steamboat, or something of the sort. While he was such a cipher that it wasn't deemed necessary for me to make a campaign, I deemed it best to make a few speeches and exhibit myself to the adoring people."

"I can believe, colonel, that you carried the people with you in your speeches."

"Thank yo', suh—thank yo'. I did, suh—that is, the great majority of them. It was said in the papers that I was the popular idol, and that my remarks were received with a hurricane of applause. After the close of my remarks at my first meeting the adoring populace lifted me on their shoulders and bore me about in triumph, suh—in triumph. The opposition were silent until the campaign fully opened, and then they blazed forth like a battery suddenly unmasked."

"But what could they say about you, colonel?"

"Nothing in truth, suh—nothing in truth but they resorted to the basest lying and the grossest exaggeration. Can yo' credit it that they tried to take from me the honah of leading my regiment in a desperate charge at Gettysburg? Yes, they did suh—they did. Some of the papers said I was fo' miles in rear at the time, and they published a picture of me sitting on the fence while my brave boys were sweeping gallantly up the slope to die for the cause! Gad, suh, but didn't my blood boil when I saw that picture. And they made charges, suh that I was a political schemer, and a charlatan, and dishonest at the core, and that my political theories were the phantoms of an insane man. Gad gad, but if my friends had not locked me up in my room I should have hurried fo'th to do murder."

"But you were right ahead with the campaign?" I queried.

"No, suh," replied the colonel, with a shake of the head. "I couldn't do it suh. My honah had been impugned and my motives belied, and with the Bunkers, suh—with the Bunkers from time immemorial—honah has always come first. I dropped the canvass to protect and preserve my honah. It was against the advice of friends, but I felt that I had to do it. I began at the head of the opposition. Perhaps yo' remember of reading of his sudden demise—an editor named Gadsby. I walked in on him one day, and without beating around the bush I said:

"'Mr. Gadsby, I am Kurnel Bunker—Kurnel Bunker—suh. Will yo' kindly step outdoahs and shoot at me at ten paces?'"

"And did he step?"

"Yes, suh, he did, suh. He was a game man, and he put on his coat and followed me out, and he died like a gentleman. I hoped that my prompt and vigorous action would have a salutary effect on his contemporaries, but they only made a handle of it to pour out other phials of vituperation. I was fo'ced to call upon State Senator Gildersleeve, who was coupling my name with innuendo, and demand an explanation of his utterances. Gad, suh, but I like to recall that event! He was a bo'n gentleman and a game man. He received me hospitably and urbanely—even urbanely, suh. He had his pistols cleaned and loaded and the ground all measured off and a surgeon at hand. I had scarcely opened my mouth on the subject which brought me, when the senator courteously interrupted me with:

"'Kurnel Bunker, yo' will find everything ready out on the lawn. Will yo' have a nip, suh, befo' we go out?'

"We went out, suh—we went out arm in arm," said the colonel, "and it was with all courtesy and the greatest respect for his attributes that I dropped him dead at the first shot. I do not think that even his widow ever had a hard thought of me for what happened. I believed this would discourage the opposition and I could return to my campaign, but it did not have that effect. I had to call out Hon. Cassius Johnson and pink him, suh—pink him in the shoulder, and ex-Judge Dawson fell under my bullet, suh, and the list ran up to a dozen, suh, befo' I had finished. Every affair was beautifully managed and strictly according to the code, and even my worst enemies had to admit that I came out of each one with my honah unsullied."

"But about the campaign, colonel?"

"It went by default—by default, suh. I couldn't travel about and make speeches and fight duels, too, and I therefo' threw the campaign over my shoulder. Honah first—office second. The unknown person—the person with a sawmill or steamboat, or something—took advantage of the situation to stump the state and make all sorts of promises, and when the adorable and affectionate electors came to the ballot box they forgot me. If I remember aright, suh, that unknown person's majority was about 80,000. I believe the matter was referred to as a landslide, and some of the papers observed that I was buried fo'teen feet deep. I was to blame for my own defeat, however."

"But you saved your honor."

"I saved my honah, suh—saved it as a gentleman should, and I have always been glad that I took that co'se. A man without honah, suh—"

"Have a drink, colonel?" I asked, as he made a long pause.

"I don't mind if I do, suh," he replied—"I don't mind if I do remove this dryness from my throat. Thanks, suh. Yo' seem, suh, to be a person of thoughtfulness and observation."

CHARLES B. LEWIS.

What She Could Do.

Mrs. Mann—You can't wash and iron, nor make the fire? (satirically). Perhaps you might be able to sit in the parlor and read the morning paper after my husband has got through with it.

The Worklady—I think I could do that, mem, if the paper had stories in it.—Boston Transcript.

Too Much Competition.

Jinks—What do you think of the sugar growing industry in the Philippines? Would it be a good thing for a young American to go into?

Col. Jingo—Well, to tell you the truth, I don't think any American could compete with the Filipinos in raising cane.—Brooklyn Life.

Less Smoking in France.

It is said that French medical men have, to a considerable extent, lately abandoned the use of tobacco. American physicians attending the Paris congress intimate that the government monopoly in tobacco has done much to bring this about. The cigars of the "Regie," that is, those made at the government manufactory, are so bad, they say and the tax on all other brands so prohibitive, that the thing to do in France is not to smoke at all.

The new form of judicial oath in Maryland, which dispenses with the use of the Bible, has gone into effect.

M QUAD'S FUN

COPYRIGHT 1898

THE TOUR WAS ENDED.

The man with the orange-colored eyebrows and missing front teeth was getting his trunk checked on the platform when the baggageman said to him:

"Seems to me that I handled this trunk only a day or two ago."

"Yes, sir, you handled it yesterday morning," was the reply.

"And when you arrived there was a lady with you?"

"There was, sir, my newly wedded wife."

"I thought so. You were both looking so happy that I sorter took it you were on a bridal tour."

"Yes, sir, we were looking very happy and it was our bridal tour," said the traveler. "Had you been watchin' us very closely you would have seen me chucking her under the chin and squeezing her hand. I know we both felt as spooney as two doves, and we probably showed that we did."

"And business calls you away very suddenly?" ventured the baggageman, as he finished his work and handed over the check.

"You have hit it exactly, my friend. I am called away very suddenly on business and I shall not return. My bride will probably be along here this afternoon to buy her own ticket and get her own trunk checked. You look like a man who needed advice, and I will therefore give you some. It may occur some day that you will fall in love with a widow."

"Yes, sir, it may."

"That's what I did. She was reputed to be worth $20,000 in cash. I was reputed to be worth double that. I thought I had struck a big thing, and so did she, and we married."

"I'd have done the same," replied the baggageman.

"Then you'd have made a fool of yourself! We reached here on our bridal tour. We had a talk. I found out that the widow wasn't worth a hundred dollars to her name, and she found out I wasn't worth fifty. No more cooing—no more billing—the tour is ended. I go—she goes. See?"

"And—and—?"

"That's all. I return to my business of selling county rights on a patent washing-machine, which is warranted to save half the soap and all the buttons and prove of more joy to the household than a parlor organ, and she returns to her sister's to wait for another man to appear. Cum dig salis, which is Latin for saying here's a five cent cigar, and do you handle that trunk gently, and never figure that you've got a soft snap till you've counted the money."

GOING AWAY FROM HOME.

Every day brings its letter from some young man who says he is thinking of going to Mexico, Chili or Peru to better himself. Now and then he substitutes Africa or China. He has no money, but lots of ambition, and is willing to begin at the foot. I want to say to such boys that the best place in the world to begin at the foot is right here at home. It is the best place in the world to convert energy and ambition into cash. The American who lands in any foreign country without money or a connection with some enterprise or business will be worse off in 30 days than if he were in an American county jail. Americans have succeeded in South America, but they went there with money to fill places already made for them. It is the same in China and Japan. As to Africa, he would surely be crazy to think of going there to better himself.

There is no country on the globe paying as high wages as ours. There is none with so many industries, offering so many places. Our term of apprenticeship to any trade is two years less than in England, France and Germany. Our professional men graduate in from one to three years' less time, and the chances for any man's advancement, be he farmhand or lawyer, are far greater. For every man outside of the United States who has made $1,000 by trade or profession there are ten here who have made a great deal more.

A BETTER THING.

"No, sah, it wasn't no fault of mine dat I quit runnin' a sleepin'-cah," explained the ex-porter when asked how he came to lose his job. "Dey jest went to work and made a mistake."

"What sort of a mistake?"

"Why, one day when I got my silk-hat and dimun pin and lavender trousers on to go into Chicago in good style dey took me fur de president of de road, and de president dun got jealous about it and bounced me off. Reckon it was a good thing fur me, though."

"You hit another job?"

"I did, sah. I jest went to bein' a preacher, and I'ze found out dat de pulpit lays way over a sleepin'-cah fur showin' off dimuns and stoh-clothes. In de one place you's bein' sawn all de time; in de odder you's only sawn when you's makin' up de beds or breshin' somebody's back!"

MISSED A GOOD THING.

"They say they have got a way of making buttons and combs and things out of sour milk," said the old farmer to the man with the newspaper.

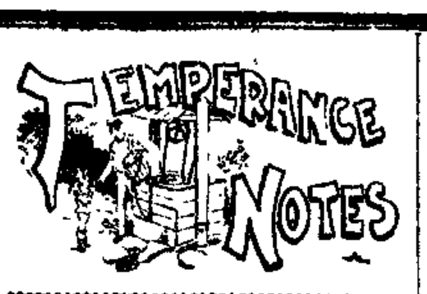
"You refer to celluloid," was the reply.

"I dunno what other name they give it, but that feller might hev made a heap o' money up our way if he'd only known it."

"In wha tway?"

"In gittin up a patent to work that sour milk off on summer boarders!"

Chicago has a big co-operative boarding house, where it is reported the members get good meals at 11 cents each.



BETTER THAN A PLEDGE.

How a Man Who Wanted to Stop Drinking Was Helped Out of a Dilemma.

A Cleveland man tells this pathetic and characteristic story of the late Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the incident occurring while he was rector of Trinity church, in this city. The story was told the narrator by the doctor himself.

One evening a stranger called at the rectory on Superior street, adjoining the church. He was a well-dressed, well-appearing man, but evidently in deep trouble.

"Dr. Brown," he said, "I have come to you for advice and assistance. I am a victim of the drink habit. I have an excellent position—I am cashier for a wealthy corporation—and I know I cannot retain it unless I reform. I want you to draw up a pledge for me—make it as strong as you can, please—and I will sign it, and you will witness it."

Dr. Brown leaned back and looked at the man.

"How long have you been drinking to excess?" he asked.

The man told him it was five or six years; ever since he obtained his present position. He only drank to excess when he was with his friends. He never drank at other times. When he was with his friends he would forget himself and overstep the limit. Sometimes he didn't go on a spree for a whole month, but the attacks were growing more frequent. He seemed to be losing his will power.

"THERE," HE SAID, "READ THAT."

"My friend," said the doctor, "you don't need a pledge. I see in you a victim of good comradeship. You are far from being an ordinary drunkard. If you signed a temperance pledge and broke it—as you undoubtedly would do—it would still further degrade you in your own eyes. I do not advise the pledge."

The man looked dumfounded.

"But what am I to do?" he gasped.

The doctor drew a card from his desk and rapidly wrote a few lines.

"There," he said, "read that."

This is what the man read:

"To my friends: I find I am becoming a victim of the liquor habit. If I do not quit I am sure to lose my position and ruin myself. For God's sake, don't ask me to take a drink with you."

"There," said Dr. Brown, "sign that and I will sign it as a witness. All I ask of you is to show the card when temptation is at your elbow, and if you fail come here and tell me about it. There! Good night."

It was a full month before the man returned, worried and dejected.

"I expected you long before this," said the doctor, as he greeted the stranger. "Tell me about it. Did you show the card?"

"Yes," replied the man. "The first time was the very night after I called on you. A good friend, a railroad man, came into the office and after I had checked up his accounts said:

"'Come, Charlie, let's go over to the Oyster house and have a drink.' Well, sir, I was reaching for my hat when I remembered the card. I took it out and handed it to him. I thought he would never finish reading it. He looked at me and he looked at the card. And then he slowly put his arm down on the counter and said: 'Charlie, I'd sooner cut that hand off than ask you to drink again.' Well, sir, I showed that card several times after that, and every blessed man I showed it to took it seriously. Sometimes they said: 'All right, old boy.' Sometimes they laid it down without a word. And then—it was last night—I forgot about it, and here I am."

"You are doing well," said the doctor. "Have courage and try and make the interval a little longer next time."

It was three months before the man came back. The next time it was six months.

"And now," said the doctor to the narrator, it is nearly two years since his last call, and I have every reason to believe that he will not find it necessary to come to me again. So, you see, I was quite right. It wasn't a pledge that he needed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Save the Natives.

Aggressive efforts are being put forth in Washington by such missionary and reform workers as Bishop Hartzell, Miss Margaret W. Leitch, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts to protect native races from the sale of liquor. A bill has been introduced in both houses for suppression of the liquor traffic in any islands of the Pacific.

There is still believed to be plenty of gold in Alaska. The estimated output for 1901 is put at $15,000,000.

SALOONOLGY.

Some Deductions from a Careful Study of the Saloon Problem by a College Student.

If sociology is the science of social relations why should not a scientific study of the saloon business in all of its relations be called saloonology? But call it what you may and a saloon under any name does not smell sweet—such a study was carried on by Mr. Royal L. Melendy, who was sent by the faculty of the University of Michigan to reside for six months in the Chicago Commons to learn by careful personal investigation what is the function of the saloon in the social life of man. This investigation forms part of the work carried on by the ethical subcommittee of the committee of 50, a committee which is now studying the liquor problem in all of its aspects, with the intention of making an exhaustive report which shall be impartial and scientific. A partial report of Mr. Melendy's investigations appears in the American Journal of Sociology for November, and a somewhat briefer report is given in the November number of The Commons, published by Prof. Graham Taylor, warden of the Chicago Commons.

The ardent temperance reformer may feel inclined to say: "What need is there of making such an investigation? Why need we send scientifically equipped spies into this unpromising land, this devil-country of saloons, for we know now what is the ruling purpose of the saloon business? Its purpose is evil, and only evil, and that continually. It is to sell various kinds of intoxicating liquor, and intoxicating liquor is the hell out of which has come, to curse mankind, a legion of evils worse than the 'many' which Jesus cast out of the demoniac of Gadeara."

But the matter is not so simple as it appears at the first blush. What is it that makes the saloons of the Seventeenth ward—where Mr. Melendy began his study — so popular? There are in that ward 163 saloons and only a few churches. Say what we may the saloon is much more popular than the church in the Seventeenth ward and we should strive to [illegible] what are the elements of their popularity, for we may find in the methods which they use to attract patrons a verification of Christ's saying: "For the sons of this world are for their own generation wiser than the sons of light." No doubt the ruling purpose of the saloon keeper is to sell as many "drinks" as possible, but he tries to cloak that purpose by an attractive garb of social service.

By ministering to the social nature of man the saloon competes with the home, greatly to the detriment of society. It no doubt is true that the average saloon of the Seventeenth ward is a dangerous social competitor to the average home of that ward in light, heat, furniture, games, music, laughter, sprightly conversation and all that appeals to the companionable nature of man; and by the bitter irony of fate every cent that goes to the support of the saloon is a vote against the home and against the wife and mother, who would like to make the home attractive, but how can she do it when so much money of the wage-earners goes to the support of the 163 saloons? The saloons can start out with gorgeous appointments because most of them are fitted up by the great brewing companies, but the little home of the working man has to start in a modest way, and too often, alas! the wife in striving to make it with small means, the center of social attraction for her husband is "held up" and robbed by the saloon.

Some saloons provide gymnasiums, hand-ball courts, and baths for their patrons. Others have music and vaudeville performances. Many saloons furnish free lunches, and some serve full meals at small cost. Others have "wine rooms" and drinking compartments where women of the worst class resort to find companions in sin. In others, various kinds of gambling games are carried on under the protection of an unreported "tax." The saloon is a place where attractive vices of every feather flock together.

But in the better parts of the city there are "respectable" saloons, some of them palatial in their appointments, where business men resort for a double purpose. Mr. Melendy says: "The head of a department in one of Chicago's largest wholesale houses assures me that certain of their best salesmen sell a large portion of their goods 'over a glass of beer,' in the neighboring saloon." Then there are trade saloons for the men of this or that craft, "family" saloons with "family" entrances, beer gardens with the attractions of music and outdoor sports—all sorts of saloons which appeal in all sorts of ways to all sorts of people.

The cure? Not to speak in this connection of legal repression and moral and spiritual forces, the attractions of the saloon may be fought with a good degree of success by counter attractions. The attractions of the home are first and best. Were our homes all that they should be the saloons would have to close their doors. In a "tug of war" for the possession of men the saloons have little chance against pure and happy homes.

But homes are often handicapped in the way already indicated, and in such cases we should fight the saloons by the establishment of social settlements like the Chicago Commons—the brightest spot in the Seventeenth ward—by friendly visitors, by summer camps for women and children, by rescue work, by every helpful agency which Christian love can use, that by all means, we may save some. —Chicago Advance.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city refer ed to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:20 to 6:40.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 3 30 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 56 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima......	*12 01 am	!11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg..	*12 01 am	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	! 7 30 am	!10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	!12 15 pm	!12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.	!12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline......	! 7 00 am	! 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila......	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila......	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila......	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.		*11 55 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.

In effect Dec., 2, 1900.

NORTH BOUND.

* For Grand Rapids and north..........	2 30 a.m
† " " " "	8 50 a m
† " " " "	2 45 p.m
† From Richmond arrives..........	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 06 a.m
" " "	6 55 a.m
" " "	12 30 p.m
From Grand Rapids arrives..........	6 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

WABASH

[illegible] Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily......	5 50 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily....	11 45 a.m
No 24 Atlantic Express—daily	6 47 p.m
No. 18 Peru Accom. daily arrive........	9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily....	5 50 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily—	9 37 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily....	5 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited -daily........	8 20 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)..	7 05 a.m
No. 22 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	8 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)..............	2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 40 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)............	11 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.).	3 20 p.m
No. 21 Local Freight (except Sun.)....	5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only	10 55 a.m

NICKEL PLATE

9—12-2-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No 6	3 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	8 15
Eastern Express, No. 4 . .	7 55
Local Freight	6 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5. . .	2 11
Western Express, No. 1. . . .	12 20
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3. .	4 35
Local Freight. . . .	12 00

†Daily Except Sunday

Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD, in effect Dec. 2 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 463 Local Freight............	7 20 a m
No. 457 Express and Mail..........	11 55 a.m
No. 459 Express and Mail..........	5 00 p m
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No 456 Express and Mail..........	11 25 a m
No. 410 Express and Mail..........	3 50 p m
No. 462 Local Freight	2 30 p m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY. TIME TABLE—

SOUTH.

No. 41 Except Sunday..............	7:10 a.m
No. 43 Except Sunday..............	4:15 p.m
No 43 Sunday Only..............	4:15 p.m
No. 173 Local Freight..............	9.30 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 Except Sunday..............	11:40 a m
No. 40 Sunday Only..............	11:49 a.m
No 42 Except Sunday..............	10:25 p.m
No. 144 Local Freight..............	4:40 p.m

C. F. Daly, G. P. A., Indianapolis. O. W. Crasper, Ticket Agt.

White Fruit House

Holiday Prices for Christmas, 1900.

The holidays will soon be with us as in former years. We have anticipated the wants of our customers and in consequence have laid in a large supply of Christmas and New Year's Goods.

The good times have affected the prices of many lines and holiday goods are higher in some respects than last season, and this is also the case with some Groceries.

Our holiday Goods consist of imported and domestic toys, drums, dolls and German albums, all the latest styles, from 40c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 and up to $3.00 each.

Rich Bohemian Vases, high colors and all styles, from 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c up to $1.50 each.

Smoking Sets, pretty styles, to suit the most fastidious, at 50c, 75c and extra fine at $1.00 each.

Smaller toys for the little ones in an endless variety, such as Firemen, Hook and Ladders, Express Wagons with drivers, Locomotives, Trains of Cars, Dray Horses, Cups, and Saucers, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets and Dinner Sets, Jumping Jacks, Birds, Lions, Wolves, Tigers, Dogs Cats, Elephants, Guns, Swords and many other pretty toys for the children.

Also Christmas trees and Christmas tree candles. The trees sell at 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c for extra large ones.

The Christmas tree candles are a trifle higher than last year, but still below former years. Prices this year, 10c per box.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

The toy candies in all varieties, such as animals and fruits, we sell at 18c lb. The Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb. French Mixed Candy at 8c lb. French Bon Bons at 12c and 20c lb. French Chocolates, 15c lb.; the very best, 20c lb. Cinamon Imperials, Mint Lozenges and other candies, 12c lb. Gum Drops, 5c lb.

We have a large assortment and can please all who favor us with a call.

SUGARS REDUCED 1-2C ALL AROUND.

Standard Granulated, 6c lb.
Powdered, 6½c lb.
Cut Loaf, 6½c lb.
Coffee A., 6c lb.
Yellow Extra C., 5½c lb.
Extra C., 5c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 12c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 14c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS.

The war in China and a heavy duty has put up the price of teas. We buy in large quantities direct from the importers, thereby saving the middleman's profit of 10 to 20c per pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; Best, 50c.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.
English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Good Oolong, 35c lb.; Best, 60c.
Good Japan, 40c lb.; Best, 50c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 16c can.
California Egg Plums, 16c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 18c can.
California White Cherries, 20c can.
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
Sugar Corn, 8c can.
Egyptian Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas, 10c can.
String Beans, 7c can.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 10c lb.
Best California Raisins, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 6c and 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb
Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
New Currants, 17c lb.
No. 1 Blackberries, 11c lb.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Leghorn Citron, 14c lb.
Orange and Lemon Peel, 15c lb.
Zantee Currants, 17c lb.
Shelled Almonds, 42c lb.
Cleaned Currants, 18c box.
Layer Raisins, 14c lb.
Fancy Figs, 14c lb.
Choice Dates, 7c lb.
Seeded Raisins, per box, 12c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Family White Fish, ¼ bbl., $1.60.
Family White Fish, kit, 50c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15.
Mackerel, kit, $1.25.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25.
Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70 gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon.
California Muscatal, 80c gallon.
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 48c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 10c plug.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Corn Cake, 25c lb.
American Star, 27c lb.
Mail Pouch, 48c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and all prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.
Window Shades, extra, 28c each.
Window Shades, best, 33c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 40c.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 65c.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 75c.
Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.60 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth good, 27c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 50c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service will be the annual praise and thanksgiving service of the Ladies' Missionary society and special music will be rendered at 10:45; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

Westminster church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from court house—10:30 a. m., theme, "Imprisoned for the Faith;" 12 m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Junior Christian Endeavor; 6:30 p. m., Senior Christian Endeavor; 7:30 p. m., a discourse illustrated by the stereopticon, "An Excursion to Calvary;" many fine pictures.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45 a. m.; subject of sermon, "Christian Perfection;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "How to Read the Bible."

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor—Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., instead of 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30, and evening service at 7:30.

Rev. Frank Miller, of Elgin, Ill., the "singing evangelist," will continue the evangelistic services during the week; meetings at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; praching, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne street M. E. church tomorrow, conducted by Rev. J. Fenwick Reed: 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon, Rev. J. F. Reed; 12 m., classes; 3:30 p. m.; junior league; 6:30, Epworth league; 7:30, sermon, Rev. J. F. Reed.

Evanglistic services every evening during the week.

Trinity M. E. church, Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; at 10:30 the pastor will preach a sermon on the subject, "Under the Juniper Tree;" the junior Epworth league meets at 2:30, Mrs. Charles White, superintendent; evening service at 7:30.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, Rev. B. Sawyer, pastor—Preaching services at 10:30 and 7 o'clock; class meeting at 12 m.; junior Epworth league will meet at 2:30 p. m. and be conducted by Miss Patterson; revival meetings continue each evening at 7:30; Epworth league will meet at 6 p. m., Chas. Smith, president; Rev. Fremont Spain will preach in the evening; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Singing will be conducted by Mr. Waterson.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to post office—Sunday school at 9:30; morning services and preaching at 10:30; evening services at 7:30; the evening services will be in English. Rev. Philip Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—9:00 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 7:00 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; 8:30 p. m., evening services and preaching; the second sermon of a series of sermons on the 23d Psalm will be delivered; Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor—Church location, 92 and 94 East Washington street—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Twentieth Century Church;" Sabbath evening service at 7:30; this will be a gospel service; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m.; mid-week service at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church—Rev. Dr. Hanley, of Chicago university, will preach morning and evening. Sermon at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; baptism at night; special music at both services; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; Juniors, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; Beaver Chapel Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna Street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service at 10:45; subject, of sermon, "The Worth of a Man." Special offering for annual state assessment. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m.; evening gospel service at 7:30.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland avenue, D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; morning subject, "The Highest Liberty;" evening, "The Foolish Sale." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3:00 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. Mid-week service Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "Humiliation Before Exaltation."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor. At 10:30 a. m., sermon, "The Growth of the Kingdom of God;" 7:30 p. m., sermon, "Unreserved Renunciation;" 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor. Monday night, Meeting of the King's Daughters; Tuesday night, Choral union; Wednesday afternoon, meeting of the women of the church; Wednesday night, midweek service; Friday night, meeting of the men of the church; Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid society tea at Mrs. Stokes', 109 Edgewater avenue, Lakeside.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue; Zach. A. Harris, minister.—For the week beginning January 20: Bible school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon topics, morning, "Winning Souls;" evening, "Preparation for Rendering an Account." Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m., "Abiding Influence." Heb. 11:4; Matt. 28:13. Wednesday evening—Prayer meeting; topic, "The Heavenward Guide," Ps. 73:23-24. Thursday evening—Teachers' meeting in pastor's study at the church. Thursday afternoon—The Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. J. A. Richardson, No. 171 Hayden street. The ladies will give a tea from 5 to 7 p. m. Choir practice Friday evening.

Y. W. C. A.

Service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, led by Miss Mary Louise Hazzard, of Peoria, Ill. The German class meets Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Those thinking of taking are asked to enroll at once. The next quarterly meeting will occur on the evening of January 24.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William Meitz, superintendent; preaching at 10:30 a. and 7:30 p. m.; preaching in the English language both morning and evening; Y. P. A. at 6:30, subject, "Abiding Influence," leader, James Trythall. Revival meeting every night next week at 7:30. All preaching in the English language. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

A song and praise meeting will be held at 3 p. m., conducted by Hiram A. Philley. Both ladies and gentlemen can attend. Bible study at 4 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m.; also a general testimony meeting during morning service; evangelistic services at 7:30 p. m.; revival services each evening during the week.

FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Young People's meeting, 6:30 p. m. Revival services every evening during the week. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be as follows: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street. Subject, "Truth." Golden text, "He hath remembered his mercy and his truth toward the house of Israel: all the ends of the earth have seen the salvation of our God." Psalm 98:3. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading rooms adjoining church rooms open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10:30 o'clock; no evening services; Luther league, 7:00; teachers' meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.; Dorcas socity, Friday; catechetical class on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m.; preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "A Blessed Poverty," the first in a series of morning sermons on the "Beatitudes;" the others will be, "A Blessed Meekness," "A Blessed Craving," "A Blessed Disposition," "A Blessed Heart," "A Blessed Work," "A Blessed Persecution." At the evening service the pastor will preach upon the subject, "A Man Who Has a Good Thing and Does Not Know It." Mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Special music.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, Rev. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; classes by appointment.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married's Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganus, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

AN ENGINE'S VIBRATION.

"Vibration is the great bugbear of this business," said one of the best informed stationary engineers in New Orleans. "It is governed by fixed laws, of course, but they are so subtle and intricate that it is next to impossible to master them. They have a most important bearing, however, on the life of machinery. I have known valuable engines to jar themselves literally to pieces for no apparent cause. Some slight error in adjustment had set up a vibration that was communicated from part to part, like a contagious disease, until the whole plant was affected. A steady tremor of that kind will not only wear out the parts, but it causes what we call 'structural changes' in the metal itself. Wrought steel will gradually lose its toughness and elasticity, and become as brittle as cast iron. When it is fractured, the interior will have a strange, granulated appearance, and the worst of it is that the alteration may be going on for months without the knowledge of the most careful engineer alive. That is the secret of the breaking of a great many propelling shafts at sea. There are different ways of stopping vibrations, and one of the most curious is to set up a countertremor in the opposite direction. One neutralizes the other. Quite frequently," continued the engineer, "a machine that gets 'the jumps,' as we call it, will do itself no particular harm, but will play havoc with the building in which it is located. Some years ago I was in an upstairs office of a large business block in a near-by city, and, happening to lean against the wall, my attention was attracted by a peculiar, low, humming sound, like the faint buzzing of bees. I made some inquiries and found a couple of very powerful engines were on the first floor, going at full tilt. They had set up a vibration that was gradually tearing down the house, and in certain places the masonry had disintegrated to such an extent that very elaborate repairs were necessary. The trouble was easily checked by putting in new foundations for the machines. Another curious case occurred right here in New Orleans. Two engines were located in a three-story building in the lower part of town, and gave no trouble whatever until one afternoon, when suddenly the entire edifice was shaken as if by an earthquake. All the occupants were terribly alarmed and thought the house was coming down about their ears. It turned out, upon investigation, that the engines had merely 'caught step.' In other words, their vibrations, which had been previously offsetting each other, happened accidentally to become uniform. If the jar had continued it would undoubtedly have destroyed the building. It was remedied by simply changing the length of one of the cylinder strokes."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Stockholm street railway administration has ordered that every suburban train at night must be provided with a separate car for intoxicated persons only.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

PLUMBERS WILL FIGHT IT

DENOUNCE BUTLER LINE SUBSIDY IN STRONG TERMS.

Resolutions Adopted by Union No. 166—Officers Chosen—The Annual Ball.

The Fort Wayne Plumbers' union went on record last evening in most emphatic terms against the proposed subsidy of $100,000 to the Fort Wayne and Butler railroad, adopting the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The citizens of Wayne township are asked to vote on a proposition to appropriate the sum of $100,000 as a subsidy to the Fort Wayne and Butler railroad, be it

"Resolved, By Local 166, Plumbers', Steam and Gasfitters' union, that we oppose the payment of public funds as a subsidy to any corporation as a vicious as well as useless proceeding; and,

"Resolved, That if any of our so-called public spirited citizens feel that they would be benefited by the construction of said railroad, they should not be denied this opportunity to invest in the enterprise and thereby become great public benefactors; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we denounce the whole affair as a gigantic attempt to bunco the citizens of Fort Wayne, and we therefore pledge our efforts to defeat the proposition at the polls."

ELECTED OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers for the union resulted as follows: President, Charles Gaskill; vice president, Hugh O'Connell; secretary, Bernard Callahan; treasurer, John O'Rourke; [illegible] sentinel, Fred Kolf; delegates to the Trades and Labor council, Messrs. [illegible], Martin and Hefferfinger.

The second annual ball of the Plumbers' union will be held at Randall hall net Wednesday evening, and it is expected to be very successful. The committee in charge reports a very large ticket sale.

STUDENTS EXPATRIATED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—One hundred and fifty students recently arrested at Kieff for engaging in political agitation have been ordered expatriated to Port Arthur, where they will do military service. The same fate awaits scores of students arrested at the capital on a similar charge. The fermentation continues among the students throughout the country. Disturbances are anticipated.

WILL OPPOSE CROWN RULE.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 18.—The general elections here have concluded. Of fourteen members of the legislature returned thirteen are pledged to resist Joseph Chamberlain's attempt to restore absolute crown government. The feeling against the British colonial policy is growing stronger and if Mr. Chamberlain refuses to yield delegates will be sent to England soon.

UNIVERSITY LOSES SUIT.

Nashua, N. H., Jan. 18.—A verdict for the defendant was found by the supreme court jury in the case of the University of Illinois vs. Solomon Spalding, of this city, to recover $70,000 as Mr. Spalding's share of a bond for $600,000 to protect a fund deposited with Charles Spalding, son of the defendant, by the university. United States District Attorney C. B. Hamblett today moved that the verdict be set aside.

A FRANK ADMISSION.

[Decatur Democrat.]

Senator Kell, of Allen county, is now trying to serve this country as both a hold-over and newly elected senator, and with all that he has but one vote as a member of that body. A special dispensation should be issued, granting him special rights and privileges in the unique position he now enjoys. He is from Allen county, and certainly is entitled to everything and anything desired."

QUEER GIFTS TO THE POPE.

This year—that is, holy year—the Vatican has become a perfect museum of objects, animate and inanimate, as many of the faithful have desired to give his holiness a personal gift, with in many cases strange results. For instance, a peasant from Abruzzi the other day brought a pair of turtle doves in a basket and was highly incensed because he was not allowed to carry them into St. Peter's and present them personally, then and there, to the head of the church. A woman brought—that is, carried to the station—a young and lusty pig, but was obliged by her horrified parish priest to leave it behind.

Alfred Mancini, now in Rome, has however, made the pontiff a present which is most interesting and valuable. Not long ago he brought with him from the Holy Land two magnificent goats taken from Mount Carmel. They are splendid beasts, distinguished from their kind by their black coats, unusually thick and soft, and by their ears, which are large and fall like those of a hunting hound. The pope has inspected them personally in their pasture in the Vatican gardens. The other day as he stood looking at them he said: "How they bring back to me the days of my childhood, when I scrambled about the hills of Carpineto like the goats, going in many places where only a wild boy or a goat could gain foothold." These goats are as yet untried in the climate of Rome, but as they are hardy animals it is hoped they will not suffer by the change from Palestine.

RENTED LOCOMOTIVES.

Hundreds of locomotives are rented every year. Several corporations make their chief revenue that way. The Baldwins have many a machine out on the rental form of payment. That is, the engines are rented in the same way that you would buy a stove on installments—so much down, so much a month, the payments to apply on the final purchase money. It is seldom, however, that a railroad rents locomotives. They are usually let out to contractors who construct temporary railroads for hauling dirt from excavations. Contractors who hire the locomotives usually have their own names gilded on them, so that the public may suppose they belong to them. The engines, as a usual thing, are cast-offs. They may have pulled express trains once, but now they are fit only to pull gravel cars. The engineers who work them are oftentimes also the cast-offs of the profession. They may have operated express engines, but through carelessness or other incapacity have been discharged from one road after another until they are only fit to haul a gravel or a wood train.—Philadelphia Record.

MERELY A LARGE VILLAGE.

In Russia everything is large and everything is loud. Moscow is like an immense village and everything in it is built broad, not high, because there is so much space to cover. The public squares, unpaved and surrounded by a little rim of cobbles, are as big as meadows. The arcades and passages, with their cellars below, their steps above, their glass roofs, are so enormous that they could hold the Passage des Panoramas and the Burlington arcade and the galleries at Milan, without filling more than a corner of them. Colors shriek and flame; the Muscovite eye sees only by emphasis and contrast; red is completed by another red or by a bright blue. There are no shades, no reticences, no modulations.

The restaurants are filled with the din of vast mechanical organs, with drums and cymbals; a great bell clashes against a chain on all the trams to clear the road; the music one hears is a ferocity of brass.

The masons who build the houses build in top boots, red shirts and pink trousers; the houses are painted red or green or blue; the churches are like the temples of savage idols, tortured into every unnatural shape and colored every glaring color. Bare feet, osier sandals and legs swathed in rags pass to and fro among the top boots of the middle classes, the patent leather boots of the upper classes, like the inner savagery of a race still so near barbarism, made evident in that survival of the footgear of primitive races.

BURIED IN WOOLEN.

In 1679 an act passed requiring the dead to be buried in woolen, the purpose being to lessen "the importation of linen from beyond the seas and the encouragement of the woolen and paper manufactures of this kingdom." A penalty of £5 was inflicted for a violation of this act; and as frequently people preferred to be buried in linen, a record of the fine appears—for example, at Gayton, Northamptonshire, where we find in the register: "1708. Mrs. Dorothy Bellingham was buryed April 5, in Linnen, and the forfeiture of the act payd, fifty shillings to ye informer and fifty shillings to the poor of the parishe."

Pope wrote the following lines on the burial of Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, with reference to this custom:

Odious! In woollen! 'Twould a saint
provoke,
(Were the last words poor Narcissa
spoke.)
No; let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my
lifeless face.

ANCIENT BOATS IN IRELAND.

Seventeen fishing-boats, one of which is said to have been built between 1740 and 1750, form the odd little fishing village of Carracross, on the west coast of Ireland. The only building in the place which is not constructed of an old boat is the priest's house, and this is built almost entirely of the driftwood which the gulf stream piles upon the rocky coast. There is not a tree of sufficient size to give building timber within eight miles of Carracross, and, though there is plenty of building stone, it is never used for anything except building fences around potato patches.

The Law Says
that flavored glucose shall no longer be sold for maple syrup
The people are demanding
Scudder's Canada Sap Maple Syrup
True, Pure and Delicious.
FREE
Four handsomely colored lithographed Children's Story Books, "On the Sands," "Little Tin Soldier," "A Wonder," "Little Golden Hair." Sent on receipt of 4¢ postage.
SCUDDER SYRUP CO., CHICAGO.
43 RIVER ST.

OLD MEXICO

THOMPSON'S
personally conducted
1901 Wabash Mexico Tour.

Leaving Fort Wayne via Wabash R. R. Wednesday, February 27. Special Pullman Train; six cars; composite car, dining car, compartment sleepers, drawing room car, with elegant connecting suites; library and observation car.

3,400 miles of travel in Mexico. Whole tour covers 7,500 miles. We go 400 miles south of the Tropic of Cancer into Tropical Mexico. Six full days in Mexico City at Hotel Sanz, the Waldorf-Astoria of Mexico. Only tour making this elegant hotel headquarters. All large cities of Mexico visited, including Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes, Leon, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Toluca, Cuernavaca, Orizaba, Tampico, Tula, returning via El Paso, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Colorado Springs and Denver. Side trips to California if desired.

The most complete educational tour and finest Pullman Train ever sent to Old Mexico. Entire cost, including everything for the thirty days, about $10.00 a day.

MEMBERSHIP POSITIVELY LIMITED TO SIXTY.

An elegant 68-page Art Souvenir Itinerary now ready. If interested apply early to
R. G. THOMPSON, P. & T. A.,
Wabash R. R., Fort Wayne.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the Whitley circuit court in Cause No. 4298, wherein Henry Kanning is plaintiff, and Sophia Kanning et al., are defendants, will, by virtue of an order of said court made and entered of record at the September term, 1900, offer for sale at private sale, at the law office of Henry Colerick, in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, upon Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1901, the following described real estate situated in Allen county, Indiana, to-wit: The west half of lot Number One Hundred and Twenty (120), and the east half of lot Number One Hundred and Twenty-one (121), all in the original plat of the City of Fort Wayne, being sixty feet fronting on East Wayne street, in said city. The same has been appraised in two parcels, to-wit: The east twenty feet thereof and the west forty feet thereof, and will be sold in parcels or as a whole to the best advantage, and will continue said sale from day to day until sold.

Terms of sale: Said real estate will be sold free and clear of the line in favor of Charles F. Pfeiffer. Payments, one-third cash in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years; the deferred payments to be secured by notes waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, drawing six per cent interest from date of sale and secured by mortgage upon the premises.

P. H. CLUGSTON,
Jan7-d3w Commissioner.

Chicago and Nebraska parties will colonize Finns in the counties of Fentress and Morgan, Tenn. They have secured for this purpose 100,000 acres of land.

Edward Hilliker, of Parachute, Col., is the latest claimant to the $20,000,000 estate left by Imley Clark, the gold mine owner, who died in Australia two years ago.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
AND
IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VICTORIA VERY ILL

BULLETIN FROM OSBORNE IS NOT REASSURING.

ROYAL FAMILY IS SUMMONED

REGENCY IS TO BE ASSUMED BY WALES.

PARALYTIC STROKE RUMORED

MUCH APPREHENSION IS FELT IN LONDON.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19.—Noon—The following bulletin has just been issued:

"The queen is suffering from great physical prostration, accompanied by symptoms which cause anxiety.

"A. Douglas Powell.
"James Reid."

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19.—There was no change in her majesty's condition at 5:20 p. m. According to local understanding and report, the Prince of Wales comes to Osborne with the object of practically assuming the regency.

He will take over the powers of signing state documents and is expected to return to London, the center of state business, until his return here is necessitated by the possible course of events.

THE CABINET MEETS.

London, Jan. 19.—The inner circle of the cabinet met today under the presidency of Lord Salisbury. While it was announced that the occasion was merely an ordinary meeting of the defense committee of the ministry, there is good reason to believe it was more directly connected with the grave news from Osborne.

FAMILY GO TO COWES.

London, Jan. 19.—The telegrams from Cowes today agree in announcing an improvement in the queen's health, but these reports are somewhat discounted by the fact that the Prince of Wales and the Princess Louis (Duchess of Argyll) started for Cowes by special train at 1:30 p. m.

Among the rumors in circulation is one that the queen had a paralytic stroke a couple of weeks ago. Without undue attention being paid to the alarmists, it may, however, be accepted as a fact that the official statements in regard to the health of the sovereign are barely so pessimistic as the announcement in the court circular.

The departure of the Duke of Cambridge for Paris this morning is taken as indicative of an improvement in her majesty's condition.

Sir Francis Henry Laking, surgeon to her majesty, who was summoned to Osborne yesterday, returned to London last evening and is attending to his professional business today. He goes to Osborne again tonight.

The official bulletin issued from Osborne house at noon today was so completely contradictory of the intimations previously given to the newspaper correspondents that it naturally intensified the public alarm.

This was accentuated when it became generally known that the Prince of Wales had started for Cowes.

The Princess of Wales and the Duke of York proceed to Osborne this afternoon.

The bulletin from Osborne House, issued at noon today, was posted at the mansion house at 3 o'clock and attracted crowds of people, whose faces sufficiently attested their deep concern.

The people thereafter stood about in knots discussing the bulletin and awaiting further news.

During the course of the afternoon sinister rumors commenced to circulate of the death of her majesty, but at 4 p. m. Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton, the master of the queen's household, telegraphed to Buckingham Palace that the queen's condition was unchanged since the noon bulletin was issued.

Duke of Connaught has been summoned by telegraph from Bermin, where he has been attending the Prussian bi-centenary celebration.

GERMAN EMPEROR STARTS.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, with their suites, left Berlin by special train for England at 6 o'clock this evening by way of Flushing.

TO INTERCEPT KAISER.

London, Jan. 19.—6 p. m.—The British second-class cruiser Minerva (having a speed of over twenty knots) leaves Portsmouth at 9 o'clock tonight to intercept the vessel bringing Emperor William and the Duke of Cannaught from Flushing and take them to Osborne.

An urgent telegram has been sent to the Duke of Cambride, recalling him from Paris.

COURT GAYETIES POSTPONED.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—It is officially announced that owing to the serious illness of Queen Victoria and consequent departure of the emperor for England the grand court receptions fixed for Monday and Wednesday next will not take place.

NEELY TO BE TAKEN TO CUBA

LAST EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE IN HIS BEHALF.

Order For His Extradtion Will Be Entered Today and He Will Soon Start.

New York, Jan. 19.—C. F. W. Neely, who is charged with the embezzlement of public funds in Cuba while acting as financial agent of the department of posts of that island, will be taken to Cuba.

John D. Lindsey, counsel for Neely, who made the legal fight against the extradition of the prisoner, said last night that no further steps will be taken in Neely's behalf. The mandate of the United States supreme courts was received from the attorney general by United States District Attorney Burnett. The order will be entered today. After the record has been submitted to the state department extradition papers will be signed by the president.

CRUISER'S CREW SICK.

Philadelphia. Jan. 19.—Grip is epidemic on the Russian cruiser Varing, which is lying at Cramps' ship yards. Six officers and seventy seamen are bed-ridden with the complaint, and many others are ill, but able to be about. The work of caring for the sick men has been too much for the cruiser's surgeons and most of the patients have been removed to various hospitals for treatment. The Varing's surgeons say they knew nothing of the disease until they came to this country.

WU TING FANG TO SPEAK.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, is here as the guest of the Commercial club. Tonight he will be the guest of honor at the club banquet. Minister Wu will deliver an address on "Commercial Relations With China." Today, under escort of a committee, he visited points of interest and was entertained at luncheon at the University club.

THE DELAWARE DEADLOCK.

Dover, Del., Jan. 19.—The voting today in the assembly for two United States senators was with all the customary form attending joint balloting, although only four men represented the state. The constitutional provision requiring balloting every day at the noon hour was carried out to the letter by the four men, although there could be no election because of the lack of a quorum. Senator Allee presided at the unique joint session and the balloting resulted thus: Long term—Richard R. Kenny (dem.), 2; John Edward Addicks (union-rep.), 2. No quorum; no election. Unexpired term—Willard Saulsbury (dem.), 2; John Edward Addicks (union-rep.), 2. No quorum; no election.

Rev Reed, the evangelist now conducting services at the Wayne Street M E. church, will preach tonight. Rev. Reed is a most accomplished vocalist and his singing of church music is a striking feature of the services. Tomorrow there will be special services at both the morning and evening meetings, both of which will be conducted by Rev. Reed. Rev. Dr. Parr, the pastor, is absent at Green Castle, where he will preach the sermon at the memorial services to be held tomorrow in honor of the late Prof. John Clark Ridpath.

Mrs. Charles H. Getz has been called home from Syracuse, N. Y., to help care for her mother, Mrs. W. M. Barnard, who is dangerously ill at her home, No. 37 Walnut street.

DAY IN CONGRESS

HOUSE CONSIDERS POSTAL CODIFICATION BILL.

LENTZ MAKES DISCLOSURE

SPECIAL DELIVERY DONE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

EULOGIES IN THE SENATE

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF LATE SENATOR GEAR.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The house resumed consideration of the postal codification bill today. Before the regular order was demanded Mr. Foss, of Illinois, chairman of the naval committee, reported the naval appropriation bill, which was placed on the calendar.

The pending amendment to the codification bill, relating to the classes and pay of letter carriers, was withdrawn by W. A. Smith, of Michigan, who did so, he said, in the interest of the carriers, hoping it would take form in a separate measure.

An amendment was agreed to striking out the provision for paying letter carriers extra for working more than forty-eight hours during the week.

Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, proposed an amendment prohibiting private concerns from undertaking the delivery of special delivery letters and providing that the delivery be made only by those in the postal service. He said a system of farming of special delivery letter service had grown up.

When asked by Chairman Loud where this system existed, Mr. Lentz mentioned Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Loud expressed his surprise and said the condition at Columbus, if it existed, was exceptional.

The bill was laid aside long enough to receive from the senate the army reorganization bill and Mr. Hull, chairman of the military committee, made an effort to send the bill to conference at once. But on objection by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the disposition of the bill was deferred.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Under a special order the senate devoted the greater part of its session today to eulogies upon the late Senator John H. Gear, of Iowa, who died in this city last July.

A resolution offered by Mr. Kyle (S. D.) was adoped calling upon the secretary of war for copies of the report of General MacArthur and the reports of other officers upon educational work in the Philippine islands.

A concurrent resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) providing for the celebration of the Fourth of February next of the one hundredth anniversary of the assumption of the chief justiceship of the United States by John Marshall was called up.

Mr. Lindsay made a brief statement insupport of the resolution.

Mr. Hale, who had objected to the resolution, said he had felt it unlikely that congress, under the great pressure of public business, would have a day for so good and laudable a purpose as that contemplated by the resolution However, he would yield his objection. The resolution was adopted without further debate

Mr. Allison then, at the conclusion of routine business, presented resolutions expressive of the regret of the senate at the death of Senator Gear and providing that business of the senate be suspended in order that his associates might pay fitting tribute to his memory. Senator Gear was much beloved by his colleagues in the senate and the tributes paid to his character and distinguished service were heartfelt and eloquent.

Those who paid tribute to his memory were Senators Allison, of Iowa; Platt, of Connecticut; Cockrell, of Missouri; Nelson, of Minnesota; Spooner, of Wisconsin; Morgan, of Alabama; Mason, of Illinois; Clay, of Georgia, and Dolliver, of Iowa.

THE DUKE TO BE PRINCE.

The Hague, Jan. 19.—Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will arrive here January 30 to attend the festivities preliminary to his marriage to Queen Wilhelmina. It is officially announced that immediately after the marriage the queen will confer on him the title of prince and give him high military and naval rank.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Just before 6 o'clock last evening the senate finally disposed of the army reorganization bill. The measure having originated in the senate, the final question was not upon its passage, but on agreeing to the senate amendemants. They were agreed to by a vote of 13 to 23. While party lines were drawn on the measure, four democrats voted for it—Senators Lindsay, of Kentucky; McLaurin, of South Carolina; Morgan, of Alabama, and Sullivan, of Mississippi. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was detained at his home by illness, was paired against the bill with Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

The bill has occupied practically the entire attention of the senate since the 3d of January, when it was made the unfinished business. While the opposition to it at all stages was vigorous, it never was bitter. Numerous amendments were made to it, but in general the committee was sustained and the measure, with the exception of the elimination of the canteen clause, is not widely different from that reported to the senate. A determined effort was made yesterday to amend the bill so as to provide against the sale of liquor in the Philippines and to prohibit the importation of any kind of intoxicants into the islands, but it was defeated. A notable speech was delivered during the day by Mr. Hale, of Maine, who, while opposing the increase in the strength of the army, stated cogently his reasons for supporting the bill. Every effort to prevent the increase in the strength of the army was defeated by a decisive majority. As the bill originated in the senate it will now go directly to the conference committee appointed by the two branches of congress.

SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATIONS

FILIPINOS MUST OWN LAND OR PAY TAXES.

Twenty-three Years to Be the Minimum Voting Age—Some Objections Are Offered.

Manila, Jan. 19.—The section of municipal code relating to the qualifications of electors was much discussed today before the Philippine commission. The bill requires voters to own real estate to the value of 500 pesos or to pay taxes to the amount of thirty pesos or upwards and be males of upwards of twenty-three years of age who speak, read and write English or Spanish. All are required to swear allegiance to the United States.

Judge Taft, president of the commission, promised to amend the bill so as to include men paying twenty pesos taxes.

Buencamino and other federal party leaders object to the feature empowering the provincial governors to determine the legality of the elections of the local officers.

The effect of the section covering the taxation of church properties will be to largely put the assessment in country districts on persons to whom the friars have nominally transferred the large tracts of land which they formerly claimed to own.

The friars left all the country districts during the disturbed periods.

Large holdings of land and business property in Manila are owned directly by the church, and as a similar provision for the taxation of church property will be included in a separate bill for the civil government of Manila, that question will then be more directly at issue.

NEW PIPE AND TUBE PLANT.

Pittsburg, Jan. 19.—Contracts are about to be let for a new pipe and tube plant at Zanesville, Ohio, in which Pittsburg and New York capitalists are interested. The new company is known as the Eastern Tube company and is chartered under the laws of West Virginia with a capital of $1,000,000. The plans call for a plant with a capacity of 800 tons a day.

BUYS A DESIRABLE CORNER.

Dr. L. A. Worch has just purchased from William Yergens the residence property at the northeast corner of Webster and Washington streets, 30x150 feet, for a consideration of $3,500. It is one of the most desirable locations in the city, and it is Dr. Worch's intention to erect a modern residence there.

A. G. Canfield, of the Indiana Furniture company, who was obliged to return to his home at Pittsville, Ohio, on account of ill health, has recovered and returned to work.

Miss Mabel Mensch is ill at her home, on East Fourth street.

A RECORD BREAKER

FAST TIME IN DOLING OUT JUSTICE.

HOG THIEVES ARE SENTENCED

OFFICER HELLER TURNS UP M'CULLOCH JOB.

ONE MAN AND THREE BOYS

CONFESSION MADE TO MANY ROBBERIES.

There was a mild sensation in police court this morning when it was announced that the thieves who had stolen several hogs from the farm of Charles McCulloch several weeks ago were in custody and had made a confession. They are Lester Bixler, aged eighteen, living at 127 Franklin avenue; William H. Kaiser, aged thirty-seven, living at 256 Spring street, and Charles Terry, aged eighteen, living at 125 Howell street. Anthony Haas, a young fellow of seventeen, living at 259 St. Mary's avenue, was also arrested for complicity in other thefts, althought not directly connected with the hog stealing. The stealing and killing of Mr. McCulloch's hogs, the butchering being done right on the premises, occurred two weeks ago yesterday, and was one of the boldest jobs done in this vicinity recently. The original difficulty in locating the case arose from the fact that although the stealing was done on Friday night it was not reported to the sheriff until the following Monday. In the meantime a rain had obliterated many of the tracks left by the thieves and the only thing left for the officers to work on was a description of a horse and wagon and dog, known to have been in the neighborhood on the Friday night in question. The sheriff made diligent inquiry without avail and then the matter was taken up by the city police. An arrest and detention or two were made, but the suspects could not be held on account of the insufficiency of the evidence. The matter was about given up as a bad job by all except Patrolman George Heller, whose beat lies in Bloomingdale. He knew the four boys now under arrest to be a bad lot generally and rumor had connected them with several little jobs, which, however, could not be proven, and so they were never arrested, but their unsavory reputation made the officer a bit watchful of their movements. He learned that Bixler owned a gray, flea-bitten horse and an old wagon, and was frequently accompanied by a dog filling the general description of the outfit seen near McCulloch's two weeks ago. He watch Bixler's house as much as he could and saw him in company with one or more of his companions drive home at all hours of the night with a wagon load of something which was covered in the wagon. He finally became convinced that this was the gang that had done the hog job, or if they had not they were engaged in thievery of some other kind, and subsequent developments showed that he was right in both regards. The case finally became to large for him to handle alone, so he reported the matter, and Detective Streifling was detailed to assist on the case. Together the two officers soon brought things to a crisis, and last evening, with Officer Collins, they repaired to the extreme northwest quarter of the city and began a search. A hog hide was found buried on the commons at Jessie and Spring streets, and from other evidence the officers thought they would be justified in making the arrests, which they did at once, and then searched the various premises. At Bixler's home they found several jars of lard and at Kaiser's they found pork, sausage and meats of various kinds, including chickens. The boys were at once taken to the police station, where they were put through the sweating process, with the result that they confessed to the prosecutor that they had stolen not only McCulloch's hog, but had been carrying on a systematic series of thievery covering a period of about six months, during which time they made no less than twenty-four raids with varying success. Not all of them participated in all the raids, but they ranged from five to twenty-four apiece. Everything was water that came to their mill. Fruit in bulk and fruit in cans, hams, apples, sausage, turkeys, chickens, and in fact anything that was potable was their legitimate plunder. Kaiser is the leader of the gang, of whom none is married. Kaiser was married and divorced and is now living with Bixler's sister, who is also divorced. When arraigned before the mayor the three named above pleaded guilty to grand larceny and were bound over to the circuit court in the sum of $500 each, in default of which they were taken to jail.

Anthony Haas, the fourth member of the party, who was not one of the McCulloch thieves, pleaded guilty to assisting the others in stealing a sheep from Wilkins, the Broadway butcher, last December, and he was also bound over. Prosecutor Emrick says he will endeavor to have the cases called in the circuit court at once and have them disposed of before the adjournment of court for the term.

While all the officers concerned in the cleaning up of this gang of prowlers deserve great commendation, the chief credit is due Officer Heller for first uncovering the suspects and turning up the first evidence in the chain which finally resulted in the arrests, and as Mr. McCulloch offered a reward of $25 for the conviction of the thieves he is entitled to something a little more substantial than credit for the good work While most of the operations of the gang were confined to the surrounding country there is no doubht but that many of the little thefts reported from the outskirts can be traced to their door and that these will now cease the police department is confident.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the William Kaiser is not the popular musician of the same name, who also lives in the Ninth ward, or that the Charles Terry named is not Charles Terry, son of Policeman Terry.

The thieves got a rapid run for their money and came near breaking the record. At 11 o'clock they were taken before Judge O'Rourke in the circuit court, where all entered pleas of guilty as charged in the affidavit of information, filed by the prosecutor. The judge sentenced Bixler and Terry to one to fourteen years in Jeffersonville reformatory and Kaiser to the same term in Michigan City prison. Haas, who turned state's evidence, and who was only charged with petit larceny, was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail. Kaiser will be taken to Michigan City this evening and will have the penitentiary walls closed behind him before morning. Bixler and Terry will not be taken away before Monday.

A MICHIGAN BANK ROBBED

BANDITS FORCE THE SAFE AND GET $3,500.

The Job the Work of Professionals—Made Their Escape on a Handcar.

New Baltimore, Mich., Jan. 19.—Wm. F. Sandell & Co.'s bank here was broken into last night by cracksmen, who forced open the safe and secured about $3,500.

No one was aroused by the noise and the thieves escaped with their booty unseen.

The sledgehammers, picks and other tools which were used in forcing the safe were lft on the floor of the bank.

The thieves escaped on a handcar, which they stole from the Rapid railway tool house. It was found today at Orr's Junction, five miles south of here. The robbery was the work of professional bank robbers, probably the same gang which has been operating in the state for several months.

MR. SAUER PROMOTED.

Carl Sauer, who has been for eight years superintendent of the Fort Wayne district of the Prudential Life Insurance company, has been transferred to Chicago. The advancement is a just recognition of Mr. Sauer's ability, and his many friends will wish him every success in the new field. Mr. Sauer will leave for Chicago next week.

PROF. GARNER NOT DEAD.

Wautauga, Tenn., Jan. 19.—Prof. R. L. Garner, the student of Simian language, who was recently reported lost in Africa, is alive and well, according to a telegram received today by his sister, Mrs. J. Wells, from Mrs. Garner, at Boston. Professor Garner is said to be pursuing his studies in the heart of Africa.

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association gave a progressive pedro party in Woodmen's hall last evening. Prizes were won by Miss Maggie Sullivan and Al Passino, and the consolations were awarded to Mrs. Somers and Thomas Patton.

KUHNS' JIG IS UP

HE GOES BACK TO THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

IDENTIFIED AT PLYMOUTH

PRISON OFFICIALS RECOGNIZE ESCAPED CONVICT.

IS SURRENDERED TO OHIO

THE FOOLISH OUTLAW'S LAST BLUFF.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Plymouth, Ind., Jan. 19.—Marvin Kuhns, the Noble county desperado, is now en route to his old quarters in the Ohio state penitentiary at Columbus, to re-enter upon his life sentence for the murder of William Campan, the horse trader, at Fostoria, Ohio, in the autumn of 1890. Kuhns made a daring escape from the prison on Thanksgiving day and since that time has been living in boastful defiance of the officers.

The suspect captured Wednesday night in the pistol fusilade at Green Hill, near Lafayette, was positively identified as the desperado at the county jail this morning by Deputy Warden Long, of the Ohio penitentiary, who reached Plymouth at 7 o'clock this morning prepared to take the prisoner back with him. Recognition was mutual, for as the Ohio officer entered Kuhns' cell the desperado knew him at a glance.

Kuhns was soon after taken before the Marshall circuit court and the requisition papers and warrant issued by the late Governor Mount were offered in evidence. The judge asked Kuhns if he desired counsel, and the prisoner replied:

"I am too poor to employ counsel."

INDENTIFICATION COMPLETE.

The officers then submitted a photograph of Kuhns and a letter of identification of the deputy warden in evidence, and that official then submitted evidence of Kuhns' conviction and escape. Turning to Deputy Warden Loug the court asked:

"Do you recognize the prisoner?"

"Yes; that is Marvin Kuhns," replied Mr. Long.

Addressing the prisoner, the court asked:

"Are you the Marvin Kuhns spoken of in the requisition and in the evidence offered?"

"I am," replied the prisoner.

The court then stated that it was unnecessary to appoint counsel, and announced his finding that the prisoner should be turned over to the Ohio authorities. Kuhns at once attempted to interject a legal technicality and asked:

"Can I be sent to Ohio for a crime when I am accused of a crime in Indiana?"

The judge replied that the crime for which the prisoner had been convicted in Ohio was of the graver nature, and he must be surrendered to the authorities from that state. Kuhn's only response was:

A QUESTION OF LAW.

"Your honor, I do not doubt your honesty, but I do not think that is the law."

The court, however, thought otherwise, and entered a finding turning the prisoner over to the custody of Deputy Warden Long, and Kuhns was taken out of the court room, followed by a big crowd of people who had flocked in to hear the proceedings. The prisoner was heavily manacled hands and feet and it is evident the officers do not intend to take further chances of his escape.

Kuhns was taken to the 11:15 o'clock Vandalia train and started on his journey to Columbus, by way of Indianapolis, in charge of Deputy Warden Long, Sheriff Bondurant and ex-Sheriff Marshall. He seemed in excellent spirits, and to the curious crowd which flocked about him at the depot Kuhns laughingly said:

"Well, boys, they've got me this time."

The return of Marvin Kuhns to the Ohio penitentiary to begin the hopeless routine of a life sentence is the climax of the outlaw's own folly. It has been evident that from the time he made his escape the Ohio authorities did not want him and were wholly indisposed to molest him. Had he quietly left this section of the country and gone where he was unknown and entered upon the peaceful, honorable life to which he professed to aspire so fondly there would have been room for him outside of prison walls. He has simply forced the Columbus penitentiary officials in sheer self-respect to take him back.

Baby's Future.

The fond mother dreams great dreams of baby's future as she holds the sleeping little one in her arms. But the dreams will never come true unless she has given him a strong body and a healthy mind. Children die in hosts, or live to struggle through life feeble of body and dull of mind because the mother was unfit physically and mentally for motherhood. Women who use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription endow their children with strong bodies and bright minds. It is every mother's duty to give her child the advantages of a healthy body and mind. A weak or sickly woman cannot do this. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Mrs. Orrin Stiles, of Downing, Dunn Co., Wis., writes: "I have been intending to write to you ever since my baby was born in regard to what your 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me. I cannot praise it enough, for I have not been as well in five years as I now am. In July last I had a baby boy, weight 11 pounds, and I was only sick a short time, and since I got up have not had one sick day. I have not had any womb trouble since I got up. I was not only surprised myself but all of my friends here are surprised to see me so well."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

You Need Money!

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, up to date and courteous. Persons temporarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 595.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 30.

HERE'S THE PLACE
TO GET YOUR FEED.

Mr. L. Schwartz has purchased the business of Mr. Louis J. Jourdan and will carry at all times a complete stock of hay, straw, corn and oats, chopped feed, bran. Your patronage solicited. Telephone No. 452. 47 East Columbia street.

U. S. and Green Trading Stamps.

OLDEST POSTMASTER.

Roswell Beardsley, ninety-one, is the oldest postmaster in America. He has handled the mail at North Lansing, Thompkins county, New York, for seventy-two consecutive years, and has been invited to attend the inauguration as a guest of the department. Mr. Beardsley was appointed by John Quincy Adams, and has served under nineteen presidents and thirty-five postmaster generals. Soon after he entered the cabinet the attention of Postmaster General Smith was attracted to this Methuselah of the postal service, and an examination of his record showed that in all the years he had been in office not a single complaint of his management of his office had been filed. The town of North Lansing has not grown much since 1828, when Mr. Beardsley was appointed, with a salary of $175 a year, and he still receives the same salary. The growth of the postal service since he became connected with it is shown by the fact that there were only 8,004 postoffices in the United States when he was appointed and now there are 76,688.

BEAUTY OF GEORGIA WOMEN.

Are the women of Georgia as beautiful as we have always been told? When they become matrons, which is at an early age, they are too stout and broad in the beam for beauty, but in their youth, I should judge from glimpses at windows and passing faces, there may well be extraordinary loveliness among them—the loveliness of perfectly chiseled features true to the racial type, large, calm, dark eyes, firm, full mouth, alabaster skin, indigo-black hair the precise antithesis of the piquancy of irregular features and nervous temperament which generally passes for beauty among ourselves. These are women, you feel, whose lips would whisper passionate love, or, if times allowed, sing high the song that sends their men to battle—whose fingers would grasp the dagger or fall lightly across the strings of the lute, with equal aptness. Dagger and weapons, however, are out of date today.—From "Russia of Today," by Henry Norman, in the January Scribner's.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

GIBBET'S SHADOW

LIFTED FROM PATHWAY OF THE PATERSON MURDERERS.

FOUND GUILTY; LIVES SPARED

WILL SPEND LONG TERMS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

VERDICT PLEASED ACCUSED

FINAL CHAPTER IN MURDER OF BOSSCHIETER GIRL.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 19.—Walter McAllister, Andrew Campbell and William Death last night were found guilty of murder in the second degree on the charge of killing Jennie Bosschieter, a mill girl, who was drugged and assaulted by the trio. The verdict was given in the dimly lighted court room at 8:05 o'clock last night—three months to the day, the hour and the minute from the time the victim in the case left her home to go on an errand for her mother. She was lured to a saloon where "knockout drops" were given her in drink. In the end the men who last night were convicted felons, after trying in vain with a surgeon's help to resuscitate their victim, abandoned her lifeless body in a lonely road. Such in brief is the testimony that sent the men to felon's cells.

MAY BE THIRTY YEARS.

The verdict, which carries with it a maximum sentence of thirty years in the penitentiary for each of the defendants, was reached as a compromise after four hours spent in the jury room. Acquittal was never considered. The jurors quickly agreed to discuss only the first and second degree penalties.

The longest discussion was over whether all should be treated alike. When that point was settled in the affirmative, there were several ballots on returning a verdict in the first degree. There was a division—5 to 7, most of the statements make it—and the men who opposed death could not get the consent of their conscience to anything more than the second degree. Thus it stood until the men in favor of the first degree were won over, and at 7:10 o'clock the jury announced that its verdict was ready. Messengers were sent for Judge Dixon and the prisoners. It was nearly an hour before the court was ready to receive the verdict.

DEFENDANTS THANKFUL.

The three defendants, ashen-faced, stood to receive their doom, and Chairman Brett for himself and eleven colleagues said: "We find the defendants guilty of murder in the second degree."

The manacled prisoners received the verdict with quiet thankfulness. The gallows were not to be their fate, and the color slowly came back to their white faces. There was no great demonstration. Like flashing fire the news spread from the court room to the dense crowds about the building and here the verdict was received with curses, groans and every indication of disapproval.

Judge Dixon thanked the jury and said he believed the verdict a just one. He then dismissed the jurors until Monday morning. The court then arose and the prisoners were taken back to the jail.

Paterson is divided over the verdict. It cannot be said that it is satisfactory, although the prosecutor and the state officers generally think the verdict is acceptable. Attorney Dun, who represented the prisoners throughout the trial, said:

"We must be satisfied," but his smile meant more than his words. He was more than satisfied. He would not discuss the question of an application for a new trial or appeal in case the demand for a second trial is refused.

DIXON WILL BE SEVERE.

Judge Dixon, according to those who know the man best, will sentence the men to the full limit of the law—thirty years each. The day for the sentence was not fixed, but will probably be next week.

When Death, McAlister and Campbell started back to their cells handcuffed together, there was more of the hopefulness in their step and bearing than since their incarceration. The shadow of the noose had been removed and comparatively they were content.

In a little cottage not many squares from the court house broken-hearted Mrs. Bosschieter, the mother of the victim, soon heard the verdict of the law, and through her tears acknowledged that the verdict had brought a meed of justice.

When the prisoners entered the jail the first thing they did was all to make a rush for the cell of Kerr, the fourth defendant, but who was granted a separate trial. McAlister was the first to speak.

"Second degree," he said.

"My God!" said Kerr, "that's tough, too. I wonder will I get the same?"

Death broke down utterly after the excitement.

It is now settled that Kerr will be tried this term. Prosecutor Emley says he will call his case just as soon as he can.

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 19.—Seven persons were injured last evening in a collision between electric cars. A westbound passenger car filled with people for Anderson, Elwood, and points west and north on the Muncie, Anderson and Indianapolis Interurban Electric railroad ran into the end of a car standing on the high bridge that spans White river, two miles west of Chesterfield. The car leaving Muncie at 4 o'clock became disabled in the middle of the trestle, and it was dark when another car approached from the rear. The "dead" car was crashed into, but held the bridge.

John Rapperson, an Anderson ironworker, is fatally, and Aaron Moffitt, of Muncie, seriously injured. Most of the others injured reside in Elwood.

It is said that two women, school teachers, jumped from the bridge, and the river is being dredged for them.

A special train from Muncie took physicians to the scene quickly, and those most injured were taken to Muncie and Anderson hospitals.

The cars are almost as large as a regulation passenger coach, with a speed of forty-five miles per hour.

HON. R. C. BELL MUCH WEAKER

EMINENT LAWYER'S CONDITION IS VERY GRAVE.

Was Resting Easier Today—Chicago Specialist is Summoned as Counsel in His Case.

There has been an unfavorable turn in the condition of Hon. R. C. Bell, who has been seriously ill since early in November, and his condition is regarded with grave apprehension both by his physician, Dr. C. E. Barnett, and by close friends of Mr. Bell.

The patient is much weakened by continued weeks of illness and the situation has been aggravated by a severe cold contracted somewhat over a week ago. Since that time there has been a continued inclination to high temperature, with a tendency to pneumonia. Yesterday the patient's temperature rose to 103, though this morning Dr. Barnett stated that it had been lowered considerably, and the patient was resting easier than for some time.

There was, however, more pronounced weakness and Dr. Barnett said that while he did not anticipate any immediate danger, there must be a change for the better very soon or the worst might be feared. An eminent specialist in nervous diseases, Dr. S. V. Clevenger, of Chicago, has been summoned as counsel in the case and will arrive in the city at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A SERMON ON THE JUDGMENT

AN INTERESTING SERVICE AT BETHANY CHURCH.

Audience Was Large in Spite of the Storm—Will Give a Chalk Talk Tomorrow.

In spite of the severe storm, a large audience greeted Evangelist Miller last night at Bethany Presbyterian church, in Nebraska, and listened with rapt attention to his rendition of the song, "In Sight of the Crystal Sea," and his sermon on "The Judgment."

The sermon was based on Hebrews 9:27, "It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment." For forty minutes the evangelist spoke rapidly and forcefully on the brevity of life from the cradle to the grave; also of the necessity of a general judgment because of our accountability to God for the use of the talents given us. It is necessary to prove to the world the justice of God's dealing with the race and because of the mystery of life's providences.

Rev. Miller then spoke of the opening of the books of the different dispensations, the books of memory and conscience, and closed with a vivid portrayal of a murder trial in which the judge had years before saved the prisoner's life in a runaway, and when the jury brought in the verdict of guilty the prisoner appealed to the judge to save him, reminding him that he had once saved his life, and the judge replied: "I was your savior then, but I am your judge now, and I cannot help you." Christ is our Savior now; he will be our Judge then.

The sermon was full of apt illustrations and forceful putting of truth. The people departed to think seriously of God and their relation to Him.

A brief and interesting after-meeting was held and many remained and enthusiastically gave themselves to the personal work for which Rev. Miller and the pastor urged them to be ready. There was no afternoon service today, but the service this evening will be held, preceded by a half hour of prayer in the lecture room of the church. On Sunday Rev. Miller will speak at 10:30, will give a chalk talk at 2:30 and will sing and preach at 7:30.

MATRIMONIAL JARS.

A stranger, on walking through the streets of China for the first time, is puzzled, among other things, by the appearance of jars in various positions on the roofs of houses, says the Boston Budget. A jar placed with its bottom end toward the street indicates that the daughter of the house is not yet of age to marry. As soon as she has developed into a marriageable maiden the jar is turned with its mouth to the street. When the young lady gets married the jar is removed altogether.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CUBA

LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED IN SHORT TIME

Congress Will Have No Power to Pass on It Save as It May Affect This Nation.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The reports from Havana that the Cuban constitution may be completed in time to be considered at this session of congress has led to discussion in congressional circles as to the procedure likely to be adopted on a document of this character.

It is expected that the constitution will be forwarded to the president and by him submitted to congress, probably with recommendations.

In the house the understanding prevails that any action on the subject would be framed by the insular committee.

But it is not clear what action, if any, is called for relative to the constitution of what it is held to foreign territory, except as it contains provisions regarding the United States.

Chairman Cooper, of the insular committee, says it would not be for congress to pass upon or ratify the constitution as it is for the Cubans to do this for themselves. He thinks it probable, however, that a declaratory resolution could be framed, expressing the views of congress as to the sufficiency of the constitution in ensuring a stable and pacific government for Cuba, and perhaps laying down the general plan of turning over the island affairs to the Cubans as soon as their constitutional system is put into practice. In this, however, the purpose would not be so much to pass on the constitution, as to see that the United States pledges of a pacific government were carried out.

In case the constitution provides for an American protectorate or gives other provisions relating to the United States, special action might be required, beyond the mere relation approving the system proposed. Chairman Knox, of the committee on territories, expresses the belief that there is not the slightest chance of advancing the constitution so that it can be considered at this session of congress, and he expects a Fabian policy by which the Cubans will slowly perfect their system and the United States will gradually determine upon the ultimate relations which are to exist between this country and Cuba.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause

Miss Marguerite Rudy, of Bluffton, is visiting Miss Lillian Ehle, of Stophlet street.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

Miss Maud Van Tilburg will leave Wednesday for Chicago to visit friends for several weeks.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

For ball-bearing Roller Skates see the Randall Wheel Co. 15eod3:

Let Patterson order your full dress suit. Prices from $25 up. Call at the store and see sample suits.

Mexican dollars are the money of commerce in all eastern Asia and to a large extent in South America.

The authorized capital of New Jersey's 6,065 tax-paying corporations is about $10,256,000,000. Last year they paid $2,051,000 into the state treasury.

HIT BY AN ENGINE

BAD ACCIDENT AT A CROSSING NORTH OF CITY.

MRS. FULKERSON IS INJURED

GRAND RAPIDS PAY TRAIN STRUCK HER BUGGY.

HORSE IS INSTANTLY KILLED

LADY'S INJURIES PAINFUL, BUT NOT FATAL.

Mrs. Sylvia Fulkerson, wife of Samuel Fulkerson, a well known Washington township farmer, had an extremely narrow escape from death on a railroad crossing a few miles north of the city this morning. The buggy in which she was riding was struck by the engine drawing the Grand Rapids and Indiana pay car, and the lady was badly injured, though it is believed there will be no fatal consequences.

The accident occurred at 9:30 o'clock at the point where the Goshen road crosses the railroad tracks, and within a short distance of the Fulkerson farm home. Mrs. Fulkerson was on her way to this city, driving in a buggy, and as she approached from the west probably did not hear the warning signals of the approaching train, as she was heavily bundled up to withstand the cold.

Her horse was fairly upon the track when the engine struck, and the animal was hurled fully one hundred feet and instantly killed. The buggy was completely demolished and Mrs. Fulkerson was thrown violently to the ground by the force of the contact. She was picked up unconscious, and it was feared for a time that her injuries were fatal, but she soon revived and was removed to her home. A physician was at once summoned from the city, and while the lady is suffering extremely it is now believed she will recover.

Dr. George L. Grenawalt, who was the attending surgeon, has returned from the bedside of Mrs. Fulkerson. He reports the lady internally injured and severely bruised about the shoulders and limbs. She will recover.

FEWER STEEL PENS.

According to a reliable New York dealer only half the number of steel pens were sold in 1899 that there were the year before. He attributes it to the growing popularity of typewriting machines.

"In the county register's office, New York," says this authority, "all the records were for years kept with pen and ink, but now the copyists employed there are compelled to work type writing machines. Deeds are copied into the record books with the aid of the typewriter, and the copyist of today has not the political sinecure he had a few years ago, when any schoolboy was competent to be a copyist in the register's office. Hundreds of boxes of steel pens were in use there in those days, but now they use only about 1 per cent. of the quantity formerly required.

"I would not be surprised if within the next few years several pen manufacturers gave up business. Few people know what a heap of bother and expense it is to make a pen. For instance, the steel is first rolled into big sheets and then cut into strips about three inches wide. These strips are annealed. In other words, they are softly heated to a red heat and permitted to cool very gradually, so that the brittleness is all removed and the steel is soft enough to be easily worked. Then the strips are again rolled to the required thinness, for as you know, the average steel pen is not thicker than a piece of letter paper.

"The blank pen is next cut out of the flat strip and the name of the maker stamped upon it. Then comes the molding process. The pen is put in a mold, which gives it grace and strength. The rounding enables the pen to hold the requisite ink and to distribute the ink gradually. That little hole which is cut near the end of the slit also helps to make the ink run properly and regulates the elasticity of the pen. Up to this time the metal is soft and lead-like. To make it brittle and springy it is tempered by being heated to a cherry color and then suddenly plunged into cold water. Then follow the slitting, polishing, pointing and finishing, all of which is done by expert workmen.

"But the price of pens has fallen greatly of late, ad, as I said before, with the advent of the new century there will pobably be fewer pens manufactured and more typewriters put to work."

The consumption of imported butter is increasing rapidly in Germany. It comes from Holland, Austria-Hungary and Russia.

HAIR-HEALTH

The sale of 3,000,000 bottles of this elegant hair dressing in the United States and Great Britain in 1899 proves it has surpassing merit and does all that is claimed.

HAY'S HAIR-HEALTH

KEEP LOOKING YOUNG.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED

One Bottle Does It. LARGE 50c. BOTTLES. At Leading Druggists.

Free Soap Offer

Good for 25c. cake HARFINA SOAP.

GUARANTEE

Name,........

Address,........

Following druggists supply Hay's Hair-Health and Harfina Soap in their shops only:

DREIER BROS., Calhoun, cor. Columbia; MEYER BROS., 2 Keystone Block; RANKE & NUSSBAUM, 55 Calhoun St.; FELLENS & FOLSTER, 61 Calhoun St.; NISWONGER, 19 Harrison St.; DETZER, 200 Calhoun St.; MERTZ & SON, 451 Calhoun St.; DEVER-FONDEN, 266 Calhoun St.; WOODWORTH, Aveline House; FOMMERS, 55 Calhoun St.; RHOADS, Broadway, cor. Washington; FOELLINGER, 114 Broadway; LOESCH, Barr, cor. Wayne; MOELLERING, Lafayette, cor. Lewis; WALTEMATH, Lewis, cor. Hanna.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

BRING A SOLDIER'S REMAINS

ELI LARIMORE, WHO LOST HIS LIFE IN PHILIPPINES.

Enlisted From Fort Wayne and Wife and Children Reside Here—Burial at Churubusco.

The body of Eli Larimore, who was drowned in the Pasig river, on the Island of Luzon, was shipped yesterday morning from San Francisco, where it arrived some time ago by transport, to Churubusco, where the remains will be interred.

Larimore was about thirty-six years old at the time of his death and he enlisted from this city a year ago last August, being a member of the last batch of recruits sent from here. While doing sentry duty on one of the Pasig bridges he accidentally fell into the river and was drowned before anything could be done to save him. The accident occurred one year ago July 1st.

Larimore leaves a wife and three children, Robert, Rolland and Lloyd, all of whom live in this city; his father, Thomas Larimore, and Thomas, James, L. E. and C. W. Larimore, brothers; Mrs. Kuntz, of the Randall farm, and Mrs. Gelseking, of 109 Brackenridge street, and Mrs. Carter, of Churubusco, sisters.

The interment will probably be at Eel River cemetery, near Churubusco, where his mother is buried, although no definite arrangements have been made.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

MAKING PIANOS.

There are forty-eight different materials used in constructing a piano from no fewer than sixteen different countries, employing forty-five different hands.

COLOR AND MOISTURE.

A piece of red-painted board left out on a dewy night will be dry in the morning, while a board painted yellow, and laid beside it, will be soaking wet.

Men's and boys' pants discounted 10 per cent.

PATTERSON.

THIS NIGHT.

The Temple. Sublime Passion Play and Crucifixion. 10, 20 and 30 cents; ladies free.

Tomorrow (Sunday) night, children, 10 cents any part of the house; 20 and 30 cents to adults. Bring the family. Program starts at 8:30.

Men's and boys' sweaters discounted 10 per cent.

PATTERSON.

WANTED.

An enterprising man, with a small capital, to take hold of an established retail business. Rare chance for the right party. For particulars, call or address, J. B. Monning, Odd Fellows' Block, Fort Wayne. 9-12

FULL DRESS SUITS.

We have a sample line of H. S. & M. full dress suits from $25 to $40; also Tuxedo suits.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

U. S. Stamps with big bargains at the Boston store sale now.

17-Mon-Th-Sat&wtf

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

And coats are our specialty. Get our prices and examine our goods. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

Fancy vests discounted 50 per cent during our sale.

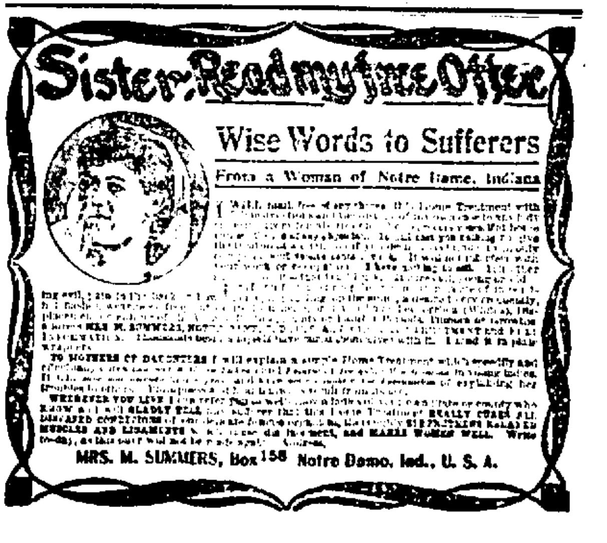
PATTERSON.

Say, you! There may be more attraction on East Main St. than you suppose. Look in at The Emporium windows, No. 19. The prices will convince you that the sale of forfeited Diamonds, Watches and valuables is in earnest. Unredeemed goods are always desirable, because we secure them at 1-3 value, which enables us to sell at 1-2 value, but in this sale we are saving to our customers about sixty per cent. 1813

LOST.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook between Poplar and Fairfield on De-Wald or Hoagland avenue; some papers, key and money. Return to 190 Fairfield avenue.

WANTED Three or four good, live agents for a few days for local work; ladies or gentlemen; big pay. Call at once at 103 West Main street, room 1.


Sister, Read my free Offer

Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

THROAT TROUBLES

Will be likely to increase with the coming of colder weather. If that cold starts up again you'd better not waste time. Use WHITE PINE and TAR COMPOUND It is always soothing and healing. After the first few doses that raspy feeling in the throat disappears. If you keep on taking the medicine your cough will be cured.

Sold only at

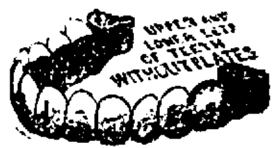
RANKE & NUSSBAUM,

88 Calhoun St. Pharmacists.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price?

$5.00 . . .



UPPER AND LOWER SET OF TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

Room 7, Arcade.

BURKETT & BAKER.

Telephone 627.

Open evenings and Sundays.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity.

Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.

Better terms and rates than elsewhere.

Room 2 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 964.

Open Saturday nights from 7 to 8:30.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2 (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.

Plumbing AND .... Gas Fitting

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis Street.

'Phone No. 528.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 184 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.

CALL ON US.

Best City Flour, $1.00 large sack.
New Raisins, 8c lb.
Fresh Rolled Oats, 2 lbs for 5c.
Oil and Mustard Sardines, 5c can.
Large Lump Starch, 4c lb.
1-lb Package Bird Seed, 5c pack.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
Phone 763. 287 E. Lewis St.
S. GANZER, Proprietor.

DR. P. WHITE.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Rooms 3 and 4.

Hours—8 to 12; 2 to 5. At Warsaw Saturdays.

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence 66 Wayne Street.

FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan.

—AT—

FIVE PER CENT.

ON FARM OR CITY PROPERTY.

C. B. FITCH.

65 CLINTON STREET.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

ARE AGENTS FOR THE

Imperial Trouser Hanger.

Price 50 Cents.

Holds 4 pairs of Trousers or 4 Skirts.

No wardrobe complete without them.

Call and see them at

F. M. SMITH & CO.

22 CALHOUN ST.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH,

All the Latest Records.

Vocal and Instrumental

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE.

180 CALHOUN STREET.

COME IN AND HEAR

NEW FIRM.

J. K. McCRACKEN.

F. C. McCRACKEN.

J. K. McCRACKEN & SON,

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.

Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

A STATUE OF JENNY WADE.

The members of the Iowa Woman's Relief corps have undertaken to raise $800 with which to erect a monument to the memory of Jennie Wade, the young woman killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and one of the few women killed during the civil war. The reason the Iowa women have undertaken this task is because Mrs. George Wade McClellan, a sister of the dead girl, lives at Denison, Iowa, and is a leader in the work of the relief corps.

The story of Jennie Wade is an interesting one. She lived with her parents on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and when it was fought she was in her teens. The Wade home stood back a short distance from the union lines. When the battle began, Jennie drew water from a well with a windlass and carried it to the thirsty and wounded soldiers on the firing line. This she kept up till the firing ceased at night. The next morning, even before light, she was at her work, and continued it all day. On the morning of the third day a party of soldiers came to the house and asked for something to eat. Mrs. Wade made a fire and Jennie began preparations to bake some biscuits. When busy with her work in the kitchen a musket ball crashed through the door and, striking the girl, killed her instantly. The following day she was buried in a coffin made by a confederate officer who had been taken prisoner. The brick house occupied then by the Wades still stands, and the hole made by the bullet in the door is still seen.

PRISON FOR MICROBES.

New York's costliest small building will be the $20,000 laboratory, 26 by 50 feet, which the board of health is erecting for bacteriological experiments. It is to be a steel "bomb-proof," with solid asphalt walls.

THIS NIGHT.

The Temple. Sublime Passion Play and Crucifixion. 10, 20 and 30 cents; ladies free.

Tomorrow (Sunday) night, children, 10 cents any part of the house; 20 and 30 cents to adults. Bring the family. Program starts at 8:30.

LOCAL LINES.

Rev. M. L. Donahy, of Huntington, was in the city yesterday.

C. A. Hood transacted business in Columbia City yesterday.

Ed. C. Miller is confined to his home, suffering from a cold.

Judge R. S. Taylor is transacting business in Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. John Kapp is at Bluffton for an extended visit with friends.

John Lower, of Ionia, Mich., is the guest of his cousin, C. A. Hayes.

Judge and Mrs. W. J. Vesey are attending a flower show in Chicago.

Hon. R. B. Hanna has returned from a business visit at Indianapolis.

Dr. C. B. Stemen was called to Columbia City in consultation yesterday.

Rolland N. Uebelhoer has returned from a visit of two months in Chicago.

Miss Gertie Wagner, of Monroeville, is the guest of friends in the city.

Attorney Ronald Dawson is confined to his home with an attack of influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Smith, of Sioux City, are visiting H. J. Ash and family.

Mrs. Nellie Fee entertained a number of friends at a thimble party on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. C. B. Woodworth entertained the members of the Pivot Whist club yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Kover, of Bluffton, is in the city the guest of her daughter, Mrs. B. G. Fisher.

Dr. Miller, of Albion, who has been in Hope hospital for treatment, was able to return home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Meyers entertained a party of friends at progressive pedro Thursday evening.

Mrs. Frank Ribblet gave a house party this week in honor of her sister, Mrs. S. F. Marks, of Tidoute, Pa.

A meeting of the creditors of Frank Glaser will be held in the offices of Referee Chapin on February 2.

Rev. J. Fenwick Reed will occupy the pulpit at Wayne Street M. E. church tomorrow in the absence of Dr. Parr.

Mrs. F. W. Sibler entertained the members of the Sans Souci club last evening in honor of her birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Fred Grime left today for a visit of several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. William Arantz, at Indianapolis.

Miss Minnie Katherine Biggs, visiting deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal church, is the guest of Miss Ethel Griswold.

The ladies of the Utile Dulci club entertained their husbands at dinner last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wilson.

Miss Jessie Williams, of Sodus, N. Y., and Miss Katherine Geddes, of Salt Lake City, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dougall.

Miss Myrtle B. Mills, secretary of the Y. W. C. A., has returned from Baltimore, where she attended the wedding of a relative.

Edwin Keever has purchased a lot on Wells street from L. F. Curdes and will erect a residence for his occupancy this summer.

Mrs. D. H. Caldwell will entertain the members of the Current Literature club and their husbands at progressive pedro this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Bechtol gave a card party Thursday evening in honor of Miss Russell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mrs. Bechtol's sister.

Mrs. Cothrell and granddaughter, Miss Florence Cothrell, of Indianapolis, who have been visiting friends in the city, returned home today.

Mrs. Zock, of Pierceton, who has been confined in Hope hospital for some time, recovering from an operation, has recovered and returned home.

The men clerks of the People's store tendered Simon Rosenthal a surprise party on Thursday evening. Cards and cigars helped to pass the evening pleasantly.

The entertainment to have been given by the Hazel sisters at the Scarlet school house Thursday evening was postponed until Monday evening on account of the illness of one of the sisters.

Rev. W. D. Parr, of Wayne Street M. E. church, will assist at the memorial service in honor of the late Prof. Ridpath, instructor at De Pauw university, which takes place tomorrow at the university.

Hubert and Elsie Brandenberg have been sent to the Indianapolis orphans' home by the board of children's guardians. Charles Brandenberg, of the same family, has been sent to the Allen county orphans' home.

Huntington Herald: "An effort is being made to send Vernie Kehler to the feeble minded institution at Fort Wayne. Kehler is posibly 14 years old and has, on several occasions been arrested on charges of larceny. He is said to be unaccountable for his doings in that he is of unsound mind. He was before 'Squire Hame yesterday afternoon on a charge of tapping the till at the grocery store of Thomas Annan, on Wesley street on the 11th inst., and was bound over to court in the sum of $50. The amount of money stolen was sixty cents."

Cures Asthma

Do you know what it is to have the asthma? Or have you ever seen one suffer with it? The hard struggle for air, the spasmodic breathing, the nights spent in the chair, all tell a story of terrible suffering.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

certainly cures asthma; also bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

NIGHT WAS A WILD ONE.

For hours during the early half of last night Fort Wayne was in the grasp of a howling storm of wind that tossed and tumbled the falling snow with vehement fury. The storm broke over the city shortly after 6 o'clock, following an almost ideal winter day, and it came as an unmeasured surprise. There was little damage done, and while the storm interfered somewhat with street car traffic it did not seriously cripple the service.

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAM.

On Sunday morning at 10:45 the Women's Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church will have a special praise and thanksgiving service, at which the choir will render special music. The program follows:

Organ voluntary — "Impromptu Pastoralle" ....Dudley Buck
Anthem—"Festival Te Deum".... .... Dudley Buck
Prayer ....
Hymn ....
Responsive reading ....
Anthem—"When the Lord Turned Again the Captivity of Zion"... ....Myles B. Foster
E. F. Yarnelle and choir.
Address...Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D.
Solo—"Christmas Herald" .... Whitney Coombe
Mrs. Wm. Miles, violin obligato, Miss Carlie Olds.
Duet—"Love Divine" ......Stainer
Mrs. Moffat and C. L. Olds.
Address ....Mrs. Keller
Hymn ....
Offertory—Selected .... Quartet
Prayer ....
Hymn ....
Benediction ....

PREPARATIONS ARE COMPLETE.

All arrangements are completed for the initiation and banquet to be given by the Knights of Columbus tomorrow in their hall. Fifty-nine candidates will be received into membership and after the ceremonies an elaborate banquet will be partaken of. Delegations from many cities will be present and several noted speakers will make addresses.

The automobile people will join hands with the bicycle interest in order to bring about good roads in the country.

GOVERNMENT LUNCHES.

Eminent Doctor Orders Grape-Nuts.

An old physician in Washington, D. C., comments on the general practice government employes have of taking with them for luncheon buttered rolls and a variety of non-nutritious articles of food, which they bolt down and go on with their work.

Ultimately dyspepsia and gastric troubles ensue and in all such cases where he has been called in for consultation the orders have been to abandon all sorts of food for the noon day lunch except Grape-Nuts, which is a ready-cooked, predigested food and a concentrated form of nourishment.

This is eaten with a little fresh milk or cream, which can be secured from the vendors who pass through the buildings during the noon hour. The doctor says: "For many reasons I would prefer not to have my name used publicly. Do not object to furnishing same to any honest inquirer. I have been prescribing Grape-Nuts in numerous cases for about a year and a half and am pleased to say my patients have reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the results. I am myself a strong believer in Grape-Nuts and shall continue to be so long as the preparation gives the results I have obtained thus far." The doctor's name can be had of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Compiled by John C. Heller & Co., Abstracters, 32 East Berry St.)

—City.—

Emma Lange to Chas. A. Wilding, pt. lot 2, Beck's Homestead add., for $450.

Anna B. Morris to Celestia Palmer, pt. Barnett's o. l. 4, for $450.

Barbara and H. R. Kretsinger to Della Triskett, lot 8, Fleming and Esmond's add., for $350.

Chas. A. and Pearl A. Wilding to Edwin M. and Nora Keever, lot 2, Beck's Homestead add., for $000.

—Country.—

Louisa and Mary J. Pepe to Alex L. Pepe, n. w. ¼, s. w. ¼, sec. 1, Washington tp., for $1,700.

WILL HOLD A FAIR.

The Olympia band held a business meeting last night and decided to hold a fair in the Tri-State building from the 6th to the 16th of February. The fair will be held in the rooms recently vacated by the Albanus carriage repository.

The finance committee of the city council met last night to pass on the comptroller's recommendation that the city invest some of its idle money in improvement bonds. The committee decided that the electric light fund could be so invested, but thought the sinking fund could not be used.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.

Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

IS SURE

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts

Architect J. F. Wing has returned from a business trip to Plymouth.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Think of buying a Stein Block suit for $9.00 when the cheapest suit made by Stein Block costs $11 at wholesale.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Commence the new year by taking stock in the Allen County Loan and Savings Association. 5 per cent interest paid on all kinds of stock. 28-26t

For ball-bearing Roller Skates see the Randall Wheel Co. 15eod3t

KEEP WARM.

Every man and woman can do it by having their clothing made by G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry Street. 27-tf

U. S. Stamps give better premiums than ever. Best in the world. 17-Mon-Th-Sat&wtf

Smoking jackets go at half price at Patterson's.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath and gas. Inquire, 22 West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house, with modern improvements, at 272 W. Washington St. Inquire at 270 W. Washington St. 18-2t

FOR RENT—About February 10, two modern seven-room cottages, one-half block east of Reservoir park, on Creighton avenue. Inquire at 146 East DeWald street. 19-6t

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, for light housekeeping; all modern improvements; at 114 Clinton street; also one nice furnished room, with or without board. 16t6

FOR RENT—No. 224 West Creighton ave.; nice for small family; $10. Also No. 401 South Hanna St., 8 rooms and barn; reasonable. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—A store room; 40 Maumee Ave, which has been occupied continuously for ten years as a grocery; living rooms very convenient and a part of the building; rent reasonable. Inquire at 42 Maumee Ave. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. DeWald St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 33 St. Mary's Ave.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; also dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1088, new 'phone 18tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. F. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne, d-wtf

WANTED.

WANTED—Washings to do at home; will call for and deliver same. At 155 Wallace. 19-tf

WANTED—Agent to travel on road; expenses advanced. Call at once at 208 Hanna St. 19t2

WANTED—A good, competent girl for general housework. Apply at 302 W. Washington. 4tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Elderly gentleman,$150,000, beautiful home, but lonely, will make home happiest place on earth to kind wife. "Bonafide," 1337 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies—To do crochet, battenberg and embroidery for us at their homes. Steady work. Chicago Crochet Co., Chicago. 1-5-eos-26t

WANTED—A Free Mason, good talker; permanent position; $50 per month guaranteed and additional commission; state previous occupation. Address, Money, care Sentinel. 18t2

WANTED—Cylinder press feeders. Steady employment at $9 to $10 per week, with a bonus besides. Apply at once to W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond, Ind. 1-15 e o d 3t

WANTED—A manufacturer has a good proposition for a man who can invest $3,000; established business; staple article. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Young man over 21 to travel, advertise and collect; good salary and all expenses to begin; position permanent; advancement if satisfactory. Addressed envelope for particulars. F. Gillis, Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Engineers, firemen, machinists and electricians; new 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by examining board of engineers; sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, publisher, St. Louis, Mo. d29-j5-12-19-26-f2-9

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, removed to 39 W. Washington St.; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have housekeeper, good reference. 16-tf

WANTED—A few more men who want to make some money; easy to handle; a good selling article; in Ohio and Indiana; big profits, exclusive territory given; man must have from $50 to $100; for particulars, call or address, G. W., 116 West Jefferson St., Fort Wayne. 18t2

WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old established house; salary $18 per week and expenses payable each week direct from headquarters; expense money advanced; position permanent; reference. Standard House, 301 Caxton Building, Chicago. j19-21-26-27

WANTED—Those who are sick and afflicted, discouraged and in dispair, to know that Nature's cure and self-use of our Oxyginating Instruments has cured hundreds of hopeless cases. Do not suffer. It is a pleasure for us to explain this treatment. Ring up 580 or 1483. Schmitz Block. C. W. Bussard, Manager.

WANTED—Coins, gold dollars, halves, quarters and $3 pieces, U. S. fractional currency, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c (paper); large U. S. cents and half cents; flying eagle cents 1856; rare old U. S. stamps. A good premium will be paid for any of these. Apply, Dr. J. A. Williams, 98 Calhoun St., upstairs. 12-14 1mo

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room. 24 W. Berry St. 1-8-1m

FOR RENT—Eight-room cottage; modern improvements. Apply 147 W. Washington. 16-3t

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with privilege of bath, and board if desired, 15 Clay St., near Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Hinds block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 20 East Washington St. 6-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Feed store, horse, harness and wagon. Inquire at cor. Smith and Creighton ave. 18tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

FOR SALE—New, modern residence on West Washington boulevard, only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—180 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Hol-lend, Rural route No. 6, city. 1-15 2m d w

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell; it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Five-room cottage, with barn, West Williams street; pavement paid; only $1,450. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I will sell the Updike residence, 46 Huestis avenue, for Ohio parties, regardless of value. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty-one acre farm, suitable for dairy, three miles s. w. of city, near McMaken farm; only $55 per acre. W. E. Doud, over old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—New 11 room, thoroughly modern residence, on West Main St., first block east of bridge; will go at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and top buggy; horse seven years old, good driver and safe; outfit in good condition; will sell for $100; worth more money. Call at 415 S. Calhoun street. 8-tf

FOR SALE—For the boys, about 75 hand sleds, worth 25c, we will sell for 10c; also ask for a pair of those heavy soled shoes for winter wear at Libbing & Co.'s 39 East Main street.

FOR SALE—Good 7 room house, with lot 36x140 feet; one block west of Calhoun, between Berry and Brackenridge; $2,000. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Bargains—3½ acres, 9 room house, fine location, near city; will take city property in part payment. Vacant and improved property in all parts of the city; some good bargains. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-1m.

FOR SALE—A first-class brick house on Baker street; must be sold. Also two good seven-room houses on Walton Ave. These houses are new. Well sell on part payment down; balance monthly payments. Who wants a fine lot on W. Wayne St? Will build for you on these lots. Come and see me and find out particulars. L. F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block. 1-3-tf

FOR SALE—Or trade—Land for good city property. One 500 acre tract, good buildings; one 262 acre tract, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, without buildings; one fine 40 acre tract, prepared for 2,000 chickens, and plenty of good buildings; 280 acre tract, with good buildings on; one 3 acre tract, good buildings; one brick hotel of 24 rooms, at Avilla, Ind. All in Allen county, Ind. For further particulars, call on R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., Fort Wayne. 6-26-d&w-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.

'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

LOST.

LOST—Pocketbook; contents, riding-bow glasses, door key and papers, no good to anyone but the owner, who will be very grateful for its return to this office.

LOST—Thursday afternoon between New Aveline hotel and postoffice, lady's gold nose glasses, with chain attached. Reward for their return to Guy J. Gilbert, registry department, postoffice. 18t2

LOST—Either on Belt line car from corner Broadway and Creighton ave. and Berry and Calhoun Sts., or on Berry to Lafayette St., an enameled pin, with diamond in center. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. 19t2

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. MIDY They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1901.

TONIGHT.

[illegible] Workers—Regular meeting of No. 326 at 32 Calhoun street.

Ladies—Queen Esther, No. 321, D. of Rathbone Sisters.

Evangelistic Services—At Bethany Presbyterian church, led by Rev. Frank Miller, the "singing evangelist."

Masonic Temple—The Kline Cinematograph showing "The Passion Play."

It must give the Hon. Gas Addicks many varieties of pain in many parts of his anatomy to behold the triumph of Quay and Clark, his late companions in ambition and in misery. The trouble with Addicks seems to be that too many fellows go to the Delaware legislature who don't need the money.

Probably a good way to stop hazing by the upper classmen of the West Point military academy would be to "run in" a batch of freshmen built on the lines of that one told of by one witness yesterday. The freshman licked five upper classmen in one day and in the course of a short time had polished off thirty. He then completed his course without being much bothered. The witness could not recall the name of this Trojan, but if he can be found congress should order a medal struck for him.

There died in London the other day a man named Sam Lewis. He was known personally to more titled and aristocratic persons in Great Britain and on the continent than perhaps any other man in Europe. His business brought him at different times face to face with most of them. He loaned them money. He was a usurer. For many years he squeezed them hard and when he died he left behind him a fortune estimated at $20,000,000. The will of Sam Lewis has been read and it discloses that for a usurer he was a pretty good kind of man. The bulk of his enormous estate he leaves to his wife, expressing a desire that she shall in her own name make certain stated gifts to charity, all of which aggregate some $1,000,000. This cannot itself make the business of usury more respectable, but it will cause the world to remember Sam Lewis as something more than a money-lender. Perhaps there was method not altogether sordid in his practice of usury. Possibly he believed that in wringing money from the nobility and aristocracy and keeping it for the poor he could give a better balance to things in general.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture at Washington, is undoubtedly in a position to know rather more than the average person about the extent to which food adulteration is carried on in this country. All of us are aware that adulterants are used extensively, yet the belief is quite general that the evil is not so serious as it was a few years ago. This belief, however, is decidedly wrong, as Professor Wiley testified when he read a paper on the subject Wednesday night before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in New York. Indeed, it was his contention, fortified by facts, that the adulteration of food with chemicals has never been more largely practiced and is never more dangerous to public health than at the present time.

Several bills are pending in congress which call for a system of thorough chemical examination of food products and also for the true labeling of adulterated foods offered for sale. The trouble is, however, that such bills are introduced at every session and that generally congress does not care enough about public health to treat the subject seriously. Congress has passed anti-filled cheese and anti-oleomargarine laws, but such measures have been in the interest of farmers and dairymen and the consumers have been given very little consideration in connection therewith. Yet there is really more need of a general law that will effectually put a stop to food adulteration by compelling honest labeling than there ever was for any law directed against a single product. Congress has many important matters to attend to at present, but few of them are of greater importance to the general public than this question of pure foods.

NO SLEEP FOR THREE MONTHS.

One Cause of Sleeplessness That Can be Overcome.

Mr. Wm. Handshaw, of 10th street, Cotton Alley, Pittsburg, Pa., expresses himself as follows regarding the new remedy for that common and obstinate disease, piles: "I take pleasure in stating that I was so afflicted with piles that for three months I got no regular sleep; I became completely prostrated; the doctors did me no good; my brother told me of the new remedy for piles, the Pyramid Pile Cure; I purchased of my druggist three fifty-cent boxes and they completely cured me. I am once more at work and but for this excellent remedy I would be on my back. I take great pleasure in writing this letter, because so many people are sufferers from this trouble who, like myself, did not know where to look for a permanent, safe, reliable cure."

Experience with the Pyramid Pile Cure for the past three years has demonstrated to the medical profession, as well as to thousands of sufferers from piles, that it is the safest and most effectual pile cure ever offered to the public, containing no opiates or poisons of any kind, painless and convenient to handle, and being sold by druggists at 50c and $1.00 per box, is within the reach of every sufferer.

Very often two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that had not yielded to other remedies for years.

There is scarcely a disease more aggravating and obstinate to cure than the various forms of piles, and it is a common practice to use ointments, salves and similar preparations containing dangerous poisons to remove the trouble. The Pyramid has superseded all of these ineffectual remedies and no one suffering with any rectal trouble will make any mistake in giving the Pyramid a trial.

If in doubt as to the nature of your trouble send to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for a valuable book on piles, describing all forms of the disease and describing the method of cure.

Any druggist can furnish the Pyramid Pile Cure, as it is the best known and most popular remedy for piles, and if you ask him he can doubtless refer you to many people in your own vicinity who have been cured completely by it.

PENSION PAPERS BURNED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—More than 5,000 pension claims in the office of Milo B. Stevens & Co. were destroyed in the fire last night. Many of the papers were to be used as evidence in attempting to secure favorable action by the pension office on claims, and cannot be replaced. In addition to the pension claims there were destroyed thousands of claims pending before the treasury department and patent office. In these the loss will fall upon the claimants.

When the waters are to be disturbed England is doing her share of the splashing. In a year 40,000 vessels enter Chinese ports and 20,000 of them are British.

Hats and caps discounted 10 per cent at Patterson's.

EYES OF ROYALTY

HAVE BEEN PUT INTO REPAIR BY A SPECIALIST.

SPECTACLES FOR THE QUEEN

BRITISH NOBILITY RUSHES TO SEE DOCTOR.

REFORMS IN BRITISH ARMY

SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SAM LEWIS.

London, Jan. 19. Royalty has been having its eyes overhauled. For that important duty a celebrated occulist, Prof. Hermann Pagenstretcher, M. D., director of the Opthalmic hospital at Wiesbaden, was summoned to London Wednesday. He went to Osborne to examine the eyes of the queen. A lengthy interview resulted, in which the specialist is understood to have given her majesty new instructions in addition to glasses with the object of preserving her failing sight, though it is said he found only a slight deterioration of vision since his last examination.

Thence Professor Pagenstrecher went to Marlborough house, where the prince of Wales underwent the ordeal of submitting his lately adopted eyeglasses to the criticism of the great professor. It was only to the queen and the prince of Wales that Professor Pagenstrecher would consent to go. All the others had to come to him.

The duke of Cambridge and other notabilities flocked to his hotel humbly waiting in the corridor until Professor Pagenstrecher was ready to see them. In a few moments the duke of Cambridge was benefited so greatly that he went to his old cronies and insisted on their visiting the eye healer.

Following his advice they crowded to Professor Pagenstrecher Friday.

At last the specialist flew out of the hotel, declaring he would not see another soul that day, be he king or commoner.

The professor goes to the continent to inspect the eyes of the king of the Belgians, and before he returns to Weisbaden he will probably continue his journey to several other royal palaces.

ARMY REFORM.

British army reform, the Associated Press learns, will consist chiefly in an endeavor to improve the existing methods of general military training rather than in any attempt to eradicate individual defects.

Messrs. Wicks, president of the American Sheet Steel company, and Huber, of the Pittsburg Steel company, returned to New York this week after exhaustive tests of the English process of constructing steel tubes. These coming up to the requirements, negotiations were closed for transferring the American patent rights of the Philadelphia combine, of which W. W. Gibbs is the moving spirit.

It is understood that the steel tube makers will not proceed with their $50,000,000 combine.

REMARKABLE LION FIGHT.

News of the most remarkable lion fight on record comes from a correspondent of the Associated Press in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Johnstone, a collector of customs in the employ of the British chartered South Africa company, was out hunting and shot a buck. As the buck fell, from the long grass sprang out five lions, who commenced to eat the buck.

Mr. Johnstone, not to be robbed of his dinner, went into action with his magazine rifle and killed one lion and wounded another. The remaining three fled. The wounded lion, enraged, attacked the hunter, whose magazine was empty. He called for another gun, but his native followers had gone. The police with him fired a wild volley and retreated.

Mr. Johnstone sought a neighboring tree and was nearly out of reach when the lion caught him and pulled him down. Mr. Johnstone put his left arm down the lion's mouth and gave a sledge hammer blow with his right on the animal's head. Surprised at the resistance the lion relinquished his attack, dropping himself against the tree. Mr. Johnstone, in spite of his mauled arm, pulled out a cartridge, fired and took the lion a hit between the eyes, killing him.

Three weeks later Mr. Johnstone died of blood poisoning from his mangled arm.

TWO NOTABLE DEATHS.

Death removed two remarkable personalities from the metropolis this week the bishop of London, Right Rev. Mandel Creighton, and the money lender, "Sam" Lewis, known far and wide for very differing qualities. Both possessed two things in common—humor and a broad insight into the affairs of men and the world.

Dr. Creighton had many attainments and was accounted one of the most erudite theological historians of the day. Yet none could roll a cigarette more deftly or retort more quickly in up-to-date slang. He wore his learning as lightly as a flower, but his addresses to the clergy were hardly ever equalled. In ruling his Episcopate during the troublous times of the keen ritualistic controversy, he avoided stern legal measures, yet generally secured obedience to his will. He was an athlete in his youth and rowed in an Oxford eight, but he was more famous for his velveteen coat than for any achievements. Children adored him and London showed how greatly such an ideal bishop was appreciated by according him burial in St. Paul's Cathedral.

SAM LEWIS.

"Sam" Lewis' humor took a fanciful turn. Whenever he saw an opportunity to make life miserable for scions of the aristocracy he never missed it. Once able to taunt his victim he did not seem to care whether he got his money back or not.

Yet a beggar never asked him for alms in the street without a substantial reply. He frequently said he had so much money that he scarcely knew what to do with it. The true character of the man is best judged by his enormous bequests to charity, which has not been equalled in the recent history of England. It seems that he devoted his life to robbing the nobility in order to enrich the poor.

Lewis lived in a gorgeous house in Grosvenor Square, where his wife entertained lavishly. His tight trousers, sporty clothes and immense diamonds gave him the appearance of a "flash" training man.

SNEER AT DISPLAY.

The Vanderbilt-French nuptials have afforded several papers in London an opportunity to sneer at the display of wealth made upon that occasion. One paper says:

"Bad taste and want of breeding have their head in America, and their wealth flaunts itself with vulgar ostentation, to find a parallel for which we must go back to the worst period of the Roman empire. The latest example is the execrable taste of the marriage at Newport."

Another paper endeavors to draw a "deadly parallel" between the Vanderbilt and Rockefeller nuptials, by pointing out the simplicity of Mr. E. Parmlee Prentice, who is described as a struggling lawyer and Sunday school teacher.

Other English papers comment gravely on the American love of display.

SPAIN TO WORK COAL MINES.

Washington, Jan. 19.—As illustrating the effort now making by Spain to meet the prevailing high cost of coal by pushing the development of the native mines, Deputy Consul General Madden Summers at Barcelona has submitted to the state department a brief account of the proposed new railway from Saragossa to Utrela. Utrela lies about seventy miles south of the city of Saragossa in the hilly district of the province of Teruel. It has long been known for its collieries, but these, owing to lack of transportation—which made competition with Welsh coal impossible—have never been properly worked. The length of the proposed railroad will be about seventy-seven miles. Seventeen miles of the line will be through a very difficult region. The line will run through a tunnel and over three bridges, and there are to be ten stations on the line. It is intended to have the depot at Saragossa provided with every facility for loading and unloading.

DUKE DYING OF CANCER.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Duke de Broglie, it is announced, is dying from a cancer of the tongue.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

In Germany oysters cost 60 to 70 cents a dozen.

VIEWS OF THE COURT HOUSE

BEING COPIED BY AN EMINENT SCENIC ARTIST.

Will be Used in Staging an Eastern Theatrical Production—Dr. Worch Interested.

Many of the architectural beauties of the Allen county court house, both exterior and interior, are being utilized by an eminent eastern scenic artist in producing scenery designed for the presentation of a drama now in the hands of the playwright.

At the head of the enterprise is J. A. Reed, a prominent New York theatrical man, and with him is Dr. L. A. Worch, of this city. While at work upon the drama Mr. Reed visited Fort Wayne as the guest of Dr. Worch and was so favorably impressed with the attractiveness of the court house that he at once employed a photographer to make a series of views of the interior of the building. These will be transferred to canvas to furnish stage setting for the drama and the play may be given a production in Fort Wayne some time during the coming year. For the present the projectors decline to go further into the details of their plans.

TAKES NAME OF WINNER.

Boston, Jan. 19.—The Lawson great advisory committee has decided to name the cup defender America, in commemoration of the original America, which won the cup. The decision will be presented to Mr. Lawson for his approval. Inasmuch as Mr. Lawson is understood to favor the name the Boston defender is as good as named.

MR. BERGHOFF'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Hugh G. Keegan, Chairman Republican County Committee, City.—Dear Sir: Not knowing the chairman of the republican city organization, I address myself to you as chairman of the republican county central committee.

The charter amendments have been introduced, and I understand from the republican press and your interviews that you propose to pass them without asking the consent of the people of this city. Claiming to have the power to do so, and relying on this power, you have been instrumental to have introduced laws which upon their face show that nothing but the most radical partisanship, and not one grain of sense of fairness or honor, are your primary motives. I do not deny your power to pass any laws you please, but I do believe the people of this city should at least have an opportunity to know what you intend to do, and in order to give you an equal chance to show your sincerity and defend your position before 45,000 inhabitants of this city, I herewith challenge any respectable republican of Allen county (the Honorable Robert Hanna, your leader, preferred) to meet me in a joint discussion within the next eight or ten days on the proposition, "Should the Present Charter Amendments Be Passed?" and local self-government turned over to partisan state government. I reserve the negative. If you accept this challenge name your man who is to meet me, and details for debate and place of meeting will be arranged at once. Don't be a coward.

Henry C. Berghoff.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 19, 1901.

COURT TO SUPERVISE.

London, Jan. 19.—The petition recently presented for the compulsory winding up of the affairs of the London and Globe Finance corporation, Limited, has been withdrawn and the court has ordered the voluntary winding up of the company's affairs to proceed under the supervision of the court.

THIS NIGHT.

The Temple. Sublime Passion Play and Crucifixion. 10, 20 and 30 cents; ladies free.

Tomorrow (Sunday) night, children, 10 cents any part of the house; 20 and 30 cents to adults. Bring the family. Program starts at 8:30.

Flannel night shirts discounted 10 per cent at Patterson's.

Nervous Prostration.

A Noted Boston Woman Describes its Symptoms and Terrors.—Two Severe Cases Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ADELE WILLIAMSON.

"I am so nervous! no one ever suffered as I do! There isn't a well inch in my body. I honestly believe my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so, but I have no cough. I am so weak at my stomach, and have indigestion terribly, and palpitation of the heart; am losing flesh; and this headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I had hysterics.

"There is a weight in the lower part of my bowels, bearing down all the time, with pains in my groins and thighs—I can't sleep, walk, or sit, and blue—oh goodness! I am simply the most miserable of women."

This is a most vivid description of a woman suffering with nervous prostration, caused by inflammation or some other diseased condition of the womb.

No woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is no need of it. Read about Miss Williamson's case and how she was cured.

Two Bad Cases of Nervous Prostration Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM;—I was suffering such tortures from nervous prostration that life was a burden. I could not sleep at all, and was too weak to walk across the floor. My heart was affected so that often I could not lie down at all without almost suffocating. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like magic. I feel that your medicine has been of inestimable benefit to me."

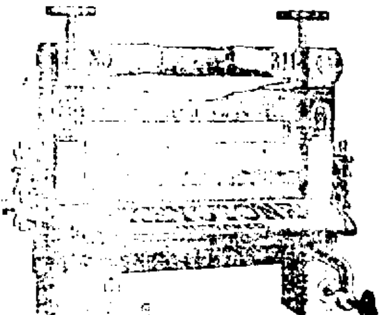
MISS ADELE WILLIAMSON,
196 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

"I had nervous prostration terribly, caused by female weakness. I suffered everything; was unable to eat, sleep, or work. After a while I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I really began to improve on taking the first bottle. I continued to take the medicine, and am now better in every way, and feel like a different person. I am simply a well woman."

MRS. DELLA KEISER,
Marienville, Pa.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING



For a first-class Wringer at a moderate price. Here it is. The KEYSTONE Wringer, with three year guaranteed rolls, is the greatest Wringer bargain ever offered.

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, 38 AND 40 E. COLUMBIA ST.

BRAKES WOULD NOT WORK.

New Castle, Pa., Jan. 19.—The failure of the brakes to work caused a traction car to run wild on the Pittsburg street hill today. It left the track and dashed into the city hall tearing out an entire corner. John Hoke, the motorman; Stephen Allen, Lewis McCurdy and a man named Mitchell were seriously injured. Several of the passengers were cut and bruised, but had no bones broken. It is thought that two of the seriously injured will die.

Fancy vests go at half price at Patterson's.

Times have not been prosperous in British Guinea and as a consequence there is an epidemic of divorces.

PICKARD BROS'. RED TAG SALE
IS STILL ON. NEW GOODS ADDED DAILY
..Furniture About One-Half Price..

IS FLEMING'S SEAT

THE COMMITTEE DECIDES IN HIS FAVOR.

WILL SO REPORT TO SENATE

CASE WILL BE SETTLED BY MONDAY.

ARGUMENTS OF ATTORNEYS

A HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY SEATORSHIPS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—Stephen B. Fleming, of Fort Wayne, will in all probability be seated to represent the Allen-Adams senatorial district, the seat claimed by Senator W. C. Ryan, of Fort Wayne. The senate committee on elections' report recommending this is likely to be concurred in Monday by the senate.

The senate committee on elections yesterday afternoon decided unanimously to recommend that Stephen B. Fleming be seated as the senator from Allen and Adams counties in place of Senator Ryan, who claims the seat as a hold-over.

The decision carries with it the idea that Senator Kell is a hold-over senator from Allen county, and he will not have to be sworn in again. The committee will make its report to the senate Monday morning. Senator Ryan will not allow himself to be deprived of his seat without making an effort to save it and will take the floor to explain his case to the senate. There seems to be little doubt, however, that the report will be adopted and that Mr. Fleming will be seated.

ARGUMENTS ARE MADE.

The committee heard the arguments of the attorneys yesterday morning and met again in the afternoon to discuss the contest, when it was found that the members were all of one mind. No report was prepared yesterday, but this will be done before Monday.

Judge Hackney argued the case before the committee yesterday morning for Mr. Fleming. The only question to be presented, he said, was whether Senator Ryan was Senator Bobilya's successor, which he argued he was. In that event his term would have expired after the last session.

By the apportionment law of 1891 he said Senator Bobilya became the representative of the new district of Allen and Adams ew residing in Allen county, which formed the nucleus of the new district, and because he could not be legislated out of office.

Under Senator Ryan's contention he said there would have been fifty one senators in 1897 if neither Ellison nor Bobilya had resigned and this would have occurred again in 1899, which would be a violation of the constitution.

The senate journal offered by Senator Ryan, in which he is recorded as having been sworn in for four years did not amount to much in evidence, he said. For a court judgment to be effective it should be shown that there was some cause in controversy, in which the court wished to record itself. The senate journal should be viewed in the same light, whereas in the present case the oath had been administered to Senator Ryan before that body had even been organized. A claim must be very shallow, he said, where it was based on whether a senator stood up with one or another group to be sworn in.

MR. NEWBY FOR MR. RYAN.

Mr. Newby, for Senator Ryan, argued that Senator Bobilya had never represented Allen and Adams counties and could not do so because the people of Adams county never voted for him.

The apportionment act of 1897, he said, not only created new districts but abolished all old ones. It also took away from Senator Bobilya Whitley county, which he had formerly represented, but could not legislate him out of office. When Senator Ellison resigned Bobilya by operation of law became the representative of Allen county, and this left the new bill district of Allen and Adams counties to elect a representative, and Senator Ryan was chosen. The senate journal, he said, must be recognized by the committee in its entirety or else not at all.

The decision of the committee was not much of a surprise to Senator Ryan, who was prepared for it by the questions asked by the members, which showed clearly in which direction they were turning. He said last night he would present his case to the senate when the report is made. In case the senate decides against him he will withdraw quietly and leave the seat to Senator Fleming, between whom and himself the best of feeling has existed all the time.

ALLEN COUNTY SENATORS.

The history of the succession in the senatorial districts of which Allen county has been the nucleus and in which the Fleming-Ryan contest arose is an interesting one.

Allen county has always sent a democrat to the senate and all the joint senators in which it had a selection have also been democrats. The succession as traced by Hon. J. M. Barrett before the committee on elections Thursday is as follows:

Under the first apportionment after the adoption of the new constitution Allen and Adams counties formed a district, and Samuel L. Rugg was in 1854 elected to represent them in the senate. In 1857 Allen county was made a separate senatorial district and Allen Hamilton was chosen to represent it, he being sworn in at a special session in December, 1858. He served through the session of 1861. He was succeeded in 1863 by Senator Hoagland, who served only one term, and W. W. Carson was chosen as his successor, taking his seat in 1865. He served through 1869.

ANOTHER SENATOR IN 1867.

In 1867 Allen was given an additional senator jointly with Adams county and Senator Bird became the first senator from the district, taking his seat in 1869. The next year he was chosen from Allen county and represented that county four years. Judge J. K. Bobo was chosen his successor from Allen and Adams counties and served but the unexpired term.

The seat of Senator Bird as senator from Allen was contested in 1871 by John Sarnighausen, but he was given the place by the senate. Mr. Sarnighausen was the next year elected joint senator from Allen and Adams to succeed Judge Bobo. Sarnighausen was a hold-over in the assembly of 1875, and Senator R. C. Bell was chosen from Allen to succeed Senator Bird. The state was redistricted that year and Allen, Adams and Wells were made one district. Senator Sarnighausen was chosen to represent this new district in 1877 and Senator Bell was the hold-over from Allen. He was succeeded in 1879 by Thomas J. Foster.

DISTRICT CHANGED IN 1879.

The district was changed in 1879 and Allen and Whitley counties were given a joint senator, R. C. Bell being selected to represent them in 1881. He held over in 1883, and L. S. Null was elected senator from Allen for the same year. In 1885 Eli W. Brown became senator from Allen and Whitley, and Null held over from Allen.

Senator Brown served through only one session and I. E. McDonald was chosen to fill out his unexpired term, serving in the legislature of 1887. Mr. Barrett himself was chosen to the same legislature from Allen county and in 1889 Fred J. Hayden was chosen to represent Allen and Whitley. In 1892 the joint district chose Senator Bird to represent it, which he did in the legislature of 1893 and 1895. Senator Barrett was succeeded in 1891 by Joseph D. Morgan from Allen, and in 1895 Senator Ellison took his seat to represent that county. Senator Bird was succeeded as the senator from Allen and Whitley in 1897 by Senator Bobilya. He resigned after the first session to become auditor of Allen county. Senator Kell succeeded Senator Ellison in the legislature of 1899 and is still in the senate, whether as a holdover or a new senator that body is yet to decide.

CHANGE MADE IN 1897.

The legislature of 1897 again changed the district, throwing Allen and Adams counties together, and it is this district that Mr. Fleming claims to represent. Senator Ryan was elected after the resignation of Senator Bobilya in 1899, as he claims, from the new district of Allen and Adams, which would give him two more years to serve. Mr. Fleming's contention, however, is that he was chosen as the successor of Senator Bobilya and as such that his term expired in 1899, when Senator Bobilya would have gone out of office had he not resigned.

van Houten's Cocoa

is of Unequalled Value as a Household Beverage. Economical, Easy to make—Easy to Digest. Exquisite Flavor.

Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

A RECEIVER IS ASKED FOR

AUDITOR IS TRYING TO GIVE PROTECTION TO A LOAN.

Wants Receiver for Real Estate and Injunction to Prevent the Sale of Timber.

A suit was filed in the superior court shortly before noon today of the state ex rel William Meyer, jr., auditor of Allen county, vs. John Bailey, Samuel Vanzile et al., for the the appointment of a receiver and injunction. The restraining order was issued immediately. The case is one in which Bailey et al borrowed $2,000 from the school fund, giving a mortgage on real estate as security. Having defaulted the interest the mortgage was foreclosed, but the defendants, who are alleged to be utterly insolvent, have continued in possession and are employing their time in cutting and selling the timber from the tract, hence the suit.

A SENSATIONAL SUIT.

Pearl Moore, by her next friend, William Ferris, has commenced suit against Joseph Horstman for seduction, breach of promise and $1,000 damages. She alleges that the defendant accomplished her ruin under promise of marriage, for which she demands $500, and further that afterwards he repeatedly agreed to marry her; that she has at any time been willing to marry the defendant, but that he refuses, for which she asks an additional $500. The Emricks are plaintiff's attorneys.

Bayless Swift has commenced suit against B. J. Fllert and Peter Noll on a note; demand $100.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Morton, the man held charged with complicity in the Heersche saloon robbery last summer, will be tried immediately upon the opening of the February term of the circuit court. His is the only criminal case now left over on the criminal docket, excepting, of course, the cases developed today.

Isaac Wolverton sues J. C. Peters for breach of contract and demands $650 damages. H. C. Hanna and C. Holder appear for the plaintiff.

Miner yesterday photographed the judge, jury and bailiffs of the circuit court, they being the officials of the first term of court held in the new court house.

The county commissioners this morning received a proposition from the Southwestern Railway company for building a bridge across the St. Mary's river at Riedmiller's, which was accepted.. The company agrees to build a twenty-four-foot span, iron bridge, about 170 feet long, make all the fillings and approaches and turn over the same absolutely to to the county, provided the county will build the abutments. The work will be commenced at once.

The will of Henry Culver, late of Jackson township, has been probated. He leaves his estate to his wife and children.

Waldberga Ulmer sues Christian W. Ulmer for divorce. Colerick & Thomas are her attorney.

BEFORE JUDGE AIKEN.

In the case of Voight vs. the city of Fort Wayne, an order was issued for the examination of the plaintiff in W. H. Shambaugh's office on January 21st.

In the suit of Cassbeer vs. Banning, judgment for $90 and costs was rendered by agreement for the plaintiff.

In the case of Pfeiffer vs. Fllert, set for Monday, Colerick & Thomas have entered appearance for the defendant.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mulcahy.—Funeral services of Richard Mulcahy will be held Monday morning at 8:15 from the residence, 58 Spy Run avenue, and at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral.

Henkenius.—Funeral services of Mrs. Ferdinand Henkenius will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, corner of St. Mary's avenue and Spring street, and at 9 o'clock from the Church of the Precious Blood.

Etzold.—Funeral services of Mrs. Fredericka Etzold will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 110 Webster street, and at 2 o'clock from Emmanuel's Lutheran church.

Laepple.—Funeral services of Mrs. Fredericka Laepple will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 17 Duryea street, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Lutheran church.

Etchey.—Funeral services of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Etchey will be held Sunday afternoon at 12:30 from the residence, 2 Elmwood avenue, and at 1 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church.

Zollinger.—Funeral services of Eneda Zollinger will be held from the residence, 177 John street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JOHN W. KERN WILL COME.

Representative Louttit, who has returned from Indianapolis, says that he saw John W. Kern yesterday and that gentleman gave him his positive assurance that he would be in Fort Wayne to address the Jeffersonian club upon the occasion of their banquet in March. Hill, of New York, and Alschuler, of Illinois, who have also been invited, have not yet been heard from.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George S. Boak and Lettie H. Carlisle.

LOCAL LINES.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Call left today for their new home at Ottawa, O. They were accompanied by his sister, Miss Clara Call.

Miss Lillian France leaves Monday noon for Chicago after a two months' visit with friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Albert Rosenthal and two children have left for their home at Paducah, Ky., after a four weeks' visit with her brother, Mr. S. Minsky, of 336 East Wayne street.

The Social Circle of Westminster church will give a very humorous entertainment entitled "Country School at Blueberry Corners" on Friday evening, Jan. 25. The characters are all well taken and a large patronage is anticipated.

A RACE OF GIANTS.

Tilburon is an island in the Gulf of California. Until 1873, when Commander (now Admiral) George Dewey was sent there to make surveys, it was a region shrouded in mystery. During the greater part of the year it is resorted to by the Seri Indians, a race of giants who inhabit the adjacent mainland. They are reputed to be extremely suspicious and warlike, using poisoned arrows to oppose the landing of foreigners on their shores. Dewey received several visits from them. Although hostile at first, they became very friendly.

A monograph on the Seri Indians is soon to be published by the Bureau of Ethnology. It is from the pen of Prof. W. J. McGee, who himself led a government expedition into their country.

They are wonderful navigators, and have need to be, for between the island of Tilburon and the mainland is a narrow strait appropriately called Infiernillo by the early Spanish explorers. The waters of the gulf rush into this passage through a funnel-shaped bay, and the tides pour through it in such a manner as to make it one of the most tumultuous bits of sea in the world.

A safe crossing can be made only occasionally, the only boat suitable for the passage being the balsa, a native raftlike canoe constructed of long reeds bound together with string. In this primitive craft the Seri paddle fearlessly over the waters of the gulf in search of water fowl, for food, and of pelicans, which they hunt for their skins.

Raids on the pelicans are undertaken on a still evening, when there is no moon and the weather is not too stormy. The hunters set out at twilight, and when the island is reached balsas are left in charge of the women, while the warriors and larger boys rush upon the roosting birds and slaughter them with clubs. The skins of the pelicans are sewn together to make robes, from four to eight being required for one garment.

The Indians are said to have a curious way of making the pelicans catch fish for them. They tie a young or crippled bird to a shrub or stone, depending upon the compassion of its fellows to keep it from dying. In these circumstances the sympathetic pelicans bring the captive a plentiful supply of fish. At intervals a boy steals out and robs the bird's pouch of the store it contains.

The Seri are a wonderful people physically. They have fine chests, slender and sinewy limbs, and hands and feet of remarkable size. Of their luxuriant long hair, as well as of their superb figures, they are inordinately proud.

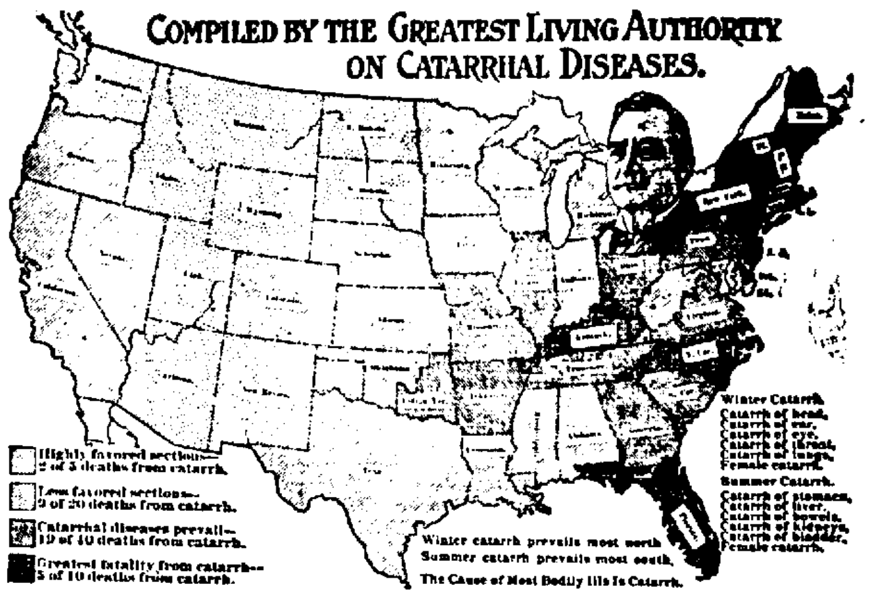
The name Seri signifies spry, and refers to the marvelous powers of these savages as runners. They are said to be the fleetest runners in the world, being able to overtake swift horses. They actually make a practice of running down jack rabbits and deer. The skin of their legs is more like that of a horse or camel than like that of a human being, so that they can run through thickets of thorny cactus that would be impenetrable to a white man.

The houses of the Seri are flimsy bowers of cacti and shrubbery, sometimes shingled rudely with turtle shells and sponges. The big sea turtles, besides replenishing the Seri larder and forming the house roof, provide receptacles for water, the material for many primitive implements, a cradle at the beginning of life and a coffin at the end.

The oldest bonnet was found upon an Egyptian mummy, that of a princess who was interred 2,000 years before Christ.

The U. S. Census Report of Catarrh.

COMPILED BY THE GREATEST LIVING AUTHORITY ON CATARRHAL DISEASES.



Highly favored sections—2 of 5 deaths from catarrh.
Less favored sections—9 of 20 deaths from catarrh.
Catarrhal diseases prevail—19 of 40 deaths from catarrh.
Greatest fatality from catarrh—5 of 10 deaths from catarrh.
Winter Catarrh.
Catarrh of head,
Catarrh of ear,
Catarrh of eye,
Catarrh of throat,
Catarrh of lungs,
Female catarrh.
Summer Catarrh.
Catarrh of stomach,
Catarrh of liver,
Catarrh of bowels,
Catarrh of kidneys,
Catarrh of bladder,
Female catarrh.
Winter catarrh prevails most north
Summer catarrh prevails most south.
The Cause of Most Bodily Ills Is Catarrh.
New York
Florida

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, late candidate for the Presidency, writes: "I have used your Peruna and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down and with nerves unstrung. I desire, also, to say that it has no evil effects." Mrs. Lockwood's residence is Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Hon. Amos J. Cummings, of New York, says: "Peruna is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but if I do I shall use Peruna again. Meantime you might send me another bottle."

GENERAL JOE WHEELER.

Major General Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry forces in front of Santiago, and the author of "The Santiago Campaign," in speaking of the great catarrh remedy, Peruna, says: "I join with Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna. It is recommended to me by those who have used it as an excellent tonic and particularly effective as a cure for catarrh."

Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean. More than one-half of the people are affected by it. Catarrh is a systemic disease. Peruna is a systemic remedy. Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free book.

LOCAL LINES.

Rev. George Lauer, of East Chicago, was a caller at the bishop's residence on Friday.

The regular meeting of the Relief Union will be held on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. A. F. Nees, of Lake Crystal, Minn., is the guest of relatives in the city for a few days.

There will be but one service at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday, commencing at 10:40 a. m.

The R. F. C. club will give a literary entertainment and smoker in the club rooms on Thursday evening.

H. S. Barnard has returned to Chicago after being called home on account of the dangerous illness of his mother.

The Bruederliche Unterstuetzungs Verein will hold their regular monthly meeting tomorrow evening in Harmony hall.

Norton Conover, foreman of The Sentinel's job department, today passed his fifty-fifth year. He worked as usual.

Rev. E. A. Hanley, of the University of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit at the First Baptist church at both services on Sunday.

Next Tuesday will be the eighth anniversary of the death of Bishop Dwenger and requiem high mass will be sung at the Cathedral.

Rev. J. H. Bathe has returned from Chicago, where he attended a meeting of the Koenig Medicine company, of which he is a director.

A chorus of forty voices will furnish music this evening at Bethany Presbyterian church, where Rev. Frank Miller, the singing evangelist, is conducting a series of meetings.

Mrs. Maria Patterson, of Massillon, Ohio, has returned to her home, after having stayed three weeks with her sister, Mrs. M. W. Barnard, who is very sick.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Order of the Eastern Star will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Frank E. Fox, 17 East Williams street, Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Dr. Milton Rosenthal, the president of the Isaac Knapp Dental coterie, will entertain the coterie this evening at a banquet in honor of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the club.

The Crescent Mandolin club gave a party last evening in the Mulqueen dancing academy, and a large number of young people enjoyed the hospitality of the club and spent a pleasant evening. Punch was served.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

Mackintoshes discounted 10 per cent at Patterson's.

JUST FOR FUN.

Fancy vests at half price at Patterson's.

Hurrah! Fancy vests at half price during our sale.

REUBEN R. PATTERSON.

Compulsory education in New Zealand is considered a success.

ODD FURNITURE.

Perhaps the oddest suit of furniture in the world is owned by a certain hotel keeper. For many years he has made it his business to collect match boxes, of which he has now a collection of 4,000. He ordered a skilled cabinet maker to equip a room with furniture made of these boxes. The outfit consists of a writing table with smoking apparatus, a fire screen, a cabinet, a chair and other smaller articles.

A large wholesale stock of liquors belonging to a Kansas City firm was dumped into the gutter at Topeka, Kas., by the order of the police judge.

AND

The First Annual Clearance Sale of the Wayne Dry Goods Co. Goes Merrily On.

January has become the month that people wait for, look forward to as the time when they can buy goods cheap.

AND

they seem to have caught on to the idea that the WAYNE can AFFORD to sell GOOD goods cheaper than any other house in Fort Wayne.

AND

THEY - ARE - RIGHT.

We buy goods for CASH, AT BOTTOM PRICES. It is not necessary to enter into any argument to prove that we SELL them the same way. This is evident to them and they know why we can afford it.

Wayne Dry Goods Company...

CALHOUN STREET.

ROANN SWEPT BY FLAMES

THE BUSINESS SECTION ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Fanned by High Wind, the Blaze Was Carried With Great Rapidity Loss Heavy.

Roann, Jan. 19 Fire, which started at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, wiped out the entire business portion of the town, causing a loss of $40,000.

The flames originated in the rear of a furniture store and, fanned by an extreme high wind, soon spread beyond control. The town was wholly without fire protection, the fire engine breaking down almost immediately after it was placed in use.

The losses are as follows: Thuller & Case, furniture dealers, loss on building, $1,200; on stock, $4,500; insurance, $5,000. Levi Patterson, loss on frame building, $700; insured. Charles Clarence, loss on restaurant stock, $600; no insurance. Van Buskirk block, occupied by the Citizens' bank, loss on building, $4,500; insured. The loss on the contents is not known.

The office of the Roann Clerion was destroyed; the loss is $1,000, with partial insurance. Dr. Carpenter's library in the same building was destroyed; the loss is $700. The loss on Odd Fellow's hall on the second floor is $700.

The Baker building, occupied by Jacob Myers, sustained a loss of $1,600, with $1,000 insurance.

Wilkins & Swihart, dry goods dealers, lose $3,000, fully insured. The loss on the building, owned by Mrs. Julia Halderman, is $600; insured.

The loss on the Thatcher building, unoccupied, was $500.

Samuel Butterbaugh's loss on a frame building was $500. Dr. Hardman, its occupant, lost $500.

The loss on the Stewart building was $700; insured.

Samuel Lavengood sustained a loss of $3,500 on a two-story building and stock of hardware; insurance, $3,000.

The loss on the building owned by H. J. Bowman is $600; insured. The postoffice was located in this block and all the mail matter was destroyed. The loss on Bowman's stock of drugs in the same room is $2,000, partially insured. The G. A. R. hall, upstairs, was destroyed, the loss reaching $300.

The loss on the building, owned by S. A. Williams, was $500 and $300 on the contents; insurance, $700.

The loss on the residence of Mrs. Jack, the residence burned, was $700.

The contents of the Citizens' bank were entirely destroyed, all the notes, books and money on hand being consumed. President Van Buskirk cannot estimate the loss, but says that the depositors will lose nothing.

During the fire Mr. Van Buskirk endeavored to enter the building to save the books, if possible. He passed the rear end of the building as the walls fell in and was struck by a flying brick, but was not seriously injured.

The "bucket brigade" worked heroically and it is due to the great effort its members made that the residence portion of the town was not consumed.

Jacob Hare, while throwing water on an adjacent building, slipped and fell from the roof of a two-story house. He was painfully wrenched and bruised, but it is expected he will recover.

At 1 o'clock the fire was completely under control and unless the wind should suddenly change there is no fear of a further conflagration. Nearly a score of buildings, including barns and sheds, were destroyed.

THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

Many anecdotes of the kindliness of the Empress of Germany are finding their way into the public prints. She was riding with a couple of attendants through the village of Bornim, near Potsdam, recently and passed the village schoolhouse. Up at the windows went the youngsters' faces and the schoolmaster opened a window wide. Her majesty rode up and asked the teacher what the subject of instruction was. Hearing that it was historical and that it treated of the period of Queen Louise the Good, the Kaiserin asked the master to go on with the lesson while she listened. She was, of course, obeyed, and for over a quarter of an hour her majesty remained at the window.

So pleased was she with the juveniles' answers that she told them she would treat them all to cake and chocolate very soon and rode off amid the cheers of the youngsters. The following day the schoolmaster received a note from her majesty saying that the Bornim school children 100 in number were to be regaled at her invitation that afternoon upon chocolate with cream and cake at the village Inn. That there was joy in the village of Bornim need not be stated, nor need the fact that the empress possesses there 400 very loyal little subjects.

LOOKS LIKE MR. LINCOLN.

In the person of J. Wayne Amos, San Bernardino, Cal., has a living image of the late President Abraham Lincoln. Like Mr. Lincoln, Amos is tall and spare, his shoulders slightly stooping, his features kindly, but firm, and his eyes keen. And he is ever so homely. The likeness in all respects is so startling apparent that it seems hard to believe that it is not the real instead of the double who stands before the observer.

Like Mr. Lincoln, Amos is an inveterate story teller, full of common sense philosophy and dry humor, fond of a practical joke, and is the embodiment of good nature. While by no means awkward in his speech or manner, he gives one the impression that he is double-jointed in spots, while his length of netherlimb irresistibly recalls the story of Lincoln's inability to lie at full length in a steamer's berth, and his solemn suggestion to the ship's carpenter who came in to saw out the partition that he saw part of his legs off instead.

Strange to relate, during Lincoln's administration Mr. Amos was a government employe in the treasury department at Washington. He is a native of Baltimore, was brought up in Ohio and lived in Kansas for many years. In that state his farmer friends sent him to the legislature, where he served his constituents faithfully and ably. He is a man of education, virtually self-made and has had an interesting career. He is now 65 years old and is engaged in writing a history of San Bernardino county.

The liberty statue in New York is 151 feet high, the pedestal is 155, and the total height above low water mark is 305 feet and 11 inches.

ITCHING LIMBS

And All Forms of Itching, Scaly Humors Are Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by CUTICURA.

Speedy Cure Treatment $1.25

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood and expel humor germs. This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humors of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails. Price, THE SET, $1.25; or, Soap, 25c; Ointment, 50c., and Resolvent, 50c. Sold throughout the world.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and irritations, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Higher cables in the face of a decline here yesterday came to the support of wheat the forepart of today's session, but had to contend with bearish local sentiment. May opened ⅛@¼c to ⅜@½c higher at 74⅜c to 74⅛c, and declined to 74¼c. Local receipts were 53 cars, 2 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 407 cars against 331 last week and 374 a year ago.

The demand was so slack that May gradually sagged to 73¾c. The close was barely steady, May ¼c lower at 74⅛c.

May corn opened a shade higher at 38¼c to 38⅛@38⅜c and sold at 38⅜c, supported by extremely light country offerings. The export demand has been excellent recently, but business was checked by car scarcity. Receipts were 445 cars, 1 of contract grade.

The close was firm, May a shade up at 38⅝@38⅞c.

Oats were quiet and firm. Receipts were 246 cars. May opened a shade up at 25⅛@25¼c with wheat and sold to 25⅜c.

Provisions opened firm on light hog receipts and higher prices at the yards, but eased off a trifle later on the dullness of trade. May pork opened 2½c higher at $14.20 and sold to $14.12½; May lard 2½c up at $7.52½, selling to $7.47½@7.50, and May ribs a shade improved at $7.17½@7.20, easing later to $7.15

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Jan., 71⅝c; Feb., 71⅝@71⅞c; May, 74⅛@74¼c.

Corn—Jan., 36¾c; Feb., 37c; May, 38¾@38⅞c.

Oats—Jan., 23¾c; May, 25¼c.

Pork—Jan., $13.80; May, $14.05

Lard—Jan., $7.35; Feb., $7.35; March, $7.37½; May, $7.40.

Ribs—Jan., $6.97½; May, $7.10.

Flax—Cash No. 1, $1.65; Jan., $1.65; May, $1.68.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.20@6.10; poor to medium, $3.50@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.70@4.60; cows, $2.75@4.25; heifers, $2.75@4.60; canners, $2.00@2.70; bulls, $2.65@4.25; calves, $3.75@6.10; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.75; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000; Monday, 37,000; left over, 3,598. Market 2½@5c higher; top, $5.45. Mixed and butchers, $5.20@5.42½; good to choice heavy, $5.30@5.45; rough heavy, $5.15@5.25; light, $5.20@5.37½; bulk of sales, $5.30@5.37½.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Jan. 19.—Butter—Receipts, 2,314 pkgs; market firm, creamery, 16@23c; June creamery, 15@20c; factory, 11@14c.

Cheese—Receipts, 5,142 pkgs; market firm; fancy large, fall made, 11¼@11½c; fancy small, fall made, 11¾@12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,499 pkgs; market firm; western, average packed, at mark, 22@23½c; western, loss off, 24c.

Sugar—Raw, easy; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c; refined, quiet; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.60; granulated, $5.50.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 7¼c; nominal.

Molasses—Market steady.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Jan. 19.—Prices generally opened higher under the influence of urgent buying of a few stocks. Missouri Pacific opened at a spread of 2 points, three thousand shares selling from 87 to 85, compared with 85⅞ last night. There was some excitement in the Steel group also. Federal Steel selling from 49 down to 48, compared with 49⅛ last night on the sale of 4,000 shares and Steel and Wire selling from 42½ to 42, compared with 40⅜ last night on the sale of 4,000 shares. Manhattan was up a point and Tennessee Coal 1⅜. The market showed considerable animation.

Trading became very irregular under the influence of aggressive buying of some stocks and heavy realizations in others. Steel and Wire reacted 2⅞ and Missouri Pacific and Delaware and Hudson 1½. Anaconda Mining and Amalgamated Copper were liquidated heavily and fell 2⅞ and 4½ respectively. Large blocks were taken of Northern Pacific and it rose above 82. Sugar was also marked up after a sharp setback. Generally speaking the market suffered a relapse after the opening advance, but there was consistent support in many stocks.

There was a rally of 3 points in Amalgamated Copper and 1¼ in Anaconda. Missouri Pacific recovered to 89 and Wabash preferred rose and Texas and Pacific over a point. The rest of the list was inclined to sag and the weakness became acute after the bank statement. Prices of the leaders fell with great violence, Brooklyn Transit losing 5, Missouri Pacific 3½, St. Paul 3⅝, Erie first preferred 2⅜, Manhattan 3½, Metropolitan 4, Steel and Wire 2½, Sugar 2¼, Burlington 2½ and Northern Pacific 2½ and a large number of stocks from 1 to 2. Alarming reports regarding the condition of Queen Victoria and assertions that President McKinley had suffered a relapse were in circulation. Further rallies on short covering were not held and the closing was semi-demoralized and very active with the majority of prices at the lowest.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19.—Money on call easier at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3¼@4½ per cent; sterling exchange nominally firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87⅜ for demand and at $4.83½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84@4.84½ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83¼; silver certificates, 64½@65½c; silver bars, 63c; Mexican dollars, 49c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Jan 19.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong; government bonds steady:

Refunding 2s, when is., reg.	105⅜
Refunding 2s, when is., coup.	105⅜
U. S. 3s registered	109½
U. S. 3s coupon	110
U. S. 4s registered (new)	136½
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	137½
U. S. 4s registered (old)	113½
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	113½
U. S. 5s registered	110½
U. S. 5s coupon	111¾

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Jan. 19.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $830,873,400; increase, $22,811,000.

Deposits, $921,787,200; increase, $36,451,000.

Circulation, $30,973,200; increase, $2,300.

Legal tenders, $73,050,600; increase, $2,476,000.

Specie, $184,652,800; increase, $11,495,300.

Total reserves, $257,703,400; increase, $13,971,300.

Reserve required, $230,446,800; increase, $9,112,750.

Surplus reserve, $27,256,600; increase, $4,858,550.

HOW COREANS PAY.

A returned sojourner in Corea tells that he asked a native priest: "Tell me why you people kneel down before a stone, or piece of wood, or any inanimate object, and pray to it? Why not pray to God, as Christians do?" "I will explain," said the devout idolater. "Christians close their eyes and look up without seeing anything as they pray. The Coreans do not pray to the piece of stone or wood, as you imagine, but to the same good God, and select the inanimate object merely as an emblem. Instead of seeing nothing, they gaze upon God's handiwork, for God made the stone."

RATHER ANCIENT.

Criteek—That western Napoleon of finance whom you have written up in today's paper must be a man of enormous longevity.

Editor—Why?

Criteek—You say "he is reputed to have made $6,000,000 in as many years."—Philadelphia Record.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

SURE EVIDENCE.

Mamma—You have become very fond of Mr. Huggard in quite a short time.

Daughter—Why, mamma, what makes you think that?

Mamma—I overheard you telling him last night that he was "too hateful for anything."—Philadelphia Press.

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

STECK.

The name Steck is generations old, signifying during all this time the very highest standard in piano making. No other Piano is so generally reliable; no other so permanently satisfactory. 18-2t

TURN A NEW LEAF.

Get one of the handsome Savings Banks at the Citizens' Trust Co. and start a savings account for the New Year. 28-26t

For ball-bearing Roller Skates see the Randall Wheel Co. 15eod3t

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

THE COMING OF HEALTH

Out of the Green Mountains of Vermont, with their gently sloping heights, their rich verdure, their crystal streams, and sparkling cascades—out of their roots and herbs and leaves and flowers, allied with kindred medicinal vegetation from other parts of the world—comes the greatest of all known medicines, **SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR**, bringing health to the sick, strength to the debilitated, and happiness and long life to the hopeless.

IT COMES TO MAKE THE SICK WELL AND THE WEAK STRONG.

It comes to the impoverished blood, bringing it new life and sending it coursing through the system charged with nourishment and electrical force—the electricity of high vitality.

It comes to the nervous—to those whose nerves get tired and worn from long strain in the counting-room, at the typewriter, at the desk or counter, in the factory, in the workshop, or in social or household duties—it comes to them, gives them quiet and repose and a sense of increasing confidence, sturdiness, and ability.

It comes to the tired brain—to the brain that has more responsibilities than it can justly perform; the brain that thinks and throbs and grows tired and aches and longs for a rest that it never gets—it comes to the tired brain with soothing, sustaining effect, enables it to act without worry, and brings it into pleasurable health again.

To the tired stomach overburdened, weak, unable to prepare for digestion the food that comes into it—to the tired stomach it comes to relieve, to assist, to befriend. It makes digestion easy and assimilation certain.

To the liver, to the kidneys, and to all the correlative parts of the body, it comes to remove the obstructions, the poisons, and to clear the way for natural and healthy action without strain or effort.

To sufferers from Rheumatism, Malaria, Scrofula, Catarrh, Anemia, or other affections of the blood or skin or tissues—*to the jaded, worn, and broken down and emaciated*—to these it comes like a great force, bringing with it such vitality as makes the eye bright, the step elastic, the muscles strong, the heart glad, the nights restful, and the days' duties a round of delight. All this it does with an energy that never ceases, but which is ever mild and gentle and sure in its action.

It comes to the muscles of the arms, the loins, the back—the muscles, that have been strained beyond the point of natural weariness and have become so tired that they never get rested—it comes to them and gives them new strength, new vigor, and a feeling of rest and reserve power.

It is called by many "The Body Builder." It builds up the nerves and muscles and tissues that have been wrecked by illness and suffering. It builds the shrunken body and features and gives them the fullness and glow of joyous health.

From infancy to the grave, the best medical friend any man, woman, or child can have is SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

"What will you gimme on this?" asked the musician.

The pawnbroker took the battered tuba, fingered the keys, noticed the wire netting across the big end and asked:

"Say, does a feller have much fun travelin' with them one-night burlesque companies.—Indianapolis Press.

MANAGER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The excellent reception accorded the Passion Play as presented by Kline's Cinematograph during the past two days and nights has prompted me to secure them for a reappearance here, feeling that our people take great interest in these certainly very meritorious and interesting scenes. Their only open time this season is Saturday and Sunday of this week, and they will be at the Temple, giving a matinee for ladies and children at 2:30 this afternoon; price 10 cents to children, 20 cents to adults; this evening, prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents; a lady admitted free with each 30 cent ticket; plat now out. In order to afford an opportunity for those to see these pictures whose business will make it impossibe for them to attend on Saturday, there will be a performance Sunday evening and the program will not start until 8.30, so that those who wish to come after church services are out can do so. Many will desire to bring their families, and to that end children will be admitted to any part of the house for 10 cents; adults, 20 and 30 cents. As this will be the last time this season, and probably for all time, that the Passion Play will be at my house, it will be well to see it at one of these performances.

Very respectfully, etc.

F. E. STOUDER,
Manager Temple.

It may not be very important to the public, but it seems to be true that Miss Ruth Hanna owns a collie dog and that his name is "Zip."

The Twetieth Century Store.

Up-to-date in everything. It steps confidently into the new century. It expects to retail Furniture and Carpets at the same old stand, in the same up-to-date way, for the hundred years to come, and to welcome the dawn of the twenty-first century, as today it greets the opening of the twentieth, not as now, in a city of Fort Wayne of 46,000 inhabitants, but in a city of Fort Wayne of not less than 200,000 population.

Managers and clerks will come and go, but the old store will go on forever. Customers who have never bought their goods anywhere else and have always paid for them as agreed may be gathered to the rewards of the just, but others will take their places in an ever increasing ratio, so

Off with the Old; On with the New.

9-teen-100-&-1.

We shall aim to make it the banner year, of all the years, since we builded the foundations of our great business.

If you would live long and die happy never withdraw your patronage from the "Big Store."

FOSTER FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

Always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious and nutritious.

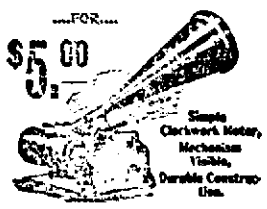
The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package.

TRADE-MARK.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.,
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

FOR HARD AND SOFT COAL
WOOD, KINDLING, ETC.
—Call On—
GEO. H. KRUDOP.
Both Telephones 135.
Prompt service at all times.

A REAL
GRAPHOPHONE
....FOR....
$5.00



Simple Clockwork Motor, Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. Send order and money to our nearest office.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept. St.
88 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Meyer Cycle Co.,
Authorized Agents,
39-41 W. BERRY ST.

EXAMINATION FREE
Consult Us About
Your Eyes.
26-27 Pixley-Long Bldg.
(Graduated Eye Specialists.)
GIFFORD & VALTER,
Office Hours: 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
26 WEST WAYNE STREET.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4

Special Bargains!

Can save you
25 Per Cent. on

Suits,
Overcoats
& Trousers.

..Give us a call..

THIEME, The Tailor,
39 E. Columbia St.

The present debt of Chicago is $26,332,157. In 1892, before the Chicago fair, the debt of the city was $12,476,000.

HUNTOON RESIGNS

NICKEL PLATE SUPPLY MAN WILL GO WEST.

SOME OTHER RESIGNATIONS

JAMES FULFORD AND L. O. BARBER LEAVE THE CITY.

JAY M'CRACKEN IS BETTER

THE CASHIER WILL SOON BE AT HIS DESK.

L. F. Huntoon, has severed his connection with the Nickel Plate. He is at the head of the supply department, the headquarters of which were located in this city until two weeks ago, when they were transferred to Bellevue. A residence in that city was not pleasing to Mr Huntoon, hence his resignation. He is engaged in some special work, which will keep him busy for five or six weeks. At the completion of this work he will go west to look into two or three positions that are open to him, with a view of accepting one of them. Mr. Huntoon held the office of supply agent on the Nickel Plate about ten years. He is a practical surveyor and will engage in that line of work in the future, unless something more remunerative and desirous is offered. He surveyed the line of the Fort Wayne and Butler route now so prominently before our people. Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon reside at 90 Superior street. The Nickel Plate has not secured a successor to Mr. Huntoon.

ADVISORY BOARD CALLED.

Foreman T. J. Rodabaugh, of the Pittsburg paint shop, has received notice to appear at Cincinnati February 22 to participate in a meeting of the advisory committee of the National Master Painters' association, of which he is a member. At the coming meeting this committee will select and assign subjects for lectures at the meeting of the national association at Buffalo September 8 to 11 inclusive. The convention period of 1901 is extended because of the unusual opportunities for work the Pan-American exposition will afford the association. Usually the convention work is concluded in two or three days.

WILL RIDE IN AUTOMOBILES.

Col. R. G. Thompson this morning received pictures of the vehicles which will be employed in conveying his party of tourists about the City of Mexico and vicinity. The vehicles are the latest up-to-date pneumatic tired automobiles. Formerly tourists were conveyed about the Mexican metropolis in carriages hauled by horses, and some of them were not of the very best pattern.

MR. M'CRACKEN BETTER.

Jay McCracken, cashier at the Pittsburg freight office, who has been very ill for several weeks, is now in a fair way to recover. Each day brings an improvement, and if present conditions continue, Mr. McCracken will soon greet callers at the cashier's desk again.

BARRED FROM THE CITY.

Fort Wayne has quarantined against Antwerp, Ohio, where smallpox exists to a more or less dangerous extent. This morning instructions were received at Wabash ticket office to withdraw return tickets from the market. The company is carrying passengers from this city into Antwerp, but will bring none here from that city.

TWO SHOPMEN RESIGN.

James Fulford is today moving his family to Lima, Ohio, where they will reside in the future. It is understood that Mr. Fulford has secured a position in the shops of the Lake Erie and Western at Lima. He resigned his position in the Pittsburg shops last night. Mr. Fulford worked in that establishment many years. He was first connected with the tank department, but during the past two years he was employed in the planing mills under Foreman John Kretsinger. L. O. Barber also resigned his position in the Pittsburg planing mills last night. He will return to his former home, Portland, to engage in the plumbing business with his father. Mr. Barber has worked in the shops about a year.

VOLUNTARY RELIEF.

C. F. Thayer, the newly elected superintendent of the Pennsylvania voluntary relief department, yesterday issued his bulletin for December, which shows that in death benefits from accident $3,250 was disbursed, on natural deaths $8,500, in disablement benefits on account of accidents $6,712.15, on account of sickness $7,948, making the total disbursements for the month $26,410.15. This sum was divided between 1,101 members of the association, or in case of death going to the legal heirs. Since organized $289,257.19 has been disbursed in death benefits from accident, and $843,174.45 on deaths from natural causes. In disablement benefits from accident $903,532.55, in sickness benefits $1,001,259.47, making a grand total of $2,937,223.66 paid out since July 1, 1889, to 133,850 members, or in case of death, legal heirs.

SURPRISED HIS COMRADES.

The publication in The Sentinel last evening of the issuance of a marriage license to Joseph Miller and Miss Minta C. Wilkins was a surprise to the majority of that young man's friends and fellow railroaders. The couple were married yesterday afternoon and are already at housekeeping on West Main street. Mr. Miller is a Nickel Plate fireman.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Nickel Plate pay car was in the city yesterday.

Motorman Barney Hibler, of the street car service, is sick with the grip.

Master Mechanic George James, of the Nickel Plate, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Yotz, wife of Charles Yotz, of the Wabash shops, is lying quite ill at the family home, 115 High street.

Henry Rose, who was sick about a week, reported for work on the Nickel Plate yesterday. He is a fireman.

Nickel Plate Conductor J. S. Vervalan and Brakeman C. S. Downey are taking a brief lay off for purpose of rest.

The Great Northern people expect the largest movement to Puget Sound the present year in the history of railroads.

Machinist John Houlihan, of the Wabash shops, had a finger mashed yesterday, but he pluckily continued at his work.

The earnings of the Wabash for the second week in January amounted to $340,340.17, showing an increase of $13,418.13.

M. F. Donzano, who has been appointed chief engineer of the Clover Leaf system, was once first assistant to S. M. Felton.

Engineers P. Titus, J. Grable and M. G. Walker and Firemen O. F. Boese and F. H. Rogers, of the Pittsburg, are sick and off duty.

D. G. Monahan and Louis Bullman, of the Wabash boiler shop, are sick with the grip. August Hokemeyer, of the blacksmith shop, is also sick.

Engineers W. P. Morris, H. W. Frase, M. O'Brien and F. P. Sleeper and Fireman J. W. Sunburn, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a few days' rest.

Passenger train No. 3, on the Nickel Plate, was delayed nearly two hours yesterday by its eastern connecting train being late in reaching Buffalo.

Jacob Houck, carpenter, is sick and absent from his work in Rhinesmith & Simonson's shops.

Edward S. Turner, of the Pittsburg, went to Chicago this morning to remain over Sunday with a friend.

Master Mechanic J. J. Muir, of the Bass works, left for Pittsburg this morning on business for the company.

Boiler Foreman Frank Benoy, of the Bass works, is quite ill with grip. Roy Hausbach, of the blacksmith shop, is also sick.

Louis Steger, clerk at the Pittsburg machine shop, is ill with the grip. Charles Benedict is performing the clerical duties during Mr. Steger's absence.

C. L. Hepp, foreman of blacksmiths, and J. F. Jones, foreman of tinners, at the Wabash shops, resumed work this morning after an experience with the grip.

F. L. Searles, who was sick about a week, appeared at the office of the Fort Wayne Electric company yesterday. He is connected with the sales department of that establishment.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, who has been ill for some days at his home in Cincinnati, has fully recovered, and will go to New York on Monday to remain for several days.

A Corliss engine, built at the Bass works for the Chesapeake and Ohio company, was loaded today for shipment to Huntington, W. Va., where it will be set up in the company's shops.

The National Association of Retail Grocers will hold a meeting in Detroit next week and permission has been granted for excursion rates on all lines in the Central association territory.

Next Monday the employes of the Fort Wayne Electric company, the Fort Wayne Traction company, the Packard Organ company and the Olds Wagon works will receive their semi-monthly wages.

Thomas Sturgeon came in yesterday from a business trip in the interest of the Electric company. This was the first trip out since the accident in Chicago last fall, which came near ending fatally.

The storm last night caused delay to trains on some of the railways running into this city, but otherwise no damage was done. The Pennsylvania limited and No. 21 were each over an hour late in reaching this city.

President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four, says that property will not be merged in the New York Central system. It could not be done legally he says, and the parties most interested have no desire to change existing conditions.

Supt. J. S. Norris, of the Baltimore and Ohio's Connellsville division, is said to have been slated for the position of general manager of the Baltimore and Lehigh, and that his appointment will be made, to take effect on February 1.

Conductor David Waterson, who was in the country looking after some private business, resumed his run on the Nickel Plate yesterday. Conductor J. M. Wells also reported for work on that road yesterday after a few days' absence.

A newspaper states that Miss I. O. Carpenter will become assistant to President Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, succeeding O. B. Lennox. This will probably be the first instance of its character in the west.

The absentee lists of the Pittsburg shops continue to enlarge daily, indicating a spread of the grip among the employes. The new victims are C. H. Smith, F. E. Walda, Louis Stetter, W. C. Auman, M. J. Murphy, Frank X. Miller, Casper Lehmkuler, J. White and E. C. Keith.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The Lehigh Valley Railroad company is not to pass into the hands of any one road, but its affairs are to be looked after by representatives of the Philadelphia and Reading, Jersey Central, Delaware Lackawanna and Western, Central railroad of New Jersey and the Erie railroad companies and by J. P. Morgan & Co."

As a means of preventing train robberies, a New Orleans paper suggests that trains be so equipped that the engineer or some other member of the crew could instantly extinguish all the lights. It would then be necessary for several of the outlaws to guard the exits and those who passed through the train would have to carry a light, thus making them conspicuous targets for armed employes and passengers.

The Jersey Central contemplates the making of numerous improvements the coming summer. It will establish an electric automatic block signal system on its entire line between Bound Brook and White Haven, many grade crossings will be eliminated in Bayonne and Newark, and the new car shops at Elizabethport will be pushed rapidly to completion. During this year the company will receive 1,000 box cars, 1,000 steel coal cars, 200 gondola cars, fifteen passenger coaches, eight switching engines, five combination and five baggage cars and two ferry boats.

"77"

BOARD OF HEALTH PROCLAIMS AN EPIDEMIC OF GRIP.

GRIP

Grip is here, but of a mild type. It still commences with Catarrhal symptoms, aching of the limbs, marked lassitude and a rise of temperature, resembling the commencing of Typhoid or Malaria.

The convalescents are apt to be troubled for a considerable period with weakness, a general want of physical tone—a condition to invite Pneumonia.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the light attacks of Grip are oftentimes more dangerous than the severe ones, as in the former instances the patients are more apt to be careless of themselves during the weak physical conditions that follow.

The use of Dr. Humphrey's Famous Specific "77" breaks up the Grip, while its tonicity sustains the flagging energies during and after the attack.

At all Drug Stores, 25c, or mailed.

Pocket Manual mailed free.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor William and John Sts., New York.

COMMITTED TO THE EARTH

REMAINS OF JAMES A. MOUNT ARE BURIED.

Last Funeral Services Are Held in Crawfordsville — Notable Men There.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 19.—In Oak Hill cemetery today the body of Former Governor James A. Mount, who died suddenly Thursday evening, was interred. The funeral party arrived shortly before noon on a special train from Indianapolis. A battalion of the Indiana national guard, General McKee and staff, the staff of the late governor, state officers, members of the general assembly and representatives of the local G. A. R. posts acted as an escort. Governor and Mrs. Durbin, the immediate family of the deceased and a few intimate friends were the only others in the party.

NAVAL CEREMONY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19.—Rear Admiral George W. Sumner today succeeded Rear Admiral Silas Casey in the command of the Philadelphia navy yard. Admiral Casey has been transferred to the Pacific station. The ceremony of exchanging commands was formal but simple in character. In full uniform Admiral Casey awaited the new commandant in the administration building. Admiral Sumner, upon his arrival, read his orders notifying him to assume command of the naval station and Admiral Casey read the orders notifying him of his new post of duty. Following this a salute of twenty-six guns, thirteen for each admiral, was fired. Immediately afterward Admiral Casey left the yard.

A FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

The ornaments for the hair are legion. Almost anything is appropriate, so it be pretty. Flowers, lace, spangles, ribbon, feathers, butterflies, and even birds are used. One of the most graceful is of white lace cut and wired to simulate a flight of birds. It is of white Duchesse lace and so artistically is it conceived and executed that it is an exceedingly graceful ornament poised above a pretty face.

THIS NIGHT.

The Temple, Sublime Passion Play and Crucifixion. 10, 20 and 30 cents; ladies free.

Tomorrow (Sunday) night, children, 10 cents any part of the house; 20 and 30 cents to adults. Bring the family. Program starts at 8.30.

Cardigan jackets discounted 10 per cent during our sale.
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

NEW DEPARTURE.

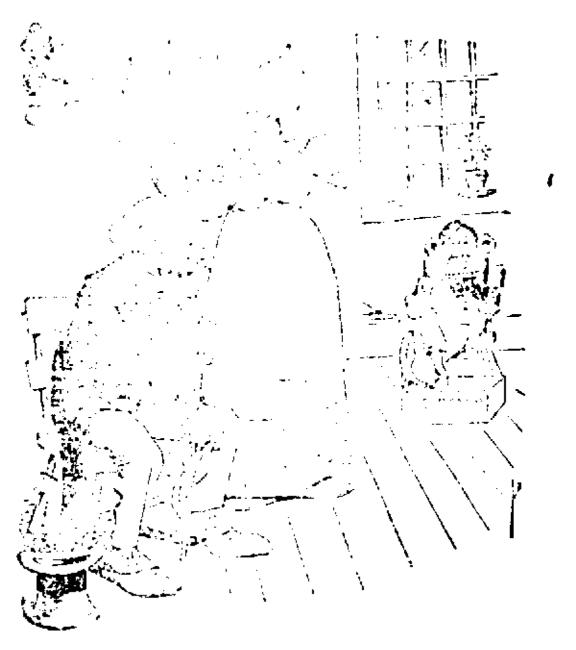
We have opened a retail market at the packing house and will have on sale everything in the fresh and smoked meat line.
14eod-tf BASH PACKING CO.

The heaviest metal is platinum; the lightest potassium. The latter will float on the surface of water like a piece of cork.

CELRO

Be Ready Boys
For the Cold Wave
And be the first on the ice with a new pair of our
SKATES!
SKATES!
SKATES!
All sizes of Ladies' Skates
Call and see our Big assortment of Skates

H. Pfeiffer & Son,
9 E. Columbia St. Near the Corner Calhoun St.



INHERITED TALENT.

Deacon Shanghai—Dat boy certainly is full ob music, Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Jackson—Yes, Deacon; hit comes nachel toe de chile; his pap war run ovah by one o' dem street pianners.

THEY FOUND HIM GUILTY.

The trial of Douglass Gage, a student at the High school, on the charge of tattling, was held last evening in the school and the entire court room was crowded to the limit, a large part of the audience being composed of young ladies. The trial commenced at 7:30 and the testimony of eight witnesses for the prosecution and six for the defense was heard. A feature of legal interest was the fact that the testimony of the witnesses for the defense was largely in favor of the prosecution. The real feature of the trial was the address to the jury by the defendant's counsel, Harry McCormick. The address was a gem of eloquence and an excellent presentation of the facts of the case from the point of view of the defense. Harry Alderman followed with the case for the prosecution, after which George Hand and Chester Nathan spoke for the defendant. Walter Hamilton concluded with an address for the prosecution, after which Judge Paul Hopkins gave the case to the jury, who retired at 10:10. The jury was out twenty-five minutes and after consuming several dozen bananas and casting five ballots they returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the accused guilty of tattling in the first degree, and thereby jeopardizing the good morals of the school." The judge instructed the jury to fix the penalty, with a recommendation for mercy, and they decided that the culprit's mouth should be washed out with tar soap next Wednesday at high noon in front of the school house. A collection was then taken up to defray the expense of the trial and a neat sum was realized over the required amount, which was added to the athletic association's treasury.

For a Cold In the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

You love your money, but you will give it up when you see our bargains.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., the people are given a free skating rink.

50c, $1.00 and $1.50 colored stiff bosom shirts discounted 10 per cent during our sale.
REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

WE'RE AFTER YOU BOYS.

Among the goods we closed out while East were eighteen lines of high grade boys long pants suits (age 13 to 20.) We have marked these suits from one to four dollars below the prices that you have been paying us for the same things in the months of November and December and then give you 20 per cent. off from the low price. THIS IS THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

We sold a certain line of suits at $18. While east we closed out all that was left of that line and marked them $15—Now 20 per cent. or $3 off from the $15 brings the suit down to $12 and so on through the whole line, ranging from 4 to $20. We buy a bargain to build up trade with, not to keep in the house to become a chestnut.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

RURODE'S....

The People Appreciate

The Values We are Giving in Our

20th Century Sale. . . . . . .

Our counters are crowded daily with delighted buyers. Plenty of good things left. Fresh merchandise brought to the front from our immense reserve stock every day.

The Pith and Point. . . . . . .

Of this business is to sell goods, but the selling must be right. Every article shown you must bear the stamp of honest value.

Every Dollar

That you spend at this store must be given its fullest purchasing power. Every article you buy must be right in price and give satisfaction. Should anything occur at any time that is not entirely satisfactory, we will consider it a favor if you will let us know about it.

THE......

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE.

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER.

Office and Residence

63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200.000.00.

CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:

Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2nd Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, ecretary.
William Paul, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster, | Andrew E. Hoffman
Charles S. Bash, | John C. Peters,
George W. Pixley, | William J. Vesey
William E. Mossman, | Louis Fox,
Henry C. Paul, | John B. Reuss,
Charles A. Wilding. | David Studebaker

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on Savings
LOANS MONEY at Low Rates
Is a friend to Rich and Poor.
Assets $600,000.

DRIVEN TO CRIME.

"Where do you spend Christmas this year, Billy?"

"Well, between my family and the church bazaars I'm afraid I'll spend it in jail."—Indianapolis Journal.

IT'S ABOUT THE FIGURE

That suits, and the suits about right for the figure.

$23.00

Pretty low, and they've moved right lively, too. Mautner will continue this offer for a time. Suits worth from $25 to $30 now going for $23.

Trouserings at $6.00 that are worth up to $8.00.

See our window display.

I. Mautner & Co.

·52 CALHOUN ST·

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms 650
Business Office 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Forecast for Indiana: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; warmer in north portions; southerly winds, increasing.

Mrs. Eva Stover Benton is slowly improving.

Attorney John W. Orndorff, of Churubusco, is in the city.

L. Holdemann, of Huntington, is among the arrivals at the New Aveline.

Miss Blanche VanTilberg entertained the Genesia club at her home last evening.

The City Anti-Cigarette league held a business meeting at the city hall this afternoon.

Mrs. Stier, mother of Henry Stier, of the People's Store, is very ill at her home, 106 Lafayette street.

Miss Louise Kern, of 6 Fox street, was given a delightful surprise by a number of her friends last evening in honor of her seventeenth birthday anniversary.

Miss Minnie Katherine Riggs, visiting deaconess of the M. E. church at Lima, Ohio, is visiting Miss Hazzard, the guest of Miss Ethel Griswold, of the south side.

Tomorrow morning the pastor of the Berry street M. E. church will use as his theme "A Great Mystery." Rev. T. Z. Davis, of Indianapolis, will preach in the evening.

Mrs. John Logan, of Texas, and Mrs. James Aikens, of Lafayette township, who are sisters, were the guests yesterday and last night of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Robertson, of 21 Pine street.

Frank B. Long, of Minneapolis, is in the city calling on old friends. Mr. Long was formerly agent for the Ebersole piano in this city and is now the representative of the Cable Piano company at Chicago.

E. E. Combs, of Illinois, district deputy for northern Indiana of the Modern Woodmen of America, in company with the examining physician, Dr. J. Nichols, of this city, has gone to Dunfee to organize a lodge of the order.

G. W. Beers returned last night from a business trip to New York. Within a few days Mr. Beers, who is chairman of the auditorium committee, will call that committee together to proceed with the organization and begin the active solicitation of funds.

Will Starke, day clerk at the Wayne hotel, entertained a large company of his friends last evening at his home, 45 Spy Run avenue, in honor of his birthday anniversary. The gathering was a merry one, and in the pedro games first prizes were won by Miss Edith Kraft and George Swain, while the consolation awards went to Miss Augusta Hessemeier and Theo. Kleinsorge. A dainty luncheon was served at midnight, and the occasion will long be remembered with pleasure.

OYSTERS, POULTRY, CELERY AND CRANBERRIES.

Fresh Drawn Turkeys, 10c lb.
Fresh Drawn Ducks, 10c lb.
Fresh Drawn Chickens, 9c lb.
California Celery, 7c stalk.
Cape Cod Cranberries, 10c qt.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

ELEKTRON HALL DANCE

Every Thursday and Saturday night. Golden Eagle orchestra. Prices, 10c and 15c. 15-16-17-19

The Royal Tyroleans who appear at the Temple Theater Tuesday, January 22, instead of January 27, as scheduled, consists of ten artists—all foreigners, and picked from two of the best specialty companies to be [illegible]. They appear in their national costumes and the Murzthalers as jodellers, are [illegible]. The Meier family excell as Alpine singers and instrumentalists, and come to us with the plaudits of delighted audiences both in Europe and England. The instruments used by the company are little known here, and the glass euphonium produces sounds that fall so gently on the senses that one might believe they proceeded from etherealized bells. With original dances, yodels, mountain calls and quaint Tyrolese melodies, the program is so varied and unique that their chief charm lies in the execution of concerted pieces, and we hear excellent ensembles vocal and instrumental. It all may be described as simply perfect.

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET

A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. d273m

Don't forget to order White Loaf Flour. 10t10

Patterson's sale draws like a magnet.

U S Stamps Ross' two stores. 17-Mon-Th-Sat&wtf

FOUND A BABE IN STAIRWAY

INFANT GIRL ABANDONED BY ITS MOTHER.

It Has Been Taken to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum—No Clue to the Mother.

About 7:30 this morning Martin Greven, living at 193 Calhoun street, upstairs, found a little girl baby snugly wrapped and tucked into a common market basket in the hallway leading to his apartments. The little one is apparently five to eight weeks old, was ordinarily dressed, has dark hair and blue eyes and appeared to be poorly nourished. Humane Officer Schlaudroff took charge of the infant, which on the recommendation of Father Guendling has been placed in St. Vincent's orphan asylum. From tracks in the snow leading to the stairway where the child was found it is supposed that it was deposited there by a woman. A woman was observed going north on Calhoun street, carrying a bundle, about forty minutes before the discovery was made, which leads the officers to believe that it was left by some one who had just arrived on the 6:30 train.

POLICE NOTES.

The police last evening dispersed a lot of small boys who were snowballing the Methodist church in Bloomingdale.

The night clerk at the English Kitchen fell asleep on duty last night between 2 and 3 o'clock and thinks that during his nap somebody touched the money drawer for some loose change.

Charles Clancey was arrested at the Randall hotel last night for drunkenness. Charles thought it was a very good joke and laughed immoderately when he admitted that he had been drunk. The mayor sent him over for eleven days, which did not spoil the joke a particle in Clancey's estimation.

An affidavit was filed against Harvey Wilkens this morning, charged with stealing a watch from Charles McIntosh on Wednesday night. Wilkens was arrested that night for drunkenness and is now in jail.

Superintendent Gorsline is in receipt of a letter from C. B. Dillingham, manager of Julia Marlowe, in which he says that L. S. Scheerke, who was mixed up in a check racket here a week ago, and who represented himself as the advance agent of Julia Marlowe, is a fraud. He says he never heard of Scheerke and has no advance agent anywhere. Scheerke, it will be remembered, got away, as there was no real charge to hold him on.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

SHAYNES,

THE GREATEST FUR HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY.

WILL HAVE A CLEARANCE SALE AT OUR STORE MONDAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 21 AND 22.

Any lady wanting a nice Fur Coat, Cape, Scarf, Storm Collar, Muff, etc., in Seal, Otter, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Kolinsky, Mink, Sable, Fox or any kind of reliable fur, should take advantage of sale.

WOLF & DESSAUER,
70 and 72 Calhoun Street.

THIS NIGHT.

The Temple. Sublime Passion Play and Crucifixion. 10, 20 and 30 cents; ladies free.

Tomorrow (Sunday) night, children, 10 cents any part of the house; 20 and 30 cents to adults. Bring the family. Program starts at 8:30.

FULL DRESS SUITS.

We have a sample line of H. S. & M. full dress suits from $25 to $40; also Tuxedo suits.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

TEMPLE THEATRE

WOMAN'S CLUB LEAGUE COURSE.

Jan. 22---TUESDAY---Jan. 22

TYROLEAN CONCERT CO. . . .

Tickets for rest of season $1.00 for first floor, 75 cents in balcony. Single Admission, 50 and 35 cents.

A STITCH IN THE BACK.

MANY FORT WAYNE PEOPLE HAVE IT.

Kidneys are sick. Can't do their work. Can't take the poisons out of the blood.

Neglect means backache, lame back, urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's Disease.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

cure every form of kidney ill. Fort Wayne people say so—people who have been cured—your own neighbors—here's proof:

Ex-Policeman J. Paton, of 180 Ewing street, says: "I had kidney complaint for four or five years. The kidney secretions were discolored and I had much annoyance from their too frequent action. If I stooped and straightened everything whirled about me, and I was almost blind. Whenever I tried to work a little in my garden or stood in a stooping position my back ached terribly, and I had to place my hand where the pain was worst, my back feeling perfectly numb. I became so bad that I could not do much of anything and, though I tried a number of kidney remedies, none of them helped me. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, procured them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and they relieved me right from the start. I took two boxes. The difficulty with the kidney secretion disappeared as well as the dizziness and I could work in my garden all day and never feel my back ache any more than a man who has never had kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale at all Drug Stores---50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

IN JUSTICES' COURTS.

Constable McDaniels yesterday arrested George Kerns, of Roanoke, for wife desertion, and Justice Huser last evening sent him to jail for eleven days. When the officer was coming to the city with his prisoner he passed his wife's residence and was told that his little girl was lying in the house very sick. The constable asked him whether he wanted to go in to see her for a minute. "No," he responded with an oath, "what do I want to see her for?" The family is absolutely destitute.

The commission of lunacy to inquire into the case of John Clark will hold its session this afternoon.

Justice France this morning fined Theodore Ebert $5 and costs for hunting on the premises of Emil Sultzsch without permission.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Add. PARIS MEDICINE CO. St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 21f

THIS IS THE WAY.

For the next few weeks:
$20 suits or overcoat, $10.
$15 " " " $12.
$10 " " " $ 8.
$ 5 " " " $ 4.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

CHANGE IN DATE.

The next entertainment of Woman's Club League will be January 22, instead of January 21, as announced on tickets. Tyrolean Concert Co. the attraction.

Season tickets for the rest of the course, $1.00 down stairs; 50c in balcony; single admission, 50c and 35c. 15eod3t

NEW DEPARTURE.

We have opened a retail market at the packing house and will have on sale everything in the fresh and smoked meat line.

14eod-tf BASH PACKING CO.

All men's and boys' fancy suits discounted 20 per cent during our sale which is now at full blast.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

The American Cereal company has been anxious to get into the cereal-specialty business for some time. Not long ago they made a direct offer of $1,500,000 for the Postum Cereal business, which was the third offer made.—Grocery World, of Philadelphia.

Trunks and traveling bags discounted 10 per cent. at Patterson's.

The cheapest and best work in repairing furs and making over garments at

MRS. J. IMLER'S,
No. 9 East Wayne St.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of J. A. Carey wish to thank their friends and neighbors for their kindness during the loss of husband and father; also the Pennsylvania shopmen for the respect shown to their late comrade.

MRS. MARY CAREY AND MRS. ED. CLAYTOR AND FAMILY.

Let Patterson order your full dress suit. Prices from $25 up. Call at the store and see sample suits.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

In Order to Retire from Business. . . . .

$30,000 Stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry

ALL TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF GOST

P. Scherzinger,

78 CALHOUN STREET.

....Beautiful Hair....

Any woman may have beautiful hair. If it is a trifle thin, we can help her with one of our Switches. There is more value to them than the mere intrinsic cost.

To reduce stock we will for the remainder of this month give a 20 per cent. discount on all Switches.

Now is your time to purchase.

New York Hair Bazaar,

121 Calhoun St. Lau Block.

St. Louis has completed the world's fair fund of $5,000,000.

—THE—

Citizens Trust Company,

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits . . . .

One Dollar

—AND UP.—

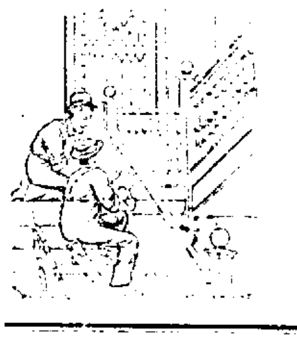
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

FOR SALE.

Stoves, from 75c up. Goods of all descriptions at your own prices. Come and convince yourself. At 23 W. Main.

GOLDSTINE'S PLACE.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.



UP-TO-DATE INTERIOR FINISH

For modern houses is made from the best oak, birch, ash and yellow pine, such as can be procured of the finest quality and best color, well seasoned and kiln dried, from our large and well assorted stock of lumber. We have everything in building lumber demanded by builders, which we are selling at prices that we won't allow anyone to beat.

Deither Lumber Co.,

44 East Superior St. and 100 Pearl.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

Shave Yourself, Do You?

Then you want one of our Torrey Razors. So perfectly tempered that they are always in order. A shave with one is a treat. We have razors all kinds of razors. Good razors at 50 cents each. Not "half-dollar" razors by any means. A dollar will buy a reliable one. We advise you to try some of our famous Torrey brand.

BOTH 'PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS....
To All Want Advertisements
Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
—AND—
IT'S ALL TRUE

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LINCOLN AND REPORTERS

THE GREAT WAR PRESIDENT'S CAUTIOUS TALK WITH NEWSPAPER WORKERS.

An old newspaper man in this city recalled recently the following reminiscences of his experience in Washington during the war:

"My work was principally at the white house," said this gentleman, "and I had many opportunities for studying the character of the great 'war president.' While Mr. Lincoln was generally courteous to newspaper correspondents, I do not know that he gave to any of us entire confidence. Whenever he did impart any item of news, especially relating to events of the war, he was extremely cautious in his narrative, so that the exact facts might be stated to the public. As a case in point: On one occasion an important telegram was received at the war department announcing a great union victory, but for some reason unexplained at the time the secretary was not disposed to communicate the particulars. Failing thus to obtain the required amount of information at the war department, several of the correspondents, myself among the number, hastened to the white house in order to secure the facts from the president himself. The cabinet meeting had just adjourned and several of the members were leaving the president's room as we came in. We had no sooner sent in our cards to him than we heard him calling to us to 'Walk in, walk in;' and when we had done so, 'Take seats,' he added. Before we had time announce the object of our visit he remarked: 'I know what you have come for; you want to hear more about the good news. I know you do. You gentlemen are keen of scent and always wide awake.' One of us replied: 'You have hit the matter precisely, Mr. President; that's exactly what we want—the news.'

"Mr. Lincoln was more than ordinarily cheerful. As we had recently suffered a defeat in battle, this latest intelligence of which he was in possession, evidently gave him much comfort. He was happy. Leaning back in his chair and stretching his legs on the table, he took up a small piece of paper memoranda, saying at the same time: 'I've already told this story half a dozen times, but I'll tell it again, as you haven't heard it.' He then prefaced his narrative with a few explanatory remarks, in order that we might all clearly understand it. He next alluded to what the telegram said, and made his comments, being very careful in separating the announcement contained in the despatch from his own conclusions. We reporters, meanwhile, as is our custom, noted the words, and we got a thoroughly good 'story.' 'Gentlemen,' said the president, in conclusion, 'that's all there is about it.' One of us said, 'We shall be very happy, Mr. President, to give the good news that direction.' And, without any unnecessary delay the correspondents among us hastened to the telegraph office to flash over the wires the cheerful intelligence.

"At the time Vicksburg was invested, President Lincoln naturally felt intense interest in the situation. During both day and night he frequently visited the war department to hear the latest news, and to send questions, by telegraph, to the most accessible commander nearest to the scene of important operations. This seeking after information was the last thing he did before retiring to bed. I called on him, on one occasion, to ascertain the latest news concerning Vicksburg. 'I have nothing new,' said the president. 'I am much concerned about affairs; I can't sleep tonight without hearing something; come go with me to the war department, perhaps Stanton has something.' So we went there. We had no sooner ascended to the second story, than a messenger of the telegraph office in the building handed the president a despatch, dated from somewhere in the southwest, and reading as follows: 'A report has reached here that our troops at Vicksburg have been defeated, and our army dispersed.'

"Mr. Lincoln read the telegram by the very uncertain light in one of the corridors of the building. He was extremely nervous; his hands and legs shook violently; his face, as I could see, was ghastly. He again read the telegram, to fully satisfy himself of its purport. Turning to me he repeated in faltering accents, the substance of the telegram. 'Bad news, bad news,' he added in evident distress, articulating slowly and with mournful emphasis.

"Then he said very earnestly: 'Don't say anything about this—don't mention it.' 'Mr. President,' I replied, 'allow me to say one word.' 'Well, sir.' 'The dispatch you have received mentions that the communication of disaster is founded on mere report. It does not come from an army officer, or from any known responsible party. It is given as rumor; probably uttered by some deserter as an excuse for leaving the field. At all events, the story lacks confirmation, and please believe, as we all know from observation, if not from experience, that more than one-half of war rumors are false. And so it may be in this particular case.' I could see that these remarks had something of their intended effect, but Mr. Lincoln only repeated, 'But don't say anything about this.' He was evidently unwilling that such disheartening information should get into print. The portion of the department building where this little episode occurred was not far from Secretary Stanton's room. I cannot say what took place at the ensuing conference, which was private, as I left the department. The news contained in the bogus dispatch, however, was soon effectually dispelled by the intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg and the complete triumph of the union arms.

"Mr. Lincoln was sometimes distrustful of newspaper people, as the following will show. He had written a political letter to a Springfield (Ill.) committee to be read at the meeting of the state convention. It was known that a copy of the letter was on its way to some other point, to be published when the original should be officially promulgated. The agent of the New York Associated Press in this city was instructed, if possible, to obtain a copy and forward duplicates by mail. The request was accordingly made of Mr Lincoln. 'I can't do it,' he said, 'for I have found that documents given to the press in advance are always prematurely published.' It was interposed that the Associated Press had never thus promulgated documents before the proper time, and besides the desire was to avoid mistakes in telegraphing. 'I can't help that,' urged Mr. Lincoln. 'I have always found what I say to be true.' 'Well, Mr. President, it is your own property and you have a right to dispose of your letters as you choose: Good day,' and with this the little army of newspaper men walked out. The next forenoon a second application was made, but with no better success. In the afternoon of the same day, however, I received a telegram from Philadelphia to the following effect: 'The Springfield letter of Mr. Lincoln appears in a New York afternoon paper—do you want it?' 'Yes,' I responded, 'send me all of it.' At night the entire letter was received in Washington over the wires, and the next morning appeared exclusively in one of the Washington papers—the paper, as it turned out, to which the president was in the habit of first directing his attention. It appeared as if coming from Chicago, but Mr. Lincoln had not noticed the date. He was sitting comfortably and calmly in his office, when he saw his letter in print, before it was read in the state convention. Rushing into the acting private secretary's office, he hastily and impatiently inquired how the agent got the copy of his letter. 'Who gave it to him?' etc. The questions were asked in such quick succession that the alarmed secretary could merely respond that he didn't know, but that he was certain the letter had not been obtained from him.

"Mr. Lincoln returned to his office, wondering how the thing got out. He afterward made inquiry and found that the premature publication was made by an enterprising editor, who spread it before his readers nearly a day in advance of its being read at the Springfield convention. The president was in that case the victim of misplaced confidence, for it was said a copy of the letter had been sent to an editorial friend, with injunctions not to be published until the proper time.

"The president after this acted throughout his administration on the fear that his annual messages might, if supplied to the press in advance, find their way into print before they had been submitted to congress, therefore they had to be telegraphed. And the private secretary would not give us copies for this purpose until he had delivered the manuscript documents to the senate and the clerk had commenced the reading of them."

NORDICA AN AMERICAN.

Owing to an alteration of name, some people are not aware that the United States gave birth to Mme. Nordica. Her proper name was Norton, and she was born in the state of Maine. Her first English appearance was at the Crystal Palace in 1877. The great singer's first husband was Mr. Gower, who, having invented a steering apparatus for balloons, started to cross the English channel to France. He was never heard of again, and in 1896 Mme. Nordica married Mr. Doeme.

CRADLE OF THE RACE

"My own view is that the cradle of the human race," writes Professor Waddington in the Nineteenth Century, "was probably the vast tract of unbroken land lying between the Ural mountains on the west and the Bering Straits, the Sea of Okhotsk and Manchuria on the east. It also is partly in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Wallace, who suggests that the birthplace of man was probably in Central Asia; but the region to which we refer most especially lies to the north of Central Asia. It is 3,000 miles across from the Ural mountains to Manchuria, and in so large a country the human race may have multiplied for centuries and have reached more than a million members before it spread to the other continents. This region is little known from a geological point of view, and may contain any number of human relics, fossils, flints, skeletons, etc., for anything that we know to the contrary. During the Eocene Epoch the climate and temperature would be similar to that of the south of France at the present time, and would not therefore be too hot to allow the race not only to exist, but also progress and improve. As its extreme northern boundary is close to the polar regions, in this respect it also meets the view of those who hold that the source of animated nature was located at the Poles and not at the Equator. Its propinquity to the Bering Straits, where there was probably at that time an isthmus joining the two continents, would enable the race to pass over into America, and would account for the fact that they were apparently in that country at an even earlier date than that at which they reach Western Europe. They would also at once spread into China: and we know from the unique and primeval character of the Chinese language that there is no older race on the earth than the Chinese, and that in China mankind may possibly have first learned to talk and develop the faculty of speech.

"In this vast region between Manchuria and the Ural mountains there are high tablelands and other districts that are comparatively destitute of trees, and it is not improbable that primitive man got separated from, or driven out of, the forest and was compelled to give up tree-climbing and to take to walking on these wild plateaus and prairies. After scrambling along on his 'back hands' or 'hind feet' for a long time the latter at length would develope the strength and form of the human foot, and would lose the shape and character peculiar to the ape. But this would not take place so long as he was living in woods and was accustomed to use his 'back hands' in clasping boughs and climbing trees to reach the fruit that grew thereon. It would not have taken place if his cradle had been a tropical forest.

"Almost opposite Manchuria lies the island where dwell the hairy Ainus, so graphically described by Mr. Landor. Is it possible, we would ask in conclusion, that these closely resemble our early ancestors, prehistoric man?"

ISLANDS THAT COME AND GO.

A mud island that lately appeared near the coast of German territory in Southwest Africa has been a subject of investigation. The island was visited on June 1, 2 and 4 last, but had disappeared on June 7, and soundings of six and seven fathoms were obtained on its site. Heavy rollers at the time of the island's appearance did much damage about Pelican Point, including the destruction of a large section of a new breakwater. The waters of Walfish bay were not affected, however, and it is pointed out that this is evidence against any theory of volcanic disturbance and that the mysterious island had an origin similar to the "mud lumps" that are known to rise in the Gulf of Mexico. Much sulphuretted hydrogen escaped from the mud, the odor persisting in the vicinity after the island had sunk.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Near the church of Plan-Couthy, in the Cantou Valais, there has just been unearthed an ancient Roman villa in splendid preservation. The professional details of the building excite enthusiastic admiration among Swiss architects.

THE WIVES OF LONG AGO

Here Are Some Extracts From Rules That Were Published in 1819.

The following are some extracts from a set of "Rules to be Observed by Wives," printed in a number of the London Ladies' Magazine of 1810. They are comprehensive and deal with almost every emergency in married life:

"When a young gentleman makes you an offer to hold yourself flattered by his preference and proportionately grateful.

"If you accept him (which we will suppose, of course), study his temper and inclinations, that you may better accommodate your own to them.

"After marriage obey him cheerfully, even though you think him in error; it is better that he should do wrong in what he commands than that you should do wrong in objecting to it.

"If he flatters you, do not forget that it is but flattery; think lowly of yourself and highly of him, or at least make him believe so.

"Bear in mind continually that you are weak and dependent, and even if you are beautiful that it adds to your weakness and dependence.

"If you displease him, be the first to conciliate and to amend; there is no degradation in seeking peace or in showing that you love your husband better than your triumph.

"When you rise in the morning, resolve to be cheerful for the day; let your smiles dispel his frowns.

"Endeavor to save rather than to spend your husband's money; if his fortune be large, strive to preserve it; if small, to increase it.

"Be not importunate or obtrusive in your fondness, and choose proper occasions for your caresses, lest they prove wearisome.

"Your sex is most exposed to suffering, because it is always in dependence; be neither angry nor ashamed of this dependence on a husband, nor of any of those which are in the proper order of Providence.

"Finally, recollect always that God has made you subject to him, and that he is your natural guardian and protector; that you owe your husband not less honor than love and not less love than obedience."

In harmony with these "Rules to be Observed by Wives" are the terms of disapprobation in which a New York magazine of a few years later comments upon a scheme afoot in Boston for the establishment of a "Ladies' Reading Room."

"It is contemplated to establish a ladies' reading room in Boston. We shall not wish our brethren of 'Athens' joy or the success of the scheme. It has to us a most unfeminine and untoward aspect. What! remove our wives, mothers and sisters, even in the hours they devote to intellectual rereation, from their proper sphere and circle at home? What becomes, then, of the domestic duties and the endearing ties which bind our rougher sex to the fireside, lighted up more by the animated smiles of the beings which welcome us there than even the intense flames of the most brilliant Lehigh? Away with the thought! It is enough to dye the whole population blue."

HIS OPPORTUNITY.

"I wish I could think of some new and unusual Christmas present to surprise mamma with this year," said Miss De Muir, wrinkling her fair brow in deep perplexity.

"How do you think she'd like a son-in-law?" hoarsely whispered young Spoonamore, falling readily into the only line of thought that seemed to suggest itself.—Chicago Tribune.

TOLD IN WASHINGTON.

"Is the correspondent of that publication a well-informed man?"

"I should say so!" was the answer. "Half the time he's the only person in the world who knows whether what he tells is true or not."—Washington Star.

THE TODD FAMILY.

Our most up-to-date histories and encyclopaedias are silent on the subject of President Lincoln's wife's relations, the Todds. We all know that she was the daughter of Robert S. Todd, but few are aware that her three brothers and her sister were affiliated with the south during the civil war. Dr. Todd, a practicing physician of Barnwell, S. C., died about a month and a half ago, respected by all who knew his gentle character. I believe he was Mrs. Lincoln's second brother. Her sister was married to a Mr. Moore of Selma, Ala., and Mrs. Moore's daughters, nieces of the martyr president, presented a flag of their own handiwork to the Selma Guards on the eve of their departure for the scene of war.

Another of Mrs. Lincoln's brothers was aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gen. Sam Jones, a noted confederate officer. After the battle Manassas the southern army went into winter quarters at Centerville, Va., and one of the regular visitors at headquarters of the Eigth Georgia regiment was Colonel Todd. Cards and conviviality were the chief attraction. A small game and a familiar jug were in attendance every evening. Todd was inclined, however, to profanity, and ere long the officers of the famous Georgia regiment wearied of his presence. One of his pleasantries was to speak disparagingly of "Old Abe," his brother-in-law, whom he made the butt of joke and jest. It was generally understood in the encampment at Centerville that his billet on General Jones' staff was obtained through the prestige of his relationship-in-law to Mr. Lincoln.

Colonel Todd, being a late sitter, his hosts put their heads together to devise a scheme for getting rid of him. In this they were assisted by the body servant of Major S., a faithful negro of the name of Tippecanoe, called "Tip" for short. The tent was warmed by a stove, the pipe of which went horizontally through the canvas at the rear. Then, by means of an elbow, ascended vertically to a point some three feet above the ridge pole. At the slightest sign of distress Tip would slip out unobserved and place an empty barrel on top of the pipe. All draught being shut off the stove would smoke furiously, soon filling the tent to suffocation. Todd would cough and choke awhile, "cuss out" the infernal apparatus, and, remarking, "Well, I reckon I'll go to bed," depart for his quarters. The moment he was out of sight Tip would remove the barrel, and presently the old stove would be doing its pleasantest again. If Colonel Todd is alive he may read here for the first time of the diabolical plan of the officers of the Eighth Georgia to send him to bed. Tip still lives, and I desire no keener enjoyment than listening to his account of the nightly proceedings around Centerville.—New York Press.

KEEP SWEET.

THE very words will help you. Think of them when the people rasp you, when the devil pricks you with his fiery darts, and when your own sensitive, self-willed spirit chafes and frets; let a gentle voice be heard above the strife, whispering. "Keep sweet—keep sweet!" And, if you will but heed it quickly, you will be saved from a thousand falls and kept in perfect peace. True, you can not keep yourself sweet, but God will keep you if He sees that it is your fixed, determined purpose to be kept sweet, and to refuse to fret, or grudge or retaliate. The trouble is, your rather enjoy a little irritation and morbidness. You want to cherish the little grudge and sympathize with your hurt feelings and nurse your little grievance and justify yourself a little. And so God lets you have your way, and so you eat your little roll, and after one taste of sweetness in your mouth, lo! it is as bitter as wormwood and gall, and there is a sear upon your soul and a cloud upon your sky and a sad sense in your spirit of a lost opportunity—of wearing a jewel for your crown and scoring a victory for faith and love. A friend once asked why God did not always give her the victory of perfect love, and he answered her by asking if she always really wanted to love, and if, on the contrary, she did not sometimes rather prefer to dislike some people, or, at least, to gratify her instinctive desire to "give them a piece of her mind." She sadly confessed it was true.

Dear friend, God will give you all the love you really want and honestly choose. You can have your grievance or you can have the peace that passeth all understanding; but you can not have both.

There is a balm for a thousand heartaches, and a heaven of peace and power in these two little sugar-coated pills, which the reader can have for nothing—keep sweet!

WILL MAN EVER MAKE LIFE

WHY THE GREAT PROF. HAECKEL BELIEVES IT WILL BE DONE—SIMPLY CREATIN OPROTOPLASM.

[By Rene Bache.]

The famous Professor Haeckel says that man will some day learn how to make life—that he will know how "to produce a living substance by artificial processes." Perhaps the new century may hold in reserve this greatest marvel, which will enable the physiological chemist to assume the role of a creator. It may be only in a small way, but it will be wonderful none the less.

After all, the problem is simply to create a bit of protoplasm, which is the basis of all life, the clay of the potter—the substance, in short, out of which all animals and plants are built up. And surely that ought not to be so very difficult, considering what very ordinary stuff protoplasm is. Take a spoonful of the white of an egg, and you have it, practically. White of egg, in fact, is nearly pure protoplasm.

The composition of protoplasm being absolutely known, the chemist has no great trouble in imitating it. So many parts of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon are put together, and there you are. Artificial protoplasm has been made out of albuminous substances and oils, and the product has actually had a movement of its own simulating life; but the movement was due merely to chemical causes. Viewed under the microscope, the stuff had exactly the same apparent structure as protoplasm, but there was no life in it and no reproductive principle.

Life is the most puzzling thing that comes under our observation in this world. We possess it ourselves, we see it all about us every day, and yet we do not know what it is. Some scientists assert that all of its phenomena are essentially chemical, but no chemist has been able to reproduce them, or to explain the marvel of reproduction—the creation of the new out of the old. The simplest known form of life, represented by an amoeba, which is a single cell, contains, in the middle of its jelly-like mass a tiny nucleus, which evidently comprises the elements of reproduction and heredity in the creature. An amoeba is simply a morsel of protoplasm, but the mystery of its nucleus is unsolved.

The difference between a thing living and a thing dead is not a matter of structure or chemical composition—the two may be exactly the same in both respects—but in the ability which the living thing has to renew its own cells and propogate fresh ones. Blood taken out of the veins of a living animal is the same as the blood that remains in the veins, but the latter is continually developing new corpuscles—is alive, in other words—while the former does nothing of the kind. Why is it so? In the answer to that question lies the arch secret of Dame Nature's laboratory. It has never been plausibly guessed at as yet, but there is no good reason for taking it for granted that it never will be found out.

Professor Haeckel calls attention to the fact that in trying to create life man is only making an effort to accomplish what the plants in anybody's garden are doing all the time. They take so many parts of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen and convert them into protoplasm the living substance. Science can combine the proportions being exactly known, these elements just as nature does, but not yet so as to produce life. "But I believe firmly," says the great physiologist, "that the problem will some day be solved, and the artificial production of life become an accomplished fact."

If a drop of blood be drawn by pricking one's finger and viewed under a high microscopic power, there will be seen, among numerous little disc-shaped bodies which float in it and give it its red color, a comparatively small number of somewhat larger colorless bodies of irregular shape. If the drop be kept at the temperature of living blood, these colorless corpuscles will be seen to exhibit a marvelous activity, changing their forms with great rapidity, drawing in and thrusting out prolongations of their substance, and creeping about as if they were independent organisms. Each is a tiny mass of protoplasm, and has a nucleus of its own. It is a structural unit of the human body, the earliest condition of a human being taking shape as an aggregation of such corpuscles. It is the same way with all other animals, though they are built up on different structural forms, and some, like the amoeba, are so low down in the scale of creation as to consist of but one such cell.

One of the questions having relation to this problem is, how did life have its first beginning on the earth? The late Professor Huxley says:

"Looking back through the prodigious vista of the past, I find no record of the commencement of life, and therefore I have no means of forming a definite conclusion as to the conditions of its earliest appearance on the earth. If it were given to me to look beyond the abyss of geological-recorded time to the period of the earth's infancy, I should expect to behold the evolution of living protoplasm from non-living matter. I should expect to see it appear under forms of great simplimity, endowed with the power of causing the formation of new protoplasm from water and various animal substances."

A plant is able to take carbolic acid, water and nitrogenous salts and convert them into protoplasm. That is the way in which vegetable organisms grow. An animal can not do this, and so would starve in the presence of any quantity of such raw materials. But what the animal can do is to eat the plant and convert its protoplasm into animal protoplasm. When, after awhile, the animal dies, the protoplasm of its body breaks up into carbonic acid, water and nitrogenous salts, and out of these the plants build up fresh protoplasm to keep the world a-going.

REWRITING HISTORY.

Much history is to be learned down here, says a staff correspondent of the New York Press, writing from Durham, N. C.; history that is not yet recorded in biographies and encyclopaedias. It is, indeed, safe to say that the history of the war has not yet been written. General Johnston told me that he and George H. Thomas were chums in the army. Thomas was a Virginian of the Virginians, and when Jefferson Davis gave Johnston his commission in the army of the confederacy Thomas pleaded for a similar appointment. "Tell him," said Mr. Davis to Johnston, "that there is no place for him just now. Tell him he must wait. As soon as there is a place he shall have it." Thomas' whole soul became embittered, and when President Lincoln offered him a billet in the union army he eagerly accepted it and became one of the most implacable enemies of the south. Johnston regarded him as one of the great soldiers of the age, and his own career was saddened by the relentless hatred manifested by Thomas toward the south.

Gen. John A. Logan, like George H. Thomas, was a soldier of fortune at the beginning of the war, willing to fight on either side for the mere fun of the thing. At the first sound of the battle roll he hastened to Kentucky to organize a regiment to fight for the confederacy, and had raised two or three companies when President Lincoln offered him a commission in the United States army. In accepting this he lined up on the union side, and as "Black Jack" became as strong a hater of the south as General Thomas. This is a matter of history, though not of record.

THE QUEEN'S WEDDING.

The announcement that the wedding of Queen Wilhelmina will take place at The Hague and not at Amsterdam has created much surprise and some disappointment, especially in Amsterdam business circles. The reason is supposed to be her majesty's dislike of the busy life of the capital.

The civil wedding required by the Dutch law will be held in a salon of the castle, and the ceremony, which will be strictly private, only the bride's mother and the nearest relatives being present, will be performed by the burgomaster of The Hague. When this is over the queen, accompanied by a brilliant military court, will go to church. There the religious ceremony will take place. The court chaplains will perform the religious ceremony and afterward the queen and her husband will go back to the castle. There the guests will be statesmen and members of the royal house.

The honeymoon will last two weeks and will be spent at Het Loo, the young queen's favorite residence. At its conclusion the happy pair will go to Amsterdam, where they will receive the congratulations of various civic bodies.

The fight against slavery in the country was a prolonged one. In 1775, in the city of Philadelphia, the first anti-slavery society was organized.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

A Resume of the Foreign Relations of United States From 1776 to 1876.

Amid the mass of new books recently issued there are few of such solid and lasting worth as John W. Foster's "A Century of American Diplomacy," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is a concise but remarkably interesting review of the foreign relations of the United States from 1776 to 1876, with a special chapter on the Monroe doctrine extending to the present time. It is the story of the inception and achievements of the state department told by a former secretary of state and a brilliant diplomat. The author's fine spirit of American patriotism is tempered by a rare judicial quality of mind. To these merits he adds that of genuine literary quality.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the chief points in Mr. Foster's career—of his work as an Indiana editor, a college graduate, minister to Mexico, to Spain, and to Russia; secretary of state under Harrison, and special envoy on numerous missions, negotiator of peace between Japan and China, and member of the present commission to settle knotty problems in dispute between the United States and Canada. It would be hard to name a man better equipped to write on the subject of diplomatic history than Mr. Foster.

His work is the outgrowth of a series of lectures delivered at the school of diplomacy of the Columbian university. By publishing it at the present time the author hopes to quicken patriotism and to afford a useful guide in the solution of the new questions of foreign policy arising since the Spanish war. The book is well fitted to accomplish both purposes. There cannot fail to be inspiration in a record which shows that the United States, in its brief century of existence, has led the van in championing a freer commerce, a more genuine neutrality, a greater respect for private property in war, and the most advanced ideas of natural rights and justice. "By its example and its persistent diplomatic advocacy," says Mr. Foster, "it has exerted a greater influence in the recognition of these elevated principles than any other nation of the world."

AT OUTBREAK OF REVOLUTION

The curious inside history of the diplomatic doings in Europe at the outbreak of the revolutionary war is entertainingly recounted by Mr. Foster. It is interesting to be reminded that the Spanish government joined the French government at first in aiding the revolted colonies, and each of these countries gave 1,000,000 livres for the cause of American liberty. Spain then held the whole hinterland beyond the Mississippi, and was a much more important figure among the world powers than we of the present day are likely to realize. John Jay labored with all his rare ability to secure an alliance with Spain.

"So anxious was congress to effect an alliance with that country that it authorized Mr. Jay to surrender the right of navigation of the Mississippi, and to make renunciation of all claims to or designs upon American territory as its price. Fortunate was it for the future of our country that Mr. Jay's mission was a failure, although conducted with marked ability and dignity on his part, because such an alliance with Spain could have been induced to accept would have been fruitful of embarrassment and trouble for the United States. Spain's hostility to England soon led her into war with that country, and the United States thereby reaped most of the benefits of an alliance without its necessary burdens."

FRANKLIN FIRST, GREATEST.

Mr. Foster says that Franklin was "our first and by all odds our greatest American diplomat." He sketches swiftly and vividly the inestimable services of Franklin in France. He refutes the charge that Franklin was subservient to the French government, agreeing with Jefferson's remark that the French were more under Franklin's influence than he under theirs. A large part of the great American's diplomatic power lay in his ability to avoid making enemies. This is specially apparent in his relations with Jay and Adams in negotiating the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Mr. Foster pays a warm tribute to all three members of this important commission, showing that they were all worthy to rank among the great diplomats of the world's history, and that the treaty they made "has had an influence upon this nation more far-reaching and beneficial than any other convention ever negotiated by our government."

The diplomatic history of the revolutionary period, however, is not all so gratifying. Besides Franklin, Adams, Jay and Jefferson there were almost a score of other agents and diplomatic representatives, and the record they made is not altogether creditable.

"While most of them were inspired by patriotic motives," says Mr. Foster, "some were guilty of treachery; bickering, fault-finding, and jealousy prevailed; and drunkenness and dishonesty marked the career of more than one of them. It constitutes a record which I am pleased to say could hardly be repeated in our day. In the midst of this mixture of good and evil the calm and upright character of Franklin stands out in bold relief. He did not escape criticism and scandal, but in his long service he never failed in his duty as a diplomat and patriot."

DEPARTMENT WRONGLY NAMED.

The organizing of the department of state in 1789 was a necessary step under the new constitutional government. It was at first called the department of foreign affairs, and was the result of a resolution introduced in the house by Madison. Shortly afterwards, however, a new bill was passed changing the name to the department of state, and the head of it to secretary of state. "It was an unwise and misleading change," says Mr. Foster, "as the name indicates that the main business of the department was of a domestic character, whereas it is almost wholly international in its functions, and should be termed the department of foreign affairs, as provided by the original law."

In discussing the subservient position of the secretary of state, Mr. Foster remarks that Jefferson did not ask the advice of his cabinet in the most important event of his administration—the purchase of Louisiana; that Lincoln made his final decision regarding his emancipation proclamation without consulting his cabinet; and that President McKinley resolved upon the annexation of Hawai in opposition to the views of his secretary of state. But, though the secretary is in a sense a mere clerk of the president, it must not be forgotten that six secretaries of state have themselves become president, and in the list appear, besides, the illustrious names of John Marshall, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward and James G. Blaine.

Mr. Foster says the present salary of $8,000 paid to the secretary of state is utterly inadequate to meet necessary expenses. "The social demands of the position," he adds, "are such that no public man, not possessed of a private fortune, can afford to accept and continue in the office for any great length of time. The places of honor and influence in a republic should always be open to men of merit and talent, whatever their financial standing. It will be a sad day for the country when its high offices can be filled only by rich men." He also advocates the erection of a public building expressly designed for the state department.

MOLDING INTERNATIONAL LAW

President Washington's declaration of neutrality at the outbreak of the French revolution is declared by Mr. Foster to have had a "greater influence in molding international law than any single document of the last hundred years." It marked a new epoch in the development of the usages of neutrality. It subjected Washington to bitter abuse and calumny, but "it was the inauguration of a principle of international law and governmental practice which has won for us the respect of the world and contributed materially to our national prosperity."

Still more intense was the hostile excitement when our drawing aloof from France was followed by the negotiation of the famous Jay treaty with Great Britain. Nothing but the universal esteem for Washington saved the country from an internal convulsion. The question of the ratification of the treaty, "precipitated the most dangerous crisis through which the country has passed up to the civil war." Yet it is now admitted that the treaty was the best possible under the circumstances. Nothing else in Washington's whole career so clearly shows his genuine greatness as his firm wisdom in keeping the young nation out of the European wars in the face of such intense disapproval among his fellow-countrymen.

In connection with the Jay treaty Mr. Foster mentions the curious fact that one of the rejected articles of that treaty forbade Americans to carry cotton to any part of the world except from the British West Indies to the United States. Mr. Jay seems to have been ignorant of the fact that cotton was then beginning to be a product of the southern states. His want of knowledge is hardly to be wondered at when a member of the first congress remarked that the people of the southern states were trying to raise cotton, "and if good seed could be procured he believed they might succeed."

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

The story of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana is told with a sense of the humor as well as the gravity of it. That Jefferson, the strict constructionist, should have been the one to exceed the powers of the constitution is among the many anomalies of his career, but that he did so is today one of his greatest titles to fame. He sent Madison and Livingston to buy a town, and they brought home an empire. There was no time for deliberation, for Napoleon was already showing signs of having rued his bargain. "The treaty must be ratified at once.

Jefferson threw his scruples to the wind and wrote to the secretary of state: "The less we say about constitutional difficulties respecting Louisiana the better, and what is necessary for surmounting them must be done sub silentio." The measure was ratified, and the ratifications were exchanged within four days after congress had met in special session for that purpose. Never before or since has a president of the United States pushed through congress a measure which he himself admitted was unauthorized by the constitution.

"What a notable influence has this acquisition had upon the succeeding events in our history!" exclaims the author. "It made the acquisition of Florida a necessity. It brought about the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the thirst of more slave territory to preserve the balance of power, the civil war, and the abolition of slavery. It led to our Pacific coast possessions, the construction of the transcontinental lines of railway and our marvelous Rocky mountain development, the demand for the isthmus canal, the purchase of Alaska, the annexation of Hawaii. It opened up to us the great field of commercial development beyond the Pacific in Japan, China, and the islands of the sea. It fixed our destiny as a great world power, the effects of which we are today just beginning to realize."

FEARS OF EARLY STATESMEN.

Even after Jefferson realized the importance of the Louisiana purchase he doubted whether it would be possible to maintain one government over so vast an extent of territory. He talked cheerfully of an Atlantic and a Mississippi republic in friendly rivalry. As for Oregon, he was quite positive it would be impracticable to extend our government to it. He wrote to John Jacob Astor that he looked forward to the time when the settlers should have spread themselves along the whole Pacific coast as "free and independent Americans, unconnected with us but by the ties of blood and interest, and employing, like us, the rights of self-government."

Albert Gallatin took the same view, though he said he was willing to leave the question with posterity. Senator Benton declared the ridges of the Rocky mountains to be our "everlasting boundary" on the west. Daniel Webster said in 1845 that the time might not be far distant when there would be a great Pacific republic, with San Francisco as its capital.

While we smile at these things it must be remembered that it took the first governor of Oregon just six months to go from Indiana to his post of duty. When Jefferson wrote his letter to Astor he could not make the journey from Monticello as quickly as the representative from Oregon can now reach Washington City. While it required weeks to receive intelligence from the authorities of the new territory of Louisiana the news from Manila is flashed to the national capital in a few moments.

WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES

Mr. Foster remarks upon the obsoleteness of the convention of 1817, by which the United States and Canada are each bound to maintain not more than one vessel on Lake Champlain, one on Ontario, and two on the upper lakes, of not more than 100 tons each, and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon. He also speaks of the injustice which this old treaty works in preventing shipyards on the great lakes from building naval vessels. He speaks hopefully of a revision through the British-American commission, of which he is a member, but that body seems to be in a state of suspended animation.

Another point where the book touches closely upon questions of the day is in reference to China. Mr. Foster evidently has a good deal of respect for the Chinese since 1895, when he represented them in concluding a peace treaty with Japan. He refers with pleasure to the honorable treatment of China by the United States after the treaty of 1858. Under that treaty the Chinese government paid to the United States $735,238 in satisfaction of claims of our citizens against China. On sifting these claims they were found to be exaggerated, and after paying all that was justly due there remained a balance of $453,400 in China's credit. This sum was returned to China by act of congress in 1885. This honorable treatment will go far toward accounting for the fact that the Chinese have more faith in the United States than in any other power.

In the same interesting style Mr. Foster's history of the state department's doings is continued down through the civil war. He ranks Buchanan as a good diplomat, though a weak president. He places Seward high on the list, though he is compelled to make the inevitable allowance for Seward's egregious error in desiring to provoke war with England as a cure for the civil war.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The final chapter on the Monroe doctrine is clear, complete, and up-to-date. It traces the idea from its origin in Washington's farewell address, in Jefferson's writings, and in Adams' early draft to Monroe's message of 1823. The events which gradually crystallized it are shown to culminate with President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question. Mr. Foster regards Cleveland's action as "a consistent, judicious and necessary application of the true intent and spirit of that doctrine." Nothing since the civil war, he says, had up to that time so increased our prestige abroad. When congress took action on the Venezuelan question it practically gave the Monroe doctrine the sanction of law. The doctrine as it now stands is formulated in these words by Mr. Foster:

"1. That no European power or combination of powers can intervene in the affairs of this hemisphere for the purpose or with the effect of forcibly changing the form of government of the nations or controlling the free will of their people.

"2. That no such power or powers can permanently acquire or hold any new territory or dominion on this hemisphere.

"3. That the colonies or territories now held by them cannot be enlarged by encroachment on neighboring territory, nor be transferred to any other European power; and, while the United States does not propose to interfere with existing colonies, it looks hopefully to the time when America shall be wholly American.

"4. That any interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Central America must be free from the control of European powers."

Mr. Foster's book is one for which there was a real need, and he has covered the ground with a completeness that should make his volume a standard authority in matters of American diplomatic history.

HOW NAPOLEON WOOED.

The first meeting of Louis Napoleon and Eugenie De Montijo, the fair woman who later became empress of the French, took place in 1846, when the prince was an exile from France. They saw each other for the first time at the house of a lady in London and were mutually smitten—the man because the girl was lovely; the girl because the man was an exile and had in his eyes a sadness which went to her heart. But Eugenie became afraid of this free-born love and for three years managed to dodge the enamored Bonaparte.

The real scene which decided Eugenie's fate took place on December 31, 1852, in the house of the Princess Mathilde. She had a numerous company gathered round the monumental marble chimney piece in her drawing room to welcome the coming of the new year, which announced itself as being likely to be most eventful for the Bonaparte dynasty. Among the guests were the trio of Spanish beauties, the Comtesse y Montijo, still handsome, though somewhat dumpy and fat, and her two lovely daughters.

At 11:30 the new made emperor entered the drawing room and adroitly managed to find a seat near Eugenie, who looked radiant in a white velvet gown and a bunch of fragrant Parma violets in her brilliant golden hair. At 12 sharp, according to a French custom, which lively Princess Mathilde still keeps up in her hospitable house, each gentleman turned to the lady on his right and respectfully planted a kiss on her brow, after having asked for a permission which is never refused.

But at the very moment when Napoleon was about to permit the agreeable ceremony Eugenie uttered a sharp cry of pain and turned pale. "Oh, mother," she murmured, "you have hurt me!" Then recollecting herself, she lightly pushed back the emperor and presented her long white hands to his lips. "Sire," she said, "it is not the custom in Spain to grant such favors to gentlemen, even on New Year eve, and—this is all that I can do for you." Napoleon kissed the tips of the taper fingers; then he was heard to say: "Next year I shall have hand and brow as well." And the Senora y Montijo did not regret that she trod hard on the toes of her daughter.

THOUSANDS SENT INTO EXILE.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros. Price 50c. and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

A beautiful work of ancient art, and one that is of the highest interest to archaeologists, has just been unearthed near Aquileia, Italy. It is a majestic monument to Quintus Etroveus Capreolus, a Roman general, and is embellished with figures representing mythological legends and in splendid preservation.

FRAUD MADE EASY.

All sorts of frauds are made possible in New York because of the shifting habit of its population. There is so little stability about New York homes that certain neighborhoods change each year. This is especially true where flats abound. A small industry like a laundry can thus flourish year after year at the same stand, although its methods are utterly fraudulent. The feeling exists in the minds of some that to retain a stand a tradesman must be honest. But is it not just as practical to retain his place of business and let the housekeepers do the moving? Thus he has a constant supply of fresh victims. A certain dishonest laundry flourishes on the upper west side, and will continue to flourish, secure in the feeling of protection afforded by a new set of customers when the old ones have become tired of being cheated. Another shield for the man who is pettily dishonest is the aversion decent people have to publicity. A man may send half a dozen new shirts to the laundry and receive in return four pinafores. Of course, his feelings are outraged, and he storms about it, but that is all—he has no wish to drag such a case through the tedious process of securing justice by means of the law. No, his only satisfaction is in removing his patronage from the fraudulent place—small punishment to the laundry which can rely on more patronage from people just moving into the neighborhood.

Another style of fraud, one with more serious possibilities, is that conducted through the original methods of a dealer in old gold and silver. This man evidently plays upon the dishonesty of servants, and offers every inducement for petty thievery. And he, too, depends upon the shifting nature of the population for his security, or more particularly on our habit of changing servants frequently. In the early autumn, when, it is safe to assert, every household changes from one to ten servants, he makes his bids for trade. He leaves at each door a large card asking for watches, scarf-pins, stones which may have fallen out of jewelry, old gold or silver in any form. The card reads that cash will be paid at the door for these things, and that the agent will call next day for the card and whatever goods are to be sold to him. Thus he furnishes a way for valuables to be taken from the house with no possibility of detection anywhere. His card also states that all metals are at once melted—another help to the dishonest, for melted gold and silver tell no tales of ownership.—New York Mail and Express.

FRUITFUL AFTER SIXTY YEARS.

After sixty years of life without fruit a butternut, or white walnut tree of the North American variety, in Caistang, England, has borne fruit. This tree was one of seven planted at the same time and none of them ever has been fruitful. In fact, this is said to be the first instance of such a tree bearing fruit in England. It is considered so remarkable a botanical happening that the authorities at Kew gardens asked for one of the nuts, with a small branch of the tree, for a permanent record.

OLD FASHIONED COLD CURES

Are going out of date. The busy man of today cannot afford to lie abed a whole day and undergo the martyrdom of the sweating process. Krause's Cold Cure are capsules of convenient size, and can be taken without danger while performing your usual duties. They cure in twenty-four hours. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

GREW FAT WHILE BESIEGED.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who accompanied the relief expedition of the allies to Pekin says he carried a bottle of ale all the way from Tien-Tsin to the Chinese capital, thinking how welcome it would be to a friend when he crawled out of his bomb-proof, emaciated and famished. "What he did," writes Palmer, "was to offer me beer and to ask why the relieving column had been so long in coming. He has gained ten pounds since I saw him last. Rice and horse meat seem to be fattening."

ROSY CHEEKS.

Do you want them? Do you simply want to glow with health? Do you want to eat well, sleep well and work well? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS BEGGAR.

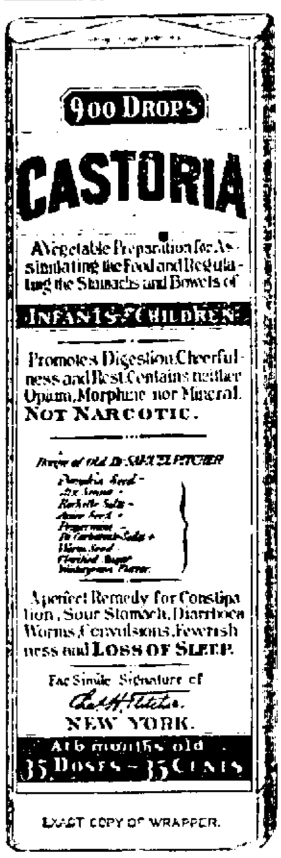
"There's a beggar at the door; shall I give him anything?"

"Give him our bath tickets that are left over. It's too cold now, anyhow."—Fliegende Blaetter.

QUITE RIGHT.

"He said it was a beastly fire."

"He was right. The fire was at the zoo."—Boston Transcript.



900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT . . . . .

DR. WENGER,

SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

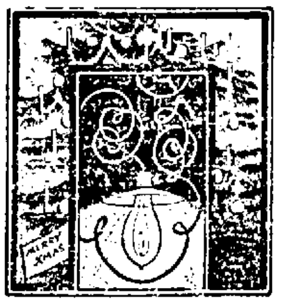
Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only

Dr. N. R. Wenger,
185 CALHOUN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.



A BRILLIANT CHRISTMAS.

No matter how you propose to celebrate, don't forget electric lighting for home or business. It will make the celebration more brilliant, you can count on enjoyment of the night and on the saving of eyes and expense. It will make you merry.

W. A. BRAUN,
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,
123½ Calhoun St. Home phone 397

Geo. Abdon & Co.,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP PUMP.

No. 1 W. Columbia St.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest prices.

WOOD— I accept orders of from $1.00 up to any amount. I have the best of Hard Chunk and Split Wood. Also Dry Mill Wood. I give the most for the money.

W. M. WELLS.
Office and Yards: Corner Main and Clay, opposite Old Fort.
Home Phones: Office, 1504; residence, 1291.

Cincinnati is already busily preparing for her next fall festival, which is expected to be gorgeous beyond anything in the past.

Business · Directory.

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 W. Main.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, and Loans.
No. 21 W. Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $75,000,
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES
INSURANCE.
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. G[illegible]ARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne St. Telephone 245.

On Christmas day seven persons in this country were killed at grade crossings.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE TRIUMPHANT SOUL'S ENTRANCE INTO HEAVEN WILL BE MARKED BY A JOYOUS WELCOME.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—In a very novel way Dr. Talmage, in this discourse, describes what may be expected in the next world by those who here bend all their energies in the right direction. Text: II. Peter i. 11: "For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly."

Different styles of welcome at the gate of heaven are here suggested. We all hope to enter that supernal capital through the grace that is ready to save even the chief of sinners. But not now. No man healthy of body and mind wants to go now. The man who hurls himself out of this life is either an agnostic, or is demented, or finds life insufferable and does not care where he lands. This is the best world we ever got into, and we want to stay here as long as God will let us stay. But when the last page of the volume of our earthly life is ended we want enrollment in heavenly citizenship. We want to get in easily. We do not want to be challenged at the gate and want the gatekeeper in doubt as to whether we ought to go in at all. We do not want to be kept in the portico of the temple until consultation is made as to whether it is safe to admit us, lest we be a discord in the eternal harmonies or lower the spirit of heavenly worship.

A HARD SQUEEZE.

When the Apostle Peter in the text addresses the people, "For so an entrance shall be administered unto you abundantly," he implies that some will find admission into heaven easy, rapturous and acclamatory, while others will have to squeeze through the gate of heaven, if they get in at all. They will arrive anxious and excited and apprehensive, and wondering whether it will be, "Come!" or "Go!" The Bible speaks of such persons as "scarcely saved," and in another place as "saved by fire," and in another place as escaped "by the skin of the teeth."

Carrying out the suggestion of my text, I propose to show you what classes of Christians will get into heaven with a hard push and those who will bound in amid salutations infinite. In the first class, I put that man who gets into the kingdom of God at the close of a life all given to worldliness and sin. Years ago he made the resolution that he would serve himself and serve the world, until body, mind and soul were exhausted, and then, just before going out of this life, would seek God and prepare to enter heaven. He carries out his resolution. He genuinely repents the last day, or the last hour, or the last minute of his life. He takes the last seat in the last car of the last train bound heavenward. Not one wing bears down toward him with a welcome. No sign of gladness at his arrival. None there obligated to him for kindness done, or alms distributed, or spiritual help administered. He will find some place to stay, but I do not envy that man his heaven. He got in, but it was not an abundant entrance.

DYING THIEF STORY.

Sometimes in our pulpits we give a wrong turn to the story of the dying thief to whom Christ said: "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." We ought to admire the mercy of the Christ that pardoned him in the last hour, but do not let us admire the dying thief. When he was arrested I think his pockets were full of stolen coin, and the coat he had on his back was not his own. He stole right on until he was arrested for his crimes. He repented, and through great mercy arose to Paradise, but he was no example to follow. What a gigantic meanness to devote the wondrous equipment of brain and nerve, and muscle and bone with which we are endowed, these miracles of sight and hearing and speech, to purposes unworthy or profane, and then, through hasty repentance at the last, enter heaven. Cheating God in one's lifetime and then taking advantage of a bankrupt law and made free of all liabilites I should think that some men would be ashamed to enter heaven, or would prefer some medium place in the wide universe where the palaces are not so effulgent and the trees bear not more than six instead of twelve manner of fruits, and the social life is not so exalted.

Again, the bigot will not have what my text calls an abundant entrance. He has his bedwarfed opinion as to what all must believe and do in order to [illegible] celestial residence He has his creed in one pocket and his catechism in another pocket, and it may be a good creed and a good catechism, but he uses them as sharp words against those who will not accept his theories. You must be baptized in his way, or come to him through apostolic succession, or be foreordained of eternity, or you are in an awful way. He shrivels up and shrivels up and becomes more splenetic until the time of his departure is at hand.

SALT OF GRACE.

He has enough of the salt of grace to save him, but his entrance into heaven will be something worth watching. What do they want with him in heaven, where they have all gone into eternal catholicity, one grand commingling of Methodists and Baptists, and Episcopalians, and Lutherans, and Congregationalists, and Presbyterians and a score of other denominations just as good as I have mentioned? They all join in the hallelujah chorus, accompanied by harpers on their harps and trumpeters on their trumpets, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power."

The bigot ascends with just enough grace to save him. As he comes up to the shining gate he sees standing inside of it some whom he used to meet every Sunday morning on the street going to some other church of some other denomination, and he cries out, "Are you there? I never expected to see you in such a glorious place. You were all wrong in your religious theories on earth and in your form of church government. How did you get in?" "Saved by grace," is the heavenly reply. "Saved by grace." The bigot is embarrassed and feels for his creed and his catechism, and lo! they were left on the banks of the River Jordan as he passed through, and he cries out, "I think I will have to enter on the same terms. Saved by grace. Saved by grace."

Denominations of Christians on earth were necessary in order to better work and to suit preferences—as an army must be divided into regiments, yet one army; as a neighborhood must be divided into families, though one neighborhood. But there is no need for such divisions in heaven, and therefore all belong to one denomination of sainthood.

LAUGHTER IN HEAVEN.

Christ said in one of His sermons that there would be laughter in heaven. "Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall laugh." And what could cause more merriment among the glorified than a rehearsal of the earthly worshipers? What will be the bigot's amazement when he sees seated side by side on the banks of the river of life Calvin and Arminius Archbishop Cranmer and some dissenting preacher of the Gospel who never graduated, one who on earth was a robed and surpliced ecclesiastic, and a backwood minister who in the log-cabin meeting house preached in a linen duster? Among the great surprises in heaven for the bigot will be the celestial friedliness of those on earth opposed each other in wrathiest polemics. He will get through the gate, for he has a spark of divine grace in his heart, but there will not be an inch of room to spare on either side of him. It will not take long for heaven to educate him into a glorious big-heartedness.

Again, the penurious Christian will not have an abundant entrance. Perhaps he was not converted until all his habits of tight-fistedness were fixed beyond recovery. The people who are generous were taught to be generous in childhood. You can tell from the way that boy divides the apple what his characteristics for generosity or meanness will be for the next eighty years, if he lives so long. If he eats it all himself while others look wistfully on he will be a Shylock. If he gives half of it to some one who has no apple he will be an ordinarily generous man. If he give three-fourths of it to another he will be a Baron Hirsch or a George Peabody.

PRACTICING ECONOMY.

For thirty years this man has been practicing an economy which prided itself on never passing a pin without picking it up, and if he responded at all in church would put on the collection plate so insignificant a coin that he held his hand over it, so that no one could discover the smallness of the denomination. Somewhere in the fifties or sixties of his life, during a revival of religion, he became a Christian. He is very much changed in most respects, but his all-absorbing acquisitiveness still influences him. To extract from him a gift for an orphanage or a church or a poor woman who has just been burned out is an achievement. You and I know very good men, their Christian character beyond dispute, and yet they are pronounced by all as penurious, and they know it themselves and pray against it. We all have our bad habits, and yet expect to go to heaven, and this skinflint has his mighty temptation. The passion of avarice well illustrated its strength when in one of the houses of exhumed Pompeii was found the skeleton of a man who was trying to escape with sixty coins and a silver saucepan. For those valuables he dared the ashes and scoria of Vesuvius which overwhelmed him, and many a good man has been held mightily by avarice. But the day is coming for that penurious Christian's departure from the world. He has an awful struggle in giving up his government securities. The attorney who drew his last will and testament saw how hard it was for him to leave his farm, or his storehouse, or investments, especially those that in the markets are gilt-edged. Those that yield only 3 per cent he easily resigns to the care of his executors, but that yield 8 or 9 or 10 per cent how can he give them up while the market is still rising?

FORTUNE IS WORTHLESS.

Bolstered up in bed, knowing he has got to sign it, he reads the document over and over again, and then, with a manner that seems to say, "Well, if I must, I must," he signs his name to that surrender of his last farthing of earthly possessions. He enters heaven, but he has not abundant entrance. The fortune that won for him in this world much attention makes no impression in that country where the gold is so common that they make streets out of it, and precious stones are so usual that they build them into walls, jasper at the bottom, amethyst at the top, emerald and rubies between. He will get in, for he has enough grace to save him, but his place in heaven will not be so high up or so brilliant as that of the woman whose generosity and self-sacrifice have been celebrated for thousands of years—the widow of the two mites. No room for severe economies up there where everything is so lavish and so radiant and so imperial and so infinite that the humblest man is a king and the poorest woman a queen, and the stars of heaven which bespangle our midnights are only the dewdrops on the lawn of our Father's house. I am glad that the old man got in, but I wish that when his heart was converted his pocketbook had been converted, so that a thousand souls who might have preceded him into heaven through his Christian charities might have kept a special holiday on the occasion of his arrival.

But that brings me to the other thought of my text, that there are those who will, when they leave this life, bound into heaven amid salutations infinite. "For so an entrance shall be administered unto you abundantly." Such exultant admission will await those who enter heaven after on earth living a life for others and without reference to conspicuity.

CAREFULLY REARED.

On the banks of the Ohio, or the Tuscaloosa, or the Androscoggin, is a large family, all of whom have been carefully and religiously reared. In the earlier stages of that family there were many privations. The mother of the household never had any amusements. Perhaps once in a year a poor theatrical play was enacted in the neighborhood school house or a squawking concert in the town hall, and that was all the diversion afforded for the winter season. I asked the manager of an insane asylum in Kentucky:

"From what class of persons do you get most of your patients?"

And he said: "From farmers' wives."

I asked the same question of the manager of an insane asylum in Pennsylvania, and the same question of the manager of an insane asylum in Massachusetts, and got the same reply: "We have on our rolls for treatment more farmers' wives than persons coming from any other class."

That answer will be a surprise to some; it was no surprise to me. The simple reason is, farmers' wives, as a general thing, have no diversion It is breakfast, dinner and supper sewing, scouring, scrubbing, knitting, mending, year in and year out That mother is the milliner, the mantuamaker, the nurse, the doctor, the accountant of the whole family. She plans the wardrobe of spring, of summer, of autumn, of winter, cutting, fitting, completing garments, out of which the children soon grow and must have something else. The newspaper does not come, or if coming, there is no time to read it. No selection of good books. The neighbors calling in are full of the same grinding routine. No wonder so many of them go into dementia. Oh! the country is beautiful to look at and a recuperative place in which to spend the summer, and if you have the means to bring yourself amusements, or go where they are, or you can surround yourself by inspiring social life, it is a good place to stay all the year round. But, alas! for the thousands of good and noble women who are dying by inches in its solitudes!

TURNED OUT WELL.

Now, the mother of whom I speak as living on the banks of that great river in Ohio, or Alabama, or Maine, has gone through all the drudgery mentioned, and her children have turned out well, good and useful men and women, ornaments of society, pillars in the house of God, and that whole family, after the years have passed by and their work is done, will meet in the heavenly country. From such a family some will certainly have preceded her, and the time of her expected arrival will be announced to all the members of that family already glorified and to the old earthly neighbors who put down their toils a little sooner than she did, and she will have the warmest kind of home-coming, and she will go through the gates as easily as ever she lifted the latch of her front door coming from the old country meeting house where she used to worship. Go in, mother! Heaven has been waiting for you a good many years. Got rid of all your aches and pains and weariness, have you? Go anywhere in heaven and they will be glad to see you. On the highest throne you will find one who said: "Behold thy mother." Sit anywhere you please. You will be at home anywhere. Take your pick out of that sheaf of scepters. What! The wrinkles have all gone out of your face and the once rheumatic step has become like that of the bounding roe. Just as I expected, you aged, glorified soul, you had an abundant entrance.

There is another kind of spirit who will have radiant admission in the upper dominion. There is a fact which ought to have most emphatic pronouncement. All over the world today there are men and women of consecrated wealth. They are multiplying by the day and hour. People who feel themselves the Lord's stewards and from their opulence they are making a distribution which pleases the heavens.

CHECK BOOK SHOWING.

The check book in the office drawer of that man has on its stubs a story of beneficence clear up into the sublime. In all the round of the world's suffering and ignorance and woe you cannot mention one worthy object to which that prosperous and good man has not made contribution. He is not irritated, as many are, by solicitation for alms. In some poor woman, in thin shawl, holding in her arms a child with rheum in its eyes this good man sees the Christ who said. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Well, this man of consecrated affluence is about to go out of this world He feels in brain and nerve the strain of the early struggles by which he won his fortune, and at sixty or seventy years collapses under the exhaustions of the twenties and thirties of his lifetime. When the morning papers announce that he is gone there is excitement not only on the avenues where the mansions stand but all through the hospitals and asylums and the home of those who will henceforth have no helper. But the excitement of sadness on earth is a very tame affair compared with the excitement of gladness in heaven The guardian angel of that good man's life swept by his dying pillow the night before, and on swift wing upward announced that in a few hours he would arrive, and there is a mighty stir in heaven. "He comes!" cries seraph to seraph. The king's heralds are at the gate to say, "Come ye blessed," and souls who were saved through the churches that good man supported, and hundreds who went up after being by him helped in their earthly struggle will come down off their thrones and out of their palaces and through the streets to hail him into the land which they reached some time before through his Christian philanthropy. "Why, that is the man who, when I was hungered gave me bread!"

RECORD OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

"Why, that is the man," says another, "who encouraged me when I was in the hard struggle of business life!" "Why, that is the man," says another, "who paid my rent when I had nothing with which to pay!" "Why, that is the man through whose missionary spirit I heard the Gospel call in Bombay!" "Why, that is the man," says another, "who helped send the Gospel of Christ to the aborigines of America and caused me to exchange the war-whoop of the savage for the song of Christian deliverance!" "Stand back!" commands the gatekeeper of heaven, "all ye throngs redeemed through this man's instrumentalities. Make way for him to the feet of the King where he will cast his crown, and then make way for him to the throne where he shall reign forever and ever." Now, that is what I call an abundant entrance. You see it is not necessary to be a failure on earth in order to be a success in heaven.

But I premise that all those who have lived for others and been truly Christian, whether on a large scale or a small scale, will have illustrious introduction into the impearled gateway. Here and there in some large family you see an attractive daughter who declines marriage that she may take care of father and mother in old days. This is not an abstraction. I have known such. You have probably known such. There are in this world womanly souls as big as that. They cheerfully endure the whimsicalities and querulousness which sometimes characterize the aged, and watch nights when pneumonia is threatened, and are eyes to the blind, and sit in close rooms lest the septuagenarian be chilled, and count out the right number of drops at the right time. The mother of a little child has her hands full, but the daughter who stays home to take care of an aged father or mother has her hands just as full.

FILIAL FIDELITY.

After years of filial fidelity on the part of this self-sacrificing daughter, the old folks go home. Now, the daughter is free from marital alliance, but the damask rose in her cheek is faded, and the crows' feet have left their mark on the forehead and the gracefulness is gone out of the figure, and the world calls her by a mean and ungallant name. But, my Lord and my God, surely thou wilt make it up for that girl in heavenly reward! On all the banks of the river of life there is no castle of emerald and carbuncle richer than that which awaits her. Its windows look right out upon the King's park, and the white horses of the chariot are being harnessed to meet her at the gate, and if there are no others to meet her, father and mother will be there to thank her for all she did for them when their strength failed and the grasshoppers became a burden; and they will say: "My daughter, how kind you were to us even until the last! How good it is to be together in heaven. That is the King's chariot come for you. Mount and ride to your everlasting home!" Now, that is what I call an abundant entrance.

Know right well that in whatever station of life you now move, and whether your intellectual faculty be brilliant or dull, and your worldly resources opulent or poor, you may have at the gate of heaven jubilant and triumphant reception. All soldiers cannot be Hannibals and Marlboroughs, all admirals cannot be Duponts and Farraguts, all authors cannot be Bacons and Southeys, neither can all Christians be Pauls and Richard Cecils. Do your best right where you are, asking God's help, and you will make all your life in heaven a grander and higher life.

A HEALTHY AMBITION.

It is a good thing to have a healthy ambition in this world, and why not an ambition not to stand among the comparative failures of heaven "saved as by fire," but to be classed among those who did something worthy of immortals? The Bible distinctly tells that there will be grades in heaven. "As one star differeth from another star in glory." Will you be among the lower grades when you may be among the higher? Of course, cherubic and seraphic orders are fixed, and you cannot enter them, but in what low or high order of the sainthood you may live and reign forever you are now deciding by your present half-heartedness or enthusiastic ardor. Be the means of salvation of one man of one woman, and you stir all the heights celestial, for there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.

But imagine one of these "scarcely saved" Christians entering the shining realm. He passes in a stranger. Saint says to saint, "Who comes there?" And angel to angel, "Who is that?" He moves up and down the streets and meets no one whom he helped to get there. He goes into the great temple and finds among the throngs of the white-robed not one soul whom he helped to join the doxologies. He goes into the "House of Many Mansions" and finds not one spirit whom he helped to start for that high residence. I am glad that he got in, but I am amazed that in the 30 or 40 or 70 years of his life he did nothing for God and the betterment of the world which woke the heavenly echoes. O, child of God, if you had never thought of it before, I present the startling fact that you are now deciding not only the style of your heavenly reception, but the grade of your association and enjoyment of the world without end. Are you so satisfied with yourself that you can afford to throw away raptures and ignore heavenly possibilities, and elect yourself to lower status, and classify yourself amid the less efficient when you may mount a higher heaven?

THE FIRST STEP.

While I thus discourse I am aware that some have not taken the first step toward heaven, and they feel like Jacob Strawn, who took some ministers of the Gospel on the top of his house to show his farms, reaching in every direction as far as eye could see. He was asked how many acres he owned, and he replied 40,000 "How much is it worth per acre?" was asked, and he replied: "Fifty dollars at least." "Then," said the minister, "you are worth $2,000,000." "Yes," said Strawn, "and I made it all myself." Then the minister said: "You have shown me these vast earthly possessions, and now will you look up yonder (pointing to the heavens). How much do you own up there?" and Strawn answered, with tears in his eyes: "Oh, I am afraid I am poor up there." Alas! how many there are who have acquired all earthly prosperities and advantages, but have no treasures in heaven. They are poor up there.

But I am today chiefly addressing those who are started for heaven, and would have them know that while we are apt to speak of a Lanphier, the founder of Fulton street prayer meeting, as having an abundant entrance; an Alfred Cookman, the flaming evangelist, as having an abundant entrance, and Thomas Welch and Fletcher, the glorious preachers of the Gospel, as having an abundant entrance, and John Rogers and Latimer and Ridley ascending, like Elijah, in a chariot of fire as having an abundance entrance, you also, if you love and serve the Lord and fulfill your mission, whether it be applauded or unknown, will have, when your work on earth is ended and you are called to come up higher, an easy, a blissful, an enrapturing, an abundant entrance.

"A Blessing to all Women"

Great joy and comfort comes into every household when the virtue of **"Mother's Friend"** is known. No more gloomy forebodings or nervousness by expectant mothers, as all pain is prevented by the external use of "Mother's Friend," the marvelous liniment. There is nothing like it.

[illegible]

Sent by express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per Bottle. Book, "Motherhood," [illegible]

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.

"It was my friend indeed."

UPS AND DOWNS OF MERCUR.

The story of Mercur, Utah, is a striking illustration of the ups and downs of a typical mining camp. Many years ago the Indians there were supreme. Arrowheads and other relics picked up near the site of Mercur indicate that the tribes have at times contested among themselves for that supremacy with these hills as a battleground.

In 1870 silver was discovered on this site, and two years later the Carrie Steele mine took out $83,000 in three months, and the Camp Floyd boom leaped to its heigth. Lewiston sprang up almost in a day where Mercur now stands. The town was in a fever. There were rich strikes, shootings, wild carousals and claim jumpings. The Mormon Chief mine was transformed into a fort and battles for its possession were frequent.

Then the bottom dropped out. The camp was deserted. The sounds of pick and blast were gone from the deep recesses. Bats fluttered unmolested about the rotting timbers. Coyotes slunk into the tunnels and from this vantage ground howled defiance at the fierce wind of winter. For a time the spectral buildings stood glommily on their stilts, their paneless windows staring vacantly. Then decay made them sink gradually into desolate heaps, to be swept away later by fire.

In 1880 only one house was left in the entire canyon. There lived solitary Moses Manning, keeping up assessment work on a few claims. In 1881 Arie Pinedo thought he had found quick-silver in the old camp. He staked out a claim and named it Mercur. But the mercury never came to develop the claim. In 1883 gold was found in assays, but it could not be extracted. A few men became interested and carried on mining in a desultory way without success. The Mercur claim was sold as a "gold brick" to a party of Nebraska "tenderfeet." For years they worked away. Ore was to be found in plenty and the assays showed large amounts of gold, but every process they tried brought no results in extracting the precious metal. They exhausted their capital, and in 1893 they were $50,000 in debt and at the end of their rope.

Gilbert Peyton, one of the owners, who was a Nebraska druggist, visited the mine. Going through the drawers of the office desk he came upon a pamphlet which had been sent to the foreman. It was a brief description of the cyanide process, then new in America. With his druggist's experience Peyton had no difficulty in making a cyanide solution and testing it in a cupel with some pulverized ore. But the solution did not seem to percolate the powdered ore, and the experiments were failures. Sick at heart, Peyton left in the cupel a solution with which he had been making tests until it was much diluted and went to bed. The next morning he noticed that the weakened solution had penetrated the clay cupel.

"If the weak solution will go through clay like that, it ought to go through large pieces of ore," he reasoned.

The problem was solved. A weak solution and larger pieces of ore were tried and the process worked like a charm.

The owners of the Mercur mine were transformed into rich men. Moses Manning, the patient hermit, made $15,000. The town of Mercur sprang up, phoenix-like, and is today one of the richest gold camps in the United States.—Eugene B. Palmer, in Ainslee's.

IT GIRDLES THE GLOBE.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c. a box at Dreier & Bros.

DIDN'T MISS ANY.

Mrs. Statestreeth Did she marry her first love?

Mrs. Stockyarde Oh, my, yes! Her first, second, third and fourth. Norristown Herald.

Spain is picking up some of the later achievements of the age. The Spanish government is projecting the establishment of wireless telegraphy in Spain, Morocco and Teneriffe and the other Canary Islands.

PADEREWSKI'S FINGERS.

The girl who practices the piano may find some use for the following recipe, given by Paderewski for keeping the fingers supple:

"The night before I play I turn my hands over to my valet,' says dear Ignace, "and he rubs my fingers until they tingle. Then he takes one finger after the other and turns and twists it in the palm of his hand, always the one way. This makes the fingers supple and keeps the knuckles in good working order. Last he rubs the palm of each hand very hard—as hard as I can stand it. Just before I go on the platform to play I have a basin of hot water brought to my dressing room. In this I immerse my hands. Hot! I should say so! Just about as hot as it is possible for a man to stand it."

All of which is very like the debutantes' cure for "self-conscious hands."

CARE OF PALMS.

Once every week the surface of the leaves should be sponged off. Gloves should be worn when the operation is performed, as contact with the hand turns the edges of the leaves yellow.

Palms should not be watered from above unless they are immediately wiped off, as each drop of moisture allowed to stand on the leaf causes it to turn yellow. When a room is swept or dusted the plants should be covered, as the dust will otherwise settle on the leaves and clog the pores through which the plant breathes. Most palms and ferns do not like gaslight, and often when left in an atmosphere charged with it will droop. The windows should be opened and the room well aired twice a day. The plants should be turned around each day so that one side after another is exposed to the light, as the leaves will naturally grow out toward the sunlight.

COST OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

The prince of Wales draws $200,000 a year, an adequate sum, considering the public duties relegated to him consequent on the practical withdrawal of the queen from public life. It is, however, supplemented by an annuity of $50,000 for the princess of Wales and one of $180,000, divided among his children. The princess royal, now dowager German empress, still draws her $40,000 a year from the British exchequer. The late duke of Edinburgh was voted $125,000 a year when he came of age. When he succeeded to the dukedom of Saxe-Coburg, one of the wealthiest inheritances in Europe, inconvenient questions were asked in the house of commons as to the reasonableness of continuing a British annuity to one who had practically become a foreign prince. Protest became so threatening that there was every prospect of the government being defeated if they persisted in defending the payment. It was announced that his royal highness had graciously foregone $75,000 a year, holding on to the odd $50,000, a sum paid up to the date of his death.

The duke of Connaught enjoys his full annuity of $125,000 a year, in addition to his army pay. The duke of Cambridge's annuity of $60,000 a year is augmented in the same direction. The queen's three daughters and the widow of the duke of Albany each draw pensions of $30,000.

These payments foot up to $840,000 a year. Added to the $1,925,000 of the civil list, it completes a sum something over $2,500,000 a year passing through the queen's counting house as the national subvention of British royalty.

HEAD FEELS LIKE BURSTING.

Maybe you were out late last night? If you had taken a Krause's Headache Capsule before retiring your head would be cool and clear this morning. Take one now and you will be all right in an half hour. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

TO DIVERT THEM.

Pittsburg Man What would you folks do if a mob of rioters should come charging down Broadway.

New Yorker (busily) Start a policeman to shooting at a dog.—New York Weekly.

An oil company has been organized in the state of Washington to develop the oil fields of Japan, which are claimed to be rich.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

MEN WHO WEAR TOUPEES

One Reason Why Fewer Bald Men Are to Be Seen Than Formerly Was the Case.

[Philadelphia Record.]

There are in Philadelphia 1,700 men who wear toupees. A toupee in the vernacular is called a scratch. It is a little wig that is stuck upon the scalp by means of an adhesive wax, covering only the bald spot and blending with the real hair at the sides and back of the head deceptively. It is hard to detect a toupee, and the number of men who wear toupees in this city was not ascertained by any actual count of heads. It was ascertained from the toupee makers themselves, who keep, for business purposes, locks of hair, with the names attached, of all their patrons. There are here some fifteen or twenty makers, and three of them have national reputations.

"How does a man come to wear a toupee? His purpose in wearing it is essentially one of deception. He wishes nobody to know his little game. How, then, does he, a baldhead, raise the nerve to appear for the first time among his friends in a palpably false arrangement of thick, luxuriant hair?" That question was put to a famous toupee maker yesterday afternoon. The man smiled and made this answer:

"It comes about in this way. A gentleman has thinning hair. He visits me and asks me to shave close all the moth-eaten part of his scalp. I do this, and a considerable disfigurement is the result. Therefore the gentleman gets me to make him a wig, which he intends to wear until the hair that had been shaved grows in again. It grows in, but slowly. Having neither light nor air, it grows in, in fact, thinner than it had been before. So I shave the scalp again, and in time there is another growth, still slighter than the previous one. This process continues, the baldness becomes more and more marked, and the gentleman begins to lose heart. But no one is aware that he is bald. He had begun to wear his wig before the fact was evident. What, then, will people say if he suddenly comes out with a shiny, white head? There is no alternative for him but to keep on with the wig, and the man is from that time one of my steady customers."

The maker explained the process of the construction of the toupee. The head it is to embellish is first measured carefully, and then the hair is matched. Usually there is in stock some hair that matches the locks at the sides and back of the patron's scalp, but if that is not the case a lock is clipped off and sent to Paris, whence in a few weeks some hair of the required shade is returned. The maker then shapes the foundation. The foundation is a fine gauze, made of pale-colored human hair, and is practically invisible when laid upon the flesh. Hence the toupee's parting, where the foundation shows, has no look of unreality, and excites no suspicion.

On the foundation the hairs are distributed, one hair at a time, a long and tedious task. Each hair is lifted up by hand and knotted, with a [illegible], in the foundation's interstices. To do this takes two weeks. Afterwards the toupee is bound with narrow silk ribbon and is fitted on the head of the wearer, when the hair is cut to a becoming length and the parting is arranged. The completed toupee is very light. It weighs practically nothing. It is fastened on with a peculiar wax that is made in Toulouse, a yellow wax, out of which the wig maker makes four or five little pellets, about the size of peas, that he fixes at intervals on the silk ribbon binding of the toupee. He sets the toupee then on the head, pressing the waxed binding firmly against the scalp. It holds infallibly. Heat, cold—nothing affects the adhesive qualities of the Toulouse wax, on which the maker has a wonderfully profitable monopoly, as no one else has ever succeeded in producing a substitute for it in the wig business.

A toupee costs from $20 to $50 according to the color of the hair it is made of. Browns and blacks are the commoner and cheaper colors; the grays are the more expensive ones, while white, pure and silvery white of old age, is very costly indeed, hair of this hue fetching from $15 to $20 an ounce. Toupees last usually a year and a half or two years, but some men are hard on them and have to buy new ones every six months.

The hair they are made of comes from France. There is a class of peddlers there who travel through the provinces collecting it. These men barter with young girls and women for locks from their fertile scalps. They do not cut off all the hair from the heads of those who do business with them; they skip about cleverly, clipping a lock here and another there. When they are done, though a good deal of hair has been taken, there is no disfigurement of the shorn head, no evidence, in fact, that any shearing has been done.

The trade of the toupee maker, or perruquier, requires an apprenticeship of at least three years, and during this time the apprentice receives no salary, and must lodge and board at his own expense. That, at least, is the case abroad. Here there are very few young men who wish to learn the business, though the terms to the apprentice are more liberal here, and though there is always plenty of work for a clever graduate perruquier, and a salary of $25 or $30 a week. None the less, however, practically all the American perruquiers are foreigners, and served their apprenticeship abroad, in Germany or France.

OUR SWEAT SYSTEM.

It may be interesting to know that one perspires more on the right side of the body than on the left, and that the skin of the palm of the hand excretes four and a half times as much proportionately to the surface as the skin of the back. The pores in the ridges of the palm number as many as 3,000 to the square inch. They are scarcest on the back, where there are only 400 to the square inch. These pores are not simple holes or perforations in the hide, as some imagine, but are little pockets lined with the same epithelium or pavement stuff that covers the external of the body. They run straight down into the deepest structure of the skin and they kink up and coil around till they look like a fishing line that has been thrown down wet. Inclosed in this knot are little veins that leak the perspiration through the walls of the tube, and it wells up to the surface of the skin. It is estimated that the average-sized man has 7,000,000 of these sweat glands, aggregating twenty-eight miles of tubing. Think of it! Twenty-eight miles if all those tiny tubes could be straightened out and put end to end! These figures, wonderful though they may seem, are on the very best medical authority. They are the figures of men who have given their lives to the study of this subject. But still, if they seem too large to you, there is just as good medical authority for the statement that there are 2,400,000 sweat glands on the human body, each one-fifteenth of an inch long, and that their aggregate length is two miles and a half. Think of it! Two miles and a half! If you object to that, too, I have the very best authority for the statement that they are one-quarter of an inch long and aggregate more than nine miles, or I can figure it for you at seven miles or twelve miles. Take your pick. Our motto is: "We aim to please." If one figure suits you more than another, it's yours. We can substantiate it by the very best medical authority.

I can find only one figure, however, for the amount of liquid secreted by the skin of an average person in a year, though it is evident that the quantity must vary greatly according as the person works in an ice house or rides a bicycle up hill. From the average person in a year's time there oozes through the pores of the skin 1,500 pounds of water. Let us see: "A pint's a pound the world around," two pints make one quart, four quarts one gallon—oh, well, you cipher it out for yourself. I never was much of a hand at figures.—Harvey Sutherland in Ainslee's.

MANCHESTER AND LA PORTE.

The ill wind which drove the sea over a considerable part of Galveston last September, inflicting serious damage upon shipping as well as upon property ashore, seems to have blown good to La Porte. La Porte is on San Jacinto bay, a small inlet at the head of Galveston bay and about thirty miles further than Galveston from the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico. It possesses this solid advantage over Galveston that it stands on ground thirty or forty feet above sea level and has a land-locked harbor, but hitherto it has been inaccessible to vessels drawing more than a few feet of water. This month, however, a beginning will, it is hoped, be made upon works which are intended to make La Porte a great sea port, and possibly some day even a rival to Galveston. The scheme provides for the cutting or dredging by the United States government of a deep water channel, thirty miles long, between La Porte and Galveston, and the building by private enterprise of quays, jetties and all the needful accessories for the shipment of cotton and grain at La Porte. The confidence with which Americans set about the creation of new cities suggests that the ruts of trade are not so deeply worn there as here. La Porte, for example, is expected to become a real port within six months from the beginning of the harbor and channel works, and the dock company is said to have bought several square miles of land for the planting of the new city. But then, if the government had cut the Manchester canal and had left the ship canal company free to spend all its capital on docks, railways, warehouses and land, the port of Manchester might have been developed at something like the exhilarating American pace.—Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"ARIZONA" BY THE NEW YORK COMPANY.

VINCENT SERRANO.
As Lieut. Denton, in "Arizona."

J. W. COPE.
As Henry Canby, in "Arizona," at the Temple Monday.

The most important event of the year (theatrically) will be the forthcoming production at the Masonic Temple theater next Monday of Augustus Thomas' new American drama, "Arizona." Anything which comes from the pen of the talented author of "Alabama" and "In Mizzoura" demands and is accorded friendly and serious consideration by the American public. Mr. Thomas has, more than any other writer, laid the foundation and lower courses of that American drama which will one day develop into a most imposing institution. "Arizona," as the name implies, is a play which has its scenes, characters and incidents located in the picturesque far southwest. The people of the play comprise sturdy ranchmen and cowboys, the brisk alert women of the pioneer generation and their dainty, graceful yet strong and self-reliant daughters—types of that American girl ever which the whole world has come to wonder and admire—officers and soldiers, Mexicans and Chinese, fair samples of the heterogenous community which Mr. Thomas has chosen to utilize in the way of literary material. The piece is as full of bright color contrasts as the changing combination of a kaleidoscope. It fairly pulses with fresh, vigorous, active life of the young west. It has a love story as tender and almost as tragic as that of "Romeo and Juliet," and it has a relief work of humor as ripe and unctuous as that which Mr. Thomas has previously shown up in "Alabama" and "In Mizzoura." When the critics have said of "Arizona" that it is better than "Alabama" they have said all that they well could say in praise of an American play, and that not one, but everyone of the leading writers of the New York and Chicago press has said repeatedly during the unparalleled runs of four months each of the piece at the Herald Square theater, New York, and the Grand Opera House, Chicago. That "Arizona" will be richly staged and excellently well acted is guaranteed by the names of the artists who painted the scenes from actual sketches in the territory of Arizona," and the names of the clever actors whom Mr. Thomas has chosen for the principal roles of his piece. The scenes of acts I and IV, "Canby's Ranch," near Fort Grant in the Aravaipa valley, were painted by Walter Burridge from sketches specially made by him in Arizona. The drawing-room at Fort Grant, act II, and the dining-room at Canby's Ranch were painted by John Faust from actual rooms at the ranch and military post. The decorations, costumes and accoutrements were all chosen and arranged by that eminent authority on western life and customs, Frederick Remington, the artist of "The Man and the Horse." The principal actors and actresses engaged for the production of "Arizona" are: Vincent Serrano, J. W. Cope, Walter Hale, Edwin Holt, Edgar Selwyn, W. H. O'Connor, William Haworth, George O'Donnell, Stephen French, Helme Calvert, Miss Olive May, Miss Marion Barney, Miss Alma Anwerda, Miss Louise Closser and Miss Mattie Earle. "Arizona" will be produced under the direction of Kirke La Shelle, proprietor of the Frank Daniels Opera company, and Fred R. Hamlin, business manager of the Grand Opera House, Chicago.

RETURN OF THE DAINTY COMEDY, "MISS HOBBS."

Those who saw "Miss Hobbs," Jerome K. Jerome's comedy success, when presented in this city last fall can testify as to its merits. The Kansas City World of December 26th had this to say regarding the performance:

"Miss Hobbs" is a comedy that Jerome K. Jerome, the author, has made famous in New York, with Miss Annie Russell in the title role. "Miss Hobbs" is a comedy based on misunderstandings, just as all comedies are, but there is a certain element of good fellowship about it that appeals to all who are it. For instance, Wolff Kingsearl is not the best fellow on earth, but he ingratiates himself into the good will of the audience by his perseverance in his pursuit of Miss Hobbs. He makes a bet that he will kiss Miss Hobbs, a supposed prude, and in the long run he carries out his bet. Mr. Jerome has written an entertaining comedy and the company which is presenting it at the Coates is doing justice to it. Walter Hodges as Wolff Kingsearl works hard and gets a good deal out of a hard part. Miss Leila Bronson plays Henrietta Hobbs with discretion. In certain scenes she reminds one of Annie Russell. Of the other members of the cast J. B. Pitman, jr., is good as Percival Kingsearl and Miss Mildred Burnham deserves mention as Mrs. Percival Kingsearl.

MATTIE EARL.
As Mrs. Canby, in "Arizona."

"ALVIN JOSLYN."

The original and the best of all the rural dramas, Charles L. Davis' "Alvin Joslyn," will be the attraction at the Temple Saturday next. To thousands of play-goers from the Atlantic to the Pacific the coming of this old-time favorite is a source of pleasure. For eighteen years this jolly old farmer-hero of the stage has crowded the leading theaters. To old and young he is equally welcome. To see him is to laugh until one is tired, and at the same time the splendid story and excellent melo-dramatic situations give one something to remember and talk about for days afterwards. It is a refreshing change from these so-called comedies. No expense has been spared in the revival of this great comedy-drama, the stage and scenic effects are all new, the company is competent in every way and embraces a number of well known names. The "Alvin Joslin" superb band will give a parade during the day and also a free concert in front of the theater before the performance. The play is splendidly staged, showing many well known resorts in New York city.

MISS MARION BARNEY.
As Estrella, in "Arizona."

LEILA BRONSON,
As Miss Hobbs.

SOTHERN IN CHICAGO.

E. H. Sothern's business at Powers' theater, Chicago, with "Hamlet," necessitates the exposure of the "standing room only" sign at every performance. The Saturday matinee of last week was one of the most interesting sights ever witnessed in a Chicago theater. Hundreds of matinee girls were unable to gain admittance, while in defiance of the local authorities, the aisles were blocked solid. It is entirely unprecedented in a Shakespearian revival to run "Hamlet" for three consecutive weeks, but such is the potent power of the Sothern-Harned production, which is a thing of splendor and magnificence that even Henry Irving's records are likely to be beaten in the western metropolis. Mr. Sothern comes to the Temple Monday, Feb. 4.

MISS GILBERT,
As Susan Abbey in "Miss Hobbs."

"THE PRINCESS CHIC."

The costumes of "The Princess Chic" are said to be of the most gorgeous assortment, fitted to the feudal splendor of the time of the story of the opera, in the glorious, chivalrous days of Louis XI. in 1468. The staging throughout is elaborate and the costumes revel in velvets and brocades and satins and spangles, gold lace and all the glitter and pomp of pageantry. "The Princess Chic," with Marguerita Sylva and a company of sixty lyric artists and comedians, will be seen and heard at the Temple soon.

COLONEL GUFFEY, MAGICIAN.

Commenting on Col. J. M. Guffey's recent oil strike in Texas, the New York Sun has the following to say:

"If Colonel Jim Guffey, of Pennsylvania, should unfurl his wings, fly to the top of Teneriffe or Atlas and tap it with his wand oceans of oil would rush out. One day he gets a 6,000-barrel-a-day well in West Virginia, the next a 15,000-barrel-a-day well in Texas. Wherever that blind spirit whispers outside the demons in the inwards of the earth gush forth in answer. Oil speaks unto oil. Colonel Jim Guffey is no 'wildcat' operator. He is the human divining rod. The liquid subterranean riches know him for a brother. But surely the stock of oil in nature's sub-cellars is not inexhaustible. Some day Guffey will have coaxed it all out and will be the Oil Trust. Fortune dearly loves her little joke. See how she insists upon turning plutocrat scorners like Roger Quarles Mills and Jim Guffey into plutocrats."

THE FARMER AND THE COONS

A certain York farmer went into the woods the other day to get dry fuel, and he got a better load than he expected. He saw a giant pine stub on the edge of an icy marsh, cut it down and began to chop it into lengths. Soon he felt his axe strike something soft as it broke through the shell of the stub. Thinking that there might be a bear inside, he proceeded cautiously, using wooden wedges to split the stub apart. When the hollow, dry log fell in halves there in the cavity lay eight fat coons, snugly housed for the winter. Further up in the trunk were two more coons, while in the stump was a fifty-pounder—the biggest and fattest of the lot. This lucky farmer thus got, besides a cord of dry wood, over 200 pounds of coon meat and eleven coonskins, and ever since that day he has quit all other work and goes about in the woods looking for more hollow logs with coons in them.—Lewiston (Maine) Journal.

PUNISHED.

"What are you reading, Dorie?"
"Papa's poems."
"Been naughty?"—Punch.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

Local and Climatic

Nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure Catarrh. The specific is Ely's Cream Balm.

It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Mercury, no injurious drug. Regular size 50 cents; family size, $1.00 at druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.

Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...
48 W. MAIN STREET.

RED CROSS PILLS
SAFE, SURE, IMMEDIATE
FOR WOMAN'S RELIEF
LADIES
MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS IN PLAIN PACKAGES
$1.00 PER BOX
ARE UNEXCELLED FOR THE REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS OF LONG STANDING AND THE REGULATION OF ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES
RED CROSS PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE AND NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS. THEY HAVE THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT OF EVERY PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE FORMULA
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE RED CROSS BOOKLET MAILED FREE
VIN DE CINCHONA CO. DES MOINES, IOWA

FOR SALE BY DREIER & BRO.,
Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT
OF YOUR FAVORITE PLAY
"MISS HOBBS"

Jerome K. Jerome's Famous Comedy which pleased you so much when presented here last Octobeer.

—REMEMBER—

This is the very same company and production as seen here before.

DON'T MISS IT THIS TIME.

PRICES, 25, 50, 75 and $1.00. Seat Sale Tuesday.

SPECIAL RETURN DATE.
TEMPLE THEATER

At the request of numerous patrons we have re-engaged, for their only open time this season,

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY JANUARY..... 19-20

—THE—
SUBLINE PASSION PLAY
AND THE
CRUCIFIXION.

PRICES—SATURDAY MATINEE at 2:30—10 cents to children; adults, 20 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING—10, 20 and 30 cents.

Lady free with each paid 30-cent ticket. Plat now out.

SUNDAY EVENING, at 8:30—Children 10 cents to all parts of house. Adults 20 and 30 cents. No seats reserved.

MASONIC TEMPLE........
MONDAY, JAN. 21.
Return of the conquering success,
Augustus Thomas' Masterwork,
PEERLESS
"ARIZONA"

With the entire original superb scenic production and perfect cast.

As given 150 nights at the Herald Square theater, New York; 150 nights at the Grand Opera House, Chicago.

Vincent Serrano, J. W. Cope, Edwin Holt, Walter Hale, Edgar Selwyn, Wm. Haworth, Stephen French, Olive May, Marion Barney, Mattie Earle, Alma Auwerda and Louise Closser.

Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Seat sale Friday.

To encourage the iron industry in Canada the dominion government has provided a bounty of $3 a ton on Canadian iron and Ontario has added a bounty of $1.

IT TAKES MUCH MONEY

Large Capital Necessary to Give a New Patent Medicine a Reputation.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"The patent medicine business has some very curious features," said a veteran New Orleans druggist, "and it's a bold man who claims to know it thoroughly. Fifteen years ago one of the acknowledged experts of the country said, in a published interview, that it cost $50,000 per annum to create a demand, and by spending that sum, he declared, he could sell bottled spring water labeled 'fever tonic' and make a big fortune. That cynical assertion may have been true in '85, but it needs revision to bring it up to date. To begin with, it costs a great deal more than $50,000 now to put a proprietary remedy before the public,' as the saying goes. The secretary of one well known concern told me only last spring that his house spent a quarter million on its specialty before the sales paid for the bottles and wrappers. The following year, however, the profits were enormous—something like 40 per cent. Another firm spent $130,000, to my knowledge, for purely 'introductory advertising,' all in about nine months. During that time the sales were next to nothing; then, all of a sudden, for no discernible reason, a tremendous demand set in. Experienced patent medicine men admit the impossibility of predicting when the turning point will be reached in booming any new remedy. The amount sunk in exploiting two articles before returns come in may vary $100,000. In my opinion the name has a good deal to do with getting a demand started. If it is hard to remember or hard to pronounce it is undoubtedly a serious handicap, and, on the contrary, a catchy, simple title, just odd enough to stick to one's memory, is in itself an advertisement worth thousands of dollars. I have a house in mind that spent a good-sized fortune trying to popularize a tablet preparation with a queer Indian title that no two people pronounced in exactly the same way. It was a good thing and cleverly put before the public, and it failed solely, I think, because people were reluctant to ask for it for fear of making themselves ridiculous by butchering the pronunciation. That's a point about which the average customer is very sensitive.

"When the demand for a patent medicine is once started," continued the druggist, "it doesn't do to assume that the booming may be relaxed. That has been tried disastrously over and over again and experience has shown that the advertising must be continued in full blast, but at the same time merit plays an important part in sustaining the 'after sales.' In other words, you may create a demand for 'bottled water' masquerading as fever tonic, but you can't keep it up. It is generally agreed among experts that nothing is more effective as a business getter than the much derided 'testimonial.' Personal statements of that kind have a tremendous influence in small communities, and those signed by plain, everyday working people are at present regarded as more valuable than the indorsement of celebrities. In past years there was great rivalry among the medicine houses in securing the testimonials of famous opera singers, actresses, statesmen and other notables and some queer stories are told in the trade about the methods that were used to obtain their signatures. A certain New York agent became famous for his success in that line, and he captured a number of people whom nobody else would have dared approach with such a proposition. I know some of the women theatrical stars recived magnificent presents of jewelry 'in token of appreciation for their unsolicited tribute,' but whether the phesents were made before or after the unsolicited tributes were written I don't pretend to say. At any rate, the agent's expense account was enormous, and eventually the medicine firms came to the conclusion that the game wasn't worth the candle. If you will glance over their recent advertising in the newspapers and magazines you will see that the celebrities who used to sing the praises of this or that remedy have given way to factory firemen, railroad engineers and humble clerks. Their letters are vastly more convincing, they cost nothing to get, and the average man feels at liberty to write to the signers for further particulars. Generally the firm makes arrangements to defray the cost of such correspondence, but beyond that there is no expense. It is a great mistake, by the way, to suppose that most patent medicine testimonials are fakes. So many people are willing and anxious to see themselves in print that there is no reason why any house should fabricate its indorsements. They are secured, as a rule, by an agent, who is selected especially for his tact and suavity and who makes a tour of the small towns where the medicine has been placed on sale. He gets the names of purchasers from the druggists, and tries to learn which, if any, have made favorable comments on the remedy. They are visited and the round trip is pretty certain to be productive of a big sheaf of flattering testimonials. Two or three years ago a wealthy firm was imposed upon by a practical joker, who sent in a letter praising a patent hair restorative and signed by the name of a prominent politician who is phenomenally bald. The letter was printed in good faith and the politician promptly brought a suit for damages, which was finally compromised for $8,000 cash. Since then all the medicine people have been very shy of indorsements coming through the mails. They make it a rule to print nothing without personal verification by one of their representatives."

ROYAL MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Modern history is full of the unhappy fate of dowager queens.

The position of mother-in-law is always most difficult and delicate, and trebly so when mother-in-law to a queen. It is an open secret that the life of the Empress Frederick, since the death of her husband, has been far from happy. The worst of all reasons—difference with her imperious son—has been the cause of much family friction.

William and his mother were not on speaking terms for years: even now they rarely see each other.

For a long time the court of Lisbon was divided into two rival factions—the supporters of the Dowager Queen Maria Pia and of Queen Amelie, says a writer in Stray Stories.

The late King Luiz was an easy-going monarch, with a profound disinclination to manage state affairs. He was glad, indeed, to have his vigorous and strong-minded queen to rule for him. The present King Carlos, his son, is of just the same mettle.

When Luiz died, his widow, Maria Pia, retained the reins of government. Her son Carlos did not object, but his Queen Amelie did. As imperious and clever as her mother-in-law, Amelie determined to be queen in more than name.

The Queen Dowager had ruled for the twenty-eight years of her husband's reign. She wouldn't resign readily. But, after much quarreling and bitterness, Queen Amelie had her way. Dowager Queen Maria Pia was forced to retire and leave affairs in the hands of her daughter-in-law.

In the neighboring court of Madrid, Dowager Queen Isabella II. repeatedly attempted to interfere in political and court affairs, until the present queen showed she would rule alone.

At St. Petersburg, again, there is trouble between the Empress and Dowager Empress. To Alix of Hesse the habits and customs of the Russian court are wearisome and repulsive. It is an open secret that the Dowager Czarina was bitterly opposed to her son's marriage. She intended Nicholas to Princess Helene, of Montenegro, now Queen of Italy.

Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law were thus not on the best of terms to begin with. Wide differences arose over the young Empress' dislike of Russian customs. Soon after her accession she forbade ladies of the court to smoke.

Now, all ladies smoke in Russia; the Dowager Empress herself is a great smoker. She took the decree as an insult from her daughter-in-law. War, more or less veiled, has since existed between them.

BLOWN TO ATOMS

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c. at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

A COMMON PARENTAGE.

Jasher—They say that Mrs. Newrocks simply won't be snubbed.

Bighead—Well, there wouldn't be anybody in society unless they had had ancestors just like her.—Life.

A DEEP MYSTERY.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Iowa, "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c. at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

NOT SERIOUS.

Passenger (to station porter)—Now, it's 4 o'clock, and the time table says the train arrives at 3:14.

Station Porter—Oh, well, you mustn't take the time table too seriously.—Fliegende Blaetter.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE GREAT NECESSITY FOR BELIEF IN SALVATION THROUGH THE EXPIATORY DEATH OF CHRIST.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, January 20, 1900.

Topic—"Greeks Seeking Jesus."

Text—John xii., 20-33.

MEN WHO SOUGHT CHRIST.

In teaching this lesson it may set forth the truths clearly if we place them under three heads—the men, their motive and the treatment which Christ gave to this company of curiosity-seekers. It would have been well had the caption [illegible] been "Curiosity Seekers and Christ." [illegible]

As to the men, they [illegible] generally [illegible] to have been Hellenes or inhabitants of Greece, but dwellers in Asia Minor, or elsewhere, [illegible] speaking the Greek tongue and not the Hebrew. These mentioned here appear to have become closely identified with the Jews, because they not only came up to the Passover feast of the Jews, but, as it is distinctly declared (lesson verse 20) these Greeks came with those who came to worship." [illegible] should speak of certain persons [illegible] with those who go to the communion table to commune, the understanding would be that they united in the service. The expression "Among them that came up" is rendered more literally "Of those coming up." That is, they were in the habit of attending this feast, and we may conclude they were "the righteous proselytes," or good Jews, as we might say.

Why these visitors applied to Philip (lesson verse 21) is a matter of conjecture only, and is of small conjecture only, and is of small consequence to us studying this history. Possibly they were from the same region in Galilee, "Bethsaida of Galilee," from which Philip came. Maybe Philip spoke the Greek tongue, it matters not historically. It may, however, awaken in us the question, "Has any one ever been drawn to us to inquire after Christ?" Recall the years during which we have been professed disciples of the Lord Jesus, and can we recollect a case where a person sought us to ask help in finding the way of faith in Christ?

SHOWING A KIND OF CURIOSITY.

Leaving the men, we may next think of their motive in appealing to Philip to help them see Christ (verse 21). "Sir, we would see Jesus." As Bishop Ryle, commenting on this circumstance (well remarks, "There is more going on in some people's minds than we are aware of, and the case of these Greeks is a remarkable proof of it." They were further from Christ by nationality and by knowledge of His beautiful and blessed life than were the rulers of the Jews in Jerusalem. But while these malignant leaders of the Jews, from Caiaphas and the Pharisees down, were bent on killing Christ, these Greeks were full of desire to see Him. The word translated "desired" is in the original Greek indicative of importunity on their part. The revised version weakens the expression yet more, making it read (verse 21), "And asked Him." But judging from the tense in which the Greek verb stands we will not be in error to imagine their application to have been made in urgent tones, "Sir, we would see Jesus." Whatever subordinate impulse prompted them, we suppose it safe to say the predominant motive was curiosity.

Of curiosity we should observe there is more than one kind. It may be wholly idle. It may take no deeper hold on the inner man than a new toy does on a child's care. Whatever it was that actuated these inquirers in Jerusalem, there is a superficial sort of curiosity concerning Christ which is not unknown in our day. Note the flurry and feverish interest that often comes with revival movements. Observe the excitement that arises over some new book that sets out the Lord's life in novel lines. Judging by the intensity of such interest, one might properly prophesy anything in the way of an ingathering into the church. But too often such manifestations are as the (Hosea, vi., 4) "morning cloud and as the early dew it goeth away."

But while there is an idle and inconsequent curiosity there is a sincere and serviceable curiosity. Curiosity inspires the pioneer in all fields of discovery and invention. It is because adventurous minds are curious to see beyond what is already in sight that the toils of study and experiment are borne as light burdens through long years, although there be but meager rewards. Curiosity is the spur for study on every steep path of knowledge and attainment. And if these Greeks had more than a mere passing sensation of interest in their inquiry it was a good sign of something better. Mr. Spurgeon said if he could get people to attend church by telling the world he would wear a red shirt in the pulpit, and could secure an attendance in no other way, a red shirt he certainly would wear. When the Lord, through Isaiah (i., 3), plaintively complains of Israel, that an ox is more interested in its owner than they were in Him, it was their total lack of curiosity that lay at the very bottom of such complete carelessness: "My people doth not consider."

EAGER TO BE A LEADER.

What, then, was the curiosity of these inquiring Greeks? Possibly it arose from that disposition which is so common, to delight in the last sensation. [illegible] [illegible] by our authorities. [illegible] it was during the [illegible] and the peeling violence of (the) Sunday. Possibly it was when the Master returned from Bethany on Monday. Or it may have been on Tuesday, when Jesus went to the temple and encountered his enemies and won that victory of the tongue which silenced [illegible] and Pharisees.

[illegible] seen Him [illegible] Jesus." As to the steps taken by Philip and Andrew (lesson verse 22) and the introduction of Jesus to these inquirers, the record does not gratify our curiosity to detail particulars. That the Master met the request with gentle courtesy, we rest assured. But if their minds were running upon the turmoil and triumph attending His entrance to the capital, if their wish was to see one who manifestly stood Master and could easily command a crowd and a throne for Himself, Jesus speedily altered their ideas of Him. "Jesus answered (verse 23) the hour is come that the Son of Man should be glorified." A most surprising expression it was to any one acquainted with His past and impending future. Any diligent observer of events must have seen the deepening darkness gathering around Him. The hatred of the leaders was known far and wide. I suppose His followers had little hope of succeeding in establishing any sort of a kingdom with Him as monarch. Every outlook was ominous. Why, then, did Jesus greet that as the hour when He was to be glorified? Had we been there and asked in what hour Jesus was glorified our answer might have been: The hour when demons shuddered at His word, or the hour when deadly diseases were healed by His touch, or the hour when the howling winds and toppling waves of the sea went down and fell asleep at His command, or the hour when the dead maiden, daughter of the ruler, and the dead son of the widow of Nain returned to life at His call, or the hour when He called the four days-buried Lazarus back to life—those we should have call were the hours when the Son of Man was glorified. But Jesus referring to none of these now says (verse 23): "The hour is come."

And that no one might imagine the hour of glory to be one of coronation after the manner of earthly monarchs He goes on (verse 24) to show through what he would pass to a greater triumph than ever He had hitherto achieved. Through ignominy to honor He would pass, as a corn of wheat is buried before it bursts forth in a fuller harvest growth. Out of a single grain buried "hundreds of grains have grown." And thus "it bringeth forth much fruit." From the grave of Christ unnumbered millions of saved souls have come forth and are to come forth.

THE MASTER SPEAKS.

So when we consider the Master's treatment of these Greeks it is clear that He did not dismiss them without a word, as being unworthy of His notice, nor yet did mislead them to look upon Him as one to whom the multitudes were ready to swear allegiance. Rather His measure would run in terms like the following: "You are anxious to meet Me, because of the hosannas that hailed Me and the regal recognition I received. But let Me tell you that was a brief outburst of loyalty which will be followed by sufferings and death. For it is trough suffering and death that the highest life is to be attained. Open your eyes and on every side this is seen that death is the gateway to great life." In teaching this, then, Jesus set the importance of His death above the value of His active life, and for all time His doctrine is contrary to the Socinian theory of Christ's life being of more importance to mankind than is His death. Therefore whilst ever we have these weighty words of our Lord to learn from we cannot consent to cut out of our use and creed that stately stanza:

"Forbid it Lord that I should boast,
Save in the death of Christ, my God:
All the vain things that charm me most,
I sacrifice them to His blood."

Through seven consecutive years I have every week been meeting in the columns of the Chicago Record a great host of teachers and others scattered through almost every state in the union. Piles of the kindest letters have come to hand indicating that my work has received a cordial welcome. But if this were to be the last lesson we study together, and it were given me to choose what above everything my heart desires, it is that the Bible truth of salvation through the expiatory death of Christ shall never be writ small in the working creed of any one of us.

TROUBLED IN SPIRIT.

Instructing these stranger Greeks still further (lesson verse 27), the Master makes the frank admission that His soul was troubled. Troubled in anticipation of impending death. The expression "implies a sudden [illegible] mental agony." This must [illegible] more than dread of mere [illegible] pain. To make Christ so fearful [illegible] "My sufferings would be to [illegible] His manly courage below that [illegible] martyrs who have faced [illegible] without fear or flinching. Those [illegible] little of His sacrifice and [illegible] as the sin-bearer have no [illegible] explanation of the shuddering dread that shook His frame. [illegible] the Bible truth told on so many pages, expressed in so many [illegible] forms, that He was God's lamb who bore the [illegible] of the world" then no wonder [illegible] weighed down as He approached the cross by the tremendous [illegible] of human guilt. For "the Lord hath laid upon Him the iniquity of us all," and "we have redemption through His blood." It was this office of sin-bearing that brought Him "to grief," and into such an extremity of distress that He cries (lesson verse 27): "Now is My soul troubled and what shall I say? My human nature shrinks from the mighty conflict before Me. Shall I say: 'Father, save Me from this hour?' Nay, for it was for this hour that I came into the world." Once again let us note how all the three years of Christ's public life and the thirty previous years of His private life were merely preparatory to the climax on the cross. How can they be right who reverse these events and glorify the life of Jesus so that His dread of the cross cannot be explained without considering Him merely a weak man, and in no sense Immanuel.

In verse 28 we see our perplexed and dismayed Master rise to the highest victory His followers can ever reach. It is when He says: "Father, glorify Thy name. Do with Me what Thou wilt." The Christian who can in all sincerity say as much when faced by fearful circumstances is in saving harmony with the Almighty, who maketh "all things work together for good" to them that love Him. At this stage of the case (lesson verse 29) there was a supernatural expression of approval of Christ. This was the third celestial indorsement He had. First (Matt., iii., 17), when at His baptism in Jordan, and, second (Matt., xvii., 5), on the mount of transfiguration when the Heavenly Father said: "This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased. Hear ye Him." Now, as He nears the cross the third time, "there came a voice from heaven" assuring Jesus of victory and glory. Can suffering Christians hope for any such approval? Not in form, we suppose, for the sufficient reason that the need in our case is not the same as it was in His. But in the degree that it is necessary for God's servants now to be indorsed in order to convince the world of the reality of our relations with them we may confidently expect by some providence the Lord will show Himself on our side.

Space does not permit further work on this most sacred piece of scripture. Especially the verse 32 invites us, but we leave it to the Holy Spirit to make saving use of these matchless words: "I will draw all men unto Me."

PRISON FOR RICH YOUTHS.

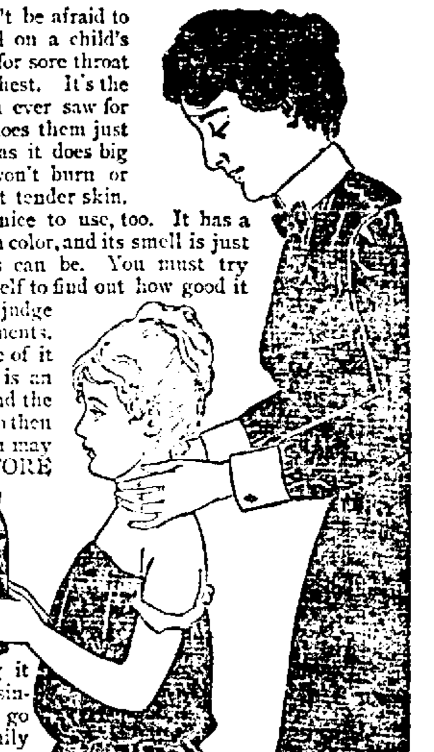
Under the innocent-looking title "La Maison Paternelle" there exists in France what might be briefly designated as an authorized, aristocratic prison for juvenile offenders. It was founded by a legal luminary, M. De Metz, a man deeply interested in the training and welfare of the young, with a view to checking the growing spirit of insubordination to authority, both at home and at school, which had become specially marked in the highest ranks of society in France.

One of the most salutary elements in the scheme of this institution is the absolute secrecy which is maintained in France, both as to the exact locality of this house of correction and the names of those who are sent there. On an elevated, somewhat bare, tract of country within a few miles of Tours stands a large quadrangular building known as La Colonie Agricole, which is a government establishment, and behind the chapel, which is situated in the center of the west front, La Maison Paternelle is cunningly concealed.

It is a rectangular, two-storied building, adjoining the east end of the chapel, and the first thing that meets the eye upon entering is a huge board bearing the ominous word "Silence." The ground floor is occupied by prisonlike cells and offices; the upper one contains rather smaller cells and is surrounded by a gallery which shuts off all communication with the ground floor.

When a boy or young man under [illegible] has become inveterately idle, refractory or dissipated his parents or guardians can obtain the consent of a magistrate, which is sometimes seconded by that of a medical man, and after certain papers have been signed a list of questions relating to the boy's education and present or past peculiarities is filled up by the parents and the culprit, who, in this country, would be licked into shape in a healthy, outdoor fashion, is solemnly handed over to the paternal care of monsieur le directeur.

The main feature in the treatment is solitary confinement during incarceration, be it long or short. Three months is the usual time. But cases have been known in which it has been extended to one or even two years.—Pearson's Magazine.



Omega Oil

You needn't be afraid to rub Omega Oil on a child's throat or chest for sore throat or cold in the chest. It's the best thing you ever saw for children. It does them just as much good as it does big folks, and it won't burn or blister the most tender skin. Omega Oil is nice to use, too. It has a sparkling green color, and its smell is just as pleasant as can be. You must try Omega Oil itself to find out how good it is. You cannot judge it by other liniments. Rub in a little of it wherever there is an ache or pain, and the hurting will stop then and there. You may doubt this BEFORE you try it, but you won't doubt it AFTER you try it. Buy a bottle now, and see how much suffering it will banish. A single bottle will go around the family several times.

Any druggist will supply you, or the Omega Chemical Co., [illegible] Broadway, New York, will mail a bottle, prepaid, for [illegible] in cash, money order or stamps. [illegible]

SLEEP IN THE CIGARETTE.

Prof. De Gubernatis, the well known Italian orientalist, has been the victim of a crime often read of in lurid tales, but seldom experienced in real life. The other day he was traveling in a first-class carriage in which there was one other individual. He went to sleep and on arriving [illegible] found himself without his purse containing 1,400 francs. He immediately complained to the station [illegible] Spaniard, [illegible] But [illegible] who described [illegible] merchant, was [illegible] his protest [illegible] and was found to contain [illegible] cigarettes [illegible] the room full of [illegible] soundly [illegible] and the [illegible] the smoke of which acts as a narcotic, while the smoker experiences no inconvenience after having become accustomed to it. The arrest of the professor's traveling companion was soon affected, but Prof. De Gubernatis has not recovered a penny of his lost money.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE RESULT.

Towne—Newman took part in an automobile race not long ago.

Brown—That so? How did he come out?

Towne—On crutches, about a month later.—Philadelphia Press.

While the controversy is proceeding Dr. Anna Hatfield, of New York, arises to say "kissing is a worse curse than drink. The most terrible kisses are those between women."

THE CHINESE CUISINE.

Though Chinese cuisine has been credited with some utterly fabulous dishes—such as white mice served alive, which add piquancy by their squeak as they dive down the gullet—curiosities in the edible line do form a considerable list. Bird's nest soup, for instance; a clear soup made from the refined gluten with which a certain species of swallow fasten their nests beneath the rocks; stewed "sea slugs"—another nasty sounding dish, but transcending in flavor the aldermanic green turtle fat. There may be, too, on first introduction, some prejudice against fried grasshoppers. But courage in this instance is rewarded by a deliciously crisp, brown mouthful, of a delicate nutty flavor. It is a fallacy to suppose that pork forms a constant article of diet in China. As a matter of fact, it is too expensive, and is only eaten on high days and holidays, or at festivals. Neither do milk, beef or game enter much into Chinese cookery, the first two being tabooed on religious grounds. Dog flesh is eaten in the south—but rarely, and by only the poorest of the poor.—Blackwoods.

HIS NATIONALITY.

[illegible] during a visit to America, Michael Gunn, who assisted Gilbert and Sullivan in bringing out [illegible] was trying the [illegible] For the [illegible] in a sort [illegible] English, [illegible] interrupted. "I beg pardon," he said, "but I present [illegible] Give [illegible] You don't [illegible] Italian." The other suddenly [illegible] his Italian accent and in Irish replied: "Share, Mr. Gunn, I'm [illegible] the same country as yourself."

A SIMPLE COLD CURE.

[illegible] Cold Cure, in capsule form, is easy to take and does not affect the head or hearing like quinine. Try it today. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

KNOW THYSELF.

A teacher in one of Boston's public schools had instructed her pupils in hygiene, and toward the end of the term, wishing to see how well they could remember, told them to each write out a little story of the human body. The following is copied from the "essay" one small boy handed her, with the confident assurance that he knew it was all right, for he had studied very hard over it:

"The human body is divided into three parts—the head, the thorax and the abdomen.

"The head contains the brains, if there are any; the thorax contains the heart and the vital organs, and the abdomen the vowels, of which there are five—a, e, i, o, and u, and sometimes w and y."—Household.

A pitch cloak is the newest form of life-saving apparatus. It is a Swiss invention. It weighs about one pound, and will keep even a fully-equipped soldier above the surface of the water. It has waterproof pockets in which food and drink may be carried, as well as blue lights in case the wearer is shipwrecked in the night.

MILE A MINUTE GAIT.

A Trolley Car Flyer That Runs at Express Train Speed in Philadelphia.

In whatever other respects Philadelphia may be slow, she has a trolley car which sweeps through the city in the gray hours of dawn and which, taken day by day, is swifter than anything else of its kind or class in the world. It starts from the heart of the city just after the newspapers are out of press and tears through the silent streets in a northerly and westerly direction, up and down hills and along valleys, with occasional stops to throw out bundles until twenty-seven minutes later it rests on the northern summit of Chestnut hill, fourteen and three-quarters miles away. This is at an average rate of thirty-five miles an hour, including at least one stop every three-fourths of a mile. Some times on its route it has run a mile in a minute and an eighth and it has made the distance in twenty-five minutes, including the stops, which is just the schedule time of the steam express trains for practically the same distance between the same places, though on neither the Reading nor the Pennsylvania railways do the trains make any stops.

From the fact that this car carries the morning newspapers for distribution it might be thought to be a journalistic enterprise in Philadelphia, but this is not the case. It is an experiment by the Union Traction company to test the maintenance of high speed and the evenness of schedule time under conditions peculiarly favorable for securing exact factors for all the problems it is sought to solve. Every trip is observed by electrical experts, the induction is estimated, the power measured, the state of the metal, the thermometrical and barometrical conditions noted, as well as the humidity and fog at the different elevations along the line, and when 1,000 trips have been made the data thus gathered will be considered, with a view of formulating a result to be applied in such directions of economy and accelerated speeds as may be opened.

Obviously the conditions attending general traffic are so varying that this newspaper trip, when there is little or no movement on the streets, offers peculiar advantages. The length of the run, its many and varying grades—some as sharp as one in seventy—its curves of long and short radii, its total rise, some 700 feet in all, and the localities of the re-enforcing power houses are advantageously so well grouped that no improvements for the test could be arranged except by building a line especially for them. It may be mentioned that the newspapers do not make mere casual use of the Eagle Flight trolley, they pay for it very liberally, and the traction company, which is thrifty, runs the car with perhaps some little profit, and, certainly, if the scientific observations be left out of its charge, at no considerable cost. As this Philadelphia company in its various associations, individual, as to the membership of its directorate or otherwise, is interested in the electric service of many large cities, including New York, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc., the result of this experiment is of more than passing interest.

It was 4:45 a. m. when the Eagle Flight trolley pulled slowly clear of the curves in which it has been working in and out to the newspaper offices and headed up Eighth street, writes a New York Sun correspondent. A motorman wrapped in a vast bearskin coat, with a prodigious fur cap and a havelock of the same material hanging down on his shoulders, stood on the front platform. His hands were cased with rubber gloves for fear of the electric current and his window shield was drawn up in front of him and stoutly braced within. On the rear platform, similarly attired, was the conductor, and in a glass box just within the door were the automatic instruments which record the speed, strength of current and traction friction approximately, for on a rail sunk to a street level for the passage of wheeled vehicles of all kinds there are always obstacles of dirt and sand which are not present on the raised rail of a steam railway or one not laid down flush. There was an occasional vehicle in the way, but the sharp clarion bell, kept continuously and automatically ringing, preserved a pretty clear way, so that the first two miles were made in nine minutes, including two full stops to discharge papers and one for a railway crossing on grade. After that the track was double and the way clear. In a few minutes Germantown road began to rise and as suddenly to fall and to twist like a corkscrew in and around the hill where the revolutionary battle was fought. In passing the first accelerating station the current meter showed a double strength for the first steep acclivity. Despite the fact that the rise of the hill is one in eleven there was no diminution of speed and the record showed 2,700 feet of lineal distance in precisely thirty-six seconds.

As there was a special reason for pressing the speed on this trip, the stops made were shortened by the utmost possible dispatch in casting out the newspapers, and when speed was resumed in Germantown in front of the old Wistar mansion it was for a run of two miles. The weight of the car, newspapers and the four persons occupying it was as near as may be to ten and a half tons. The air was heavy and damp, the current being so sluggish that the block lights grew into light and faded, instead of snapping sharply and instantaneously into flame. Barometer, 30.01; temperature, 38 degrees; humidity, 73; wind, northwest, with velocity 11, raised on the anemometer on the car moving at forty-seven miles an hour to 60, which means hurricane violence.

It is not necessary to go into details of observation, except to note that the car made the two miles in 2:33½, which may be taken to be the record speed for a trolley car off the level and straight road. Of course there is under these conditions only the mechanical limit, the power being given just as the speed of a locomotive is similarly governed. The sensation of riding on the motor platform was as if one were being shot out of a gun. The full current was on and the curves swung the car perceptibly, but the ascending of the hills was like the realization of traveling with and on the trajectory of a shell. The whistle of the trolley poles was piercingly shrill and the turning of the wheels was a wild cry. On the summit of Mount Airy the car drew up and a hasty examination showed that no excessive heat had been generated. The rest of the trip was made more leisurely, but at a rate that was nevertheless very swift. At 5:09½ o'clock, just twenty-four and a half minutes after leaving Eighth and Chestnut streets, the car came to a standstill, its journey ended. Eleven miles of the distance was made in eighteen minutes and 1,000 feet were covered at the rate of sixty-one miles an hour approximately. It cannot be said that the Eagle Flight trolley came through unscathed, for two wheels were flattened and will never run again; one connection was burned out at the moment of stopping, and no doubt the Eagle Flight trolley was somewhat strained in her joints.

CLOUDS PHOTOGRAPHED.

A writer in the Youth's Companion states that photographing of clouds has recently become a recognized branch of practical meteorology. It also affords beautiful pictures for the collections of amateur photographers. The French astronomer, M. Antoniadi of the Juvisy Observatory, who has had much experience in cloud photography, says that all kinds of cameras, large and small, mounted and unmounted, can be employed for the purpose, but considerable practice is required to determine the proper time of exposure. In order to quench the blue of the sky and bring out the contrast between the clouds and their background yellow screens, preferably composed of thin cells containing a chemical solution, are employed. Exposures vary from a small fraction up to one-third of a second.

THREATENS RUSSIAN SEALS.

In February, 1901, the farming out of the seal hunting on the Commander and Walrus islands in the Arctic seas will take place at Anaharovsk, in East Siberia, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. It is, however, doubtful whether the farming out of this crown property will bring in the price it used to, since the enormous destruction of the last ten years has terribly decreased the catch. In 1890 the number of seals caught on the Commander island was 54,591; in 1892 only 30,000 were caught; in 1893 the total was 25,000; in 1898 the number was 2,925, and last year only 1,000 skins were secured. The situation is the same as regards the catch on Walrus island. At the beginning of the nineties the yearly take was 4,000. It is now only about 300.

AN IDEAL CONTRAST

"The wet season is over in the Philippines."

"And De Wet's season is at its height in South Africa."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Envelopes were first used for letters in 1839 and the first issue of postage stamps was authorized in 1847.

MUNYON'S
DYSPEPSIA
CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by overeating and overdrinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old style drugs and debilitating cathartics. It will go a long way toward making an old stomach act like a sound one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty-six other cures. Write to Broadway and 26th St., New York, for free medical advice.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE SURE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION WILL NOT DESTROY IT.

Mr. Mautner Says it May Lose Indianapolis and Louisville, But Other Cities are Available.

The Associated Press sends out the following under New York date:

"The new American association, the ally of the National league and enemy to Ban Johnson's American league, was launched at the Hotel Marlborough yesterday. At 10 o'clock last night the following statement was given out:

"'It is the purpose to form an organization to be called the American association. A temporary organization has been effected. W. H. Watkins has been appointed temporary chairman. A committee composed of Irwin, of Boston; Kavanaugh, of Chicago; Watkins, of Indianapolis, and Koch, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to wait upon the National league and the national board of arbitration for a partition of territorial rights. Applications for franchises were received from St. Louis and Detroit. The following cities were represented: Milwaukee, H. D. Quinn; Indianapolis, W. H. Watkins; Chicago, C. F. Havener; Louisville, Harry Pulliam; Philadelphia, A. H. Koch; Boston, A. A. Irwin and G. E. Braman; Washington, Wm. C. Bryan and Charles White; Baltimore, by proxy.'"

President Mautner, of the Fort Wayne club, was shown the above dispatch and asked what effect the launching of the new league under the protection of the National league would have upon the Inter-State league.

"The only effect it will have," said Mr. Mautner, "will be to take Louisville and Indianapolis out of our circuit. If this new association is perfected, as this prospectus says it will be, why, of course, Indianapolis and Louisville will go with it. If it falls through, we are absolutely sure of those two cities."

"Have you other cities in view to take their places in case they drop out of your present combination?" was asked.

"Yes, plenty of them. We have at least a dozen applications which we cannot consider. Now, there is Grand Rapids, a good town in every way, but badly situated for our circuit. We object to Grand Rapids only on account of its location. There is not a club in the Inter-State but what will be put to an extra expense of not less than $500 in railroad fares if Grand Rapids is taken in. I received the formal application of Terre Haute a day or two ago. Terre Haute is a dead game town, as its racing record will show, and in base ball it has always been a good sticker. In case Louisville and Indianapolis drop out we have a good list to draw from. We are negotiating with South Bend, which wants to play professional ball this year. I don't know how it pans out during the week, but it is a splendid Sunday town. Then there is Grand Rapids, we'll say, and Toledo, Dayton, Columbus, Terre Haute, Mansfield, Marion, South Bend and Fort Wayne—nine good towns in an easy circuit, to form an eight-club league from. We'd rather have Louisville and Indianapolis, to be sure, but if they go with the other league we will not suffer much and when the three leagues get started under one agreement, you bet it will be war to the knife with the Johnson crowd."

"Then you will probably not know anything definite until after the National league meeting in February?" suggested The Sentinel.

"Oh, that don't follow. As soon as John T. Brush, chairman of the circuit committee of the National league, notifies us of the official recognition of this new American association, we will know exactly where we are at and will be free to go ahead. The National league does not meet until February 13 and that is a long time to wait. We will be notified earlier than that and then we will hold a meeting of the circuit committee, of which I am chairman, and we will immediately proceed to select our circuit and formally organize. After that the organization of the individual clubs will be rapid work and will be with each club for itself. The outlook for a good season is brighter than ever and Fort Wayne will this year see the fastest ball in its history."

BASE BALL TIPS.

Upon the assurance that Terre Haute would be given a franchise in the newly reorganized Inter-State league, Mr. L. D. Smith, who was treasurer of the Terre Haute association in last year's Central league, hustled out and interviewed several of Terre Haute's prominent business men who have the welfare of the city at heart, and in five hours he had formed a $3,000 stock company. A meeting was held Wednesday night, and Mr. Smith was authorized to make application to the league and assure the Inter-State officials that Terre Haute would have her guarantee and dues ready when called for. Terre Haute has always been a good ball city, and has never been a quitter in any of the many leagues she has held franchises in. Terre Haute drew 35,000 in the fifty games played last season, and expects to go far beyond that in attendance this season, as there is a population of over 60,000 this year to draw from, with the assistance of the new electric car lines. Terre Haute is wild over the prospect of playing ball in fast company this season. One wealthy fan said he would get the band out as soon as it was announced they were members of the Inter-State. Terre Haute says it will have a team that will make any of the Inter-State teams think they have been in a ball game.

Minneapolis is now in the American league and Jack Glasscock will captain its team this year.

MARTIAL SPIRIT IN FRANCE.

The military toys of France are marvels of art. The costumes of the soldiers alone are worthy of a study. Take up a box representing the wars of Caesar. The dresses of the Roman soldiers are perfect. It is the same with those devoted to the campaigns of Alexander and Napoleon. The siege of Orleans in 1430 and the battle of Pavia in 1525 are really works of art. For a franc the youthful French warrior can purchase the battles of Woerth, Gravelotte, St. Privat and Bazeilles and move the opposing armies according to a plan set down in the accompanying book of instructions. Coming to a later period he can "make the campaigns" in Tonquin, Madagascar, and even those that are supposed to have taken place in China, for the small sum of tenpence. One has but to stand and watch the sparkling eyes of the children as they contemplate these dummy soldiers to understand why Frenchmen are so fond of shouting "Vive l'Armee!"

OVERCROWDED LONDON.

At the present moment, writes Sir Walter Besant in the January Century, those parts of East London inhabited by the workingmen of all kinds, from the respectable artisan in steady employment down to the casual hand and the children of the street, are suffering from the dearth of houses. There are not enough houses for the people; there are not enough single rooms for the families which would gladly occupy them if they could. The rents of the lowest tenements are going up higher and higher. The working people compete with one another for rooms. The landlord has only to put up his house, or his rooms in his house, to the highest bidder. The houseless used to be considered the very poorest. Among them now are families where the head is in good work. They are houseless because there are no houses for them. The vast increase of population has a good deal to do with this. For instance, the outlying suburb of East Ham, twenty years ago a mere hamlet with a few houses and an old church in the fields, now numbers 20,000 people, all of the working class; while its neighbor, West Ham, which twenty years ago consisted of two or three scattered hamlets, is now a great town of 270,000 people, all of the working class.

POWER OF AN OCEAN LINER.

In the problem of the application of motive power to transportation as a form of production, in the sense that it increases the value or utility of a product, the significance of the development of motive power transcends almost any other consideration, writes Prof. F. R. Hutton, in the Engineering Magazine. A somewhat impressive example can be derived from the rough calculation of the meaning that would attach to a trans-Atlantic liner with a 20,000 horse-power engine were that engine to be replaced by 20,000 horse-power of human muscles. To run night and day there would have to be three relays of men at the treadmill or other appliance which would be used. Each eight-hour shift at each 10,000 horse-power engine would be 100,000 men, or 200,000 for the two engines. Three shifts of 200,000 men would give what looks a population of a city of second grade.

If the problem, moreover, were put in the form of high-speed transportation, such as is represented by the locomotive condition, it disappears practically in the field of the unthinkable. It needs, therefore, but a moment's consideration of the widespread significance which the railroad bears to the modern economic method to bring out the debt which the modern community owes to the motive power problem.

ENGLAND IS BACKWARD.

In the twentieth century we find that our competitors are ahead of us in the utilization and application of electricity. It is not to England that the foreigner comes for dynamos or electric tools or electric lifts or electric railway or tramway fittings. Our telephone system has long been a by-word; Switzerland and Sweden are infinitely better off in this direction than our lethargic selves; as a motive power on our railways and tramways this new force has been as yet only occasionally employed, and the two or three electric railways of London are still a source of wonder to the inhabitants of our islands. All this is greatly changed from the day when we led the world. And whereas in the past we built the foreigners' steam railways, today the American is building or proposing to build our electric lines.

It would be interesting to investigate the causes of our backwardness. No doubt our chaotic patent laws have much to do with our present situation. In Germany and the United States only genuine inventions can be patented; here anyone can patent anything, whether or not it be a genuine invention, and subsequent interminable litigation may be necessary to determine the validity of the patent.

The government by monopolizing telegraphs and telephones, has been another obstructive factor, while legislation of antiquated and conservative type has hindered the inventor at every turn. Nor have we been quick to recognize the importance of thorough technical education in electrical science and its applications. Here England is much behind Switzerland, Germany and the United States.—London Daily Mail Editorial.

DO MEN UNDERSTAND WOMEN?

A man can very seldom tell what is passing in a woman's mind. He talks with another man and he can follow his processes; he gets his point of view; he can read between the lines; he can make a shrewd guess as to how he came to say that, or why he refrained from saying the other, says the Watchman.

But a woman's mental processes are not those of a man. Her mental machinery is geared differently. You hear what she tells you. You can make inferences from it; they will be wrong, because you do not know how she came to say what she did; you do not have the clew. Try to guess what she will say next and you will find that you are all at sea.

The man who says that he understands woman is himself a woman. No man can understand a woman. He may love her. There may exist between his soul and hers that indefinable and celestial sympathy which is the sweetest thing on earth, but he does not understand her.

Her mental operation, her ways of thought, her point of view, will always be as inscrutable to him as the mental processes of an angel. Whether women understand each other is not quite certain. A greater part of the delight that men find in the companionship of women arises from their inscrutability. You cannot measure or exhaust them.

Their charming inconsequences, as they seem to you, will never cease to puzzle you and every fresh conversation reveals a novelty of attitude or opinion.

TO KHARTOUM BY RAIL.

According to a Cairo correspondent, a Khedival decree has been issued sanctioning the extension of the railway to Wady Halfa. Thus two years hence travelers can reach Khartoum direct from Alexandria in sixty hours. At present there is railway communication from Cairo to Assouan, a distance of 547 miles. The distance from Assouan to Wady Halfa—the intervening country to be covered by railway—is about 23[illegible] miles. Wady Halfa and Khartoum are already joined by rail.

WOULDN'T KEEP.

Fair Helen—I hear you have a secret.

Fair Grace—Well, I did have one, but it wouldn't keep.—Syracuse Herald.

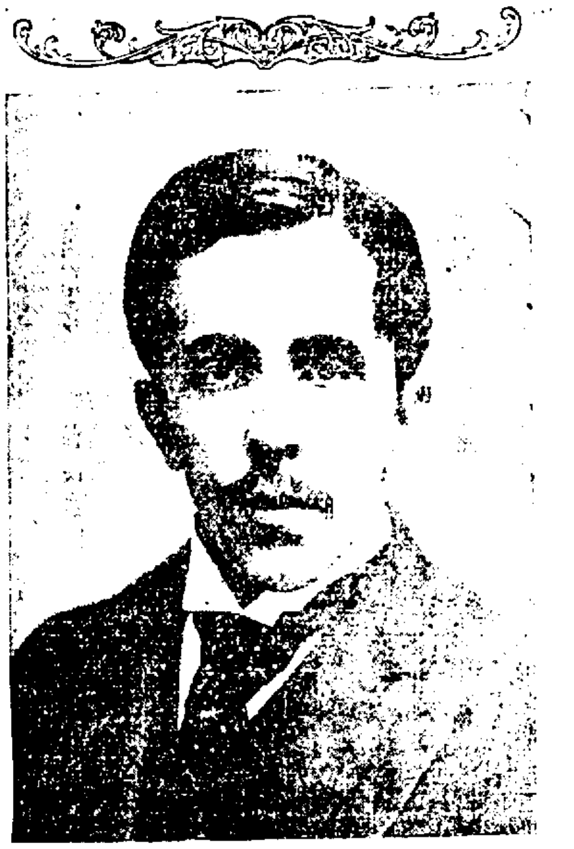
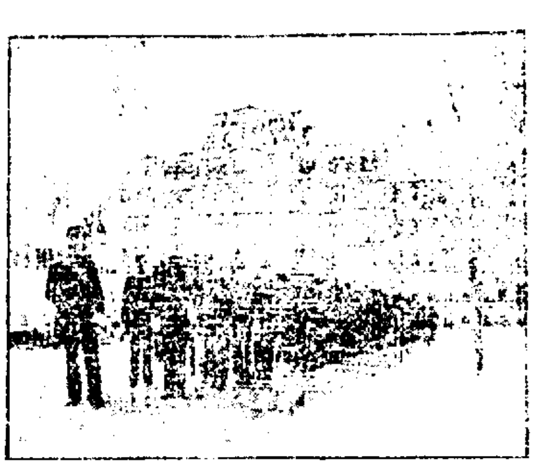


Photo by Russell, London.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

This titled Englishman, who is now visiting this country, is one of the richest peers of England. He is the seventh duke of Newcastle. He is a prominent member of the high church party of the Church of England and is taking an interest in religious affairs on this side of the water.



From a [illegible] by [illegible], Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

On New Year's day the president, as usual, held formal reception at the White House. This view shows the army contingent, led by General Nelson A. Miles, leaving the state building for the executive mansion.

A. Hattersley & Son,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker
and Embalmer,
NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

There are 75,000 Americans living in Paris. The gay city has many attractions for the people on this side. Americans dislike any slow and stupid place.

H. M. METZGER
Fire Insurance,
ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.
Telephone 5[illegible].

After Doctors Fail

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 12, 1900.

I was a sufferer for seventeen years. I had three family doctors in consultation and they decided that my health would remain bad until I had a child. They continued to treat me for four years with no success except to get our money. There were two more years with a great expenditure of money with no satisfactory results and we abandoned all hope. Finally our cousin, Jane Jones, of Woodville, Miss., paid us a visit and finding my health very bad, introduced Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and we decided to give them a trial. My husband then wrote for a copy of Home Treatment of Female Diseases. After studying its contents, I found all my complaints outlined, word for word, and sent for a bottle of Wine of Cardui and a package of Thedford's Black-Draught. After the use of the first I found relief. I re-ordered until I had used eleven bottles and found my health very much improved. To our surprise a baby soon appeared. She is just as fat as a pig. Such a thing had not happened in seventeen years. I would urge all ladies in poor health to use your medicines. They are more than you claim they are. I have not had any use for a doctor since using the first bottle of your wonderful medicine. My health is all right in every way.
Mrs. L. F. GERMANY.

WINE OF CARDUI

Think of her suffering the agonies of female complaints for seventeen years and the suffering all unnecessary. Mrs. Germany could have been cured years ago just as well as now had she only taken Wine of Cardui. She need not have had those harrowing pains and grinding aches. Her experience should induce every sufferer who reads this paper to give Wine of Cardui a trial. Instead of wasting time and money with doctors when no benefit is being received from them, get a bottle of this great medicine from your druggist. Wine of Cardui will annihilate those monthly pains which make your life a torture and will bring you a permanent cure. Don't decide you cannot be well even when doctors have failed. Try Wine of Cardui. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles.

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WHY HE WAS NOT ELECTED

"Kurnel" Bunker Was So Busy Fighting Duels That His Campaign for Governor Went by Default

(Copyright, 1901.)

"Yo' see, suh," began the colonel, after emptying his glass, "the people of my state desired to do me honah, suh, for my services in the field, and Judge Golden, as delegate of the people, waited upon me one mawnin' and said:

"'Kurnel Bunker, the people of this sovereign state admire you', suh, and love you', suh, and wish to make yo' governor. Yo' are a modest, retiring man, suh, as becomes a brave and gallant man, but I trust yo' will please and gratify the people by accepting the office.'

"That's what the judge said, suh, and though his words were few, they brought tears to my eyes. It was a powerful surprise to me, and it was some time befo' I could control my emotions. When I had succeeded I said to him:

"'Judge Golden, I never did care for office, and I am satisfied to rest on my record as a soldier, but if the people of Arkansaw are calling to me, suh—if it's the desiah and the will of the sovereign people, suh, I must obey. If I am elected to the high and honorable office I will do my best to retain the love and affection of those who honah me.'

"That was the way it happened, suh," continued the colonel to me, "and it is needless to add that my heart was touched. I may say, suh, that my tears mingled with the cocktail I drank with the judge befo' he went away. My nomination followed

"We Went Out Arm In Arm."

a few days later, and the expressions of gratification and good-will showered upon me from every quarter would have touched a heart of stone. It is a pleasant feeling, suh, to be beloved by the people—'deed it is."

"Well, you were nominated?" I said, as the colonel appeared to be lost in reflection.

"Yes, suh—nominated by acclamation, suh, and for a time the other party hesitated about making a nomination in opposition. It was so clear that I had a walkover and would ride in on the wave that they hesitated to make a move. However, suh, they at length decided to put out a ticket, and after a great deal of persuasion an unknown person—an unknown person way off in a swamp county—was induced to sacrifice himself. I think the unknown person owned a sawmill or a steamboat, or something of the sort. While he was such a cipher that it wasn't deemed necessary for me to make a campaign, I deemed it best to make a few speeches and exhibit myself to the adoring people."

"I can believe, colonel, that you carried the people with you in your speeches."

"Thank yo', suh—thank yo'. I did, suh—that is, the great majority of them. It was said in the papers that I was the popular idol, and that my remarks were received with a hurricane of applause. After the close of my remarks at my first meeting the adoring populace lifted me on their shoulders and bore me about in triumph, suh—in triumph. The opposition were silent until the campaign fully opened, and then they blazed forth like a battery suddenly unmasked."

"But what could they say about you, colonel?"

"Nothing in truth, suh—nothing in truth, but they resorted to the basest lying and the grossest exaggeration. Can yo' credit it that they tried to take from me the honah of leading my regiment in a desperate charge at Gettysburg? Yes, they did, suh, they did. Some of the papers said I was fo' miles in rear at the time, and they published a picture of me sitting on the fence while my brave boys were sweeping gallantly up the slope to die for the cause! Gad, suh, but didn't my blood boil when I saw that picture. And they made charges, suh, that I was a political schemer, and a charlatan, and dishonest at the core, and that my political theories were the phantoms of an insane man. Gad, suh, but if my friends had not locked me up in my room I should have hurried fo'th to do murder."

"But you were right ahead with the campaign?" I queried.

"No, suh," replied the colonel, with a shake of the head. "You don't [illegible], suh. My honah had been impugned and my motives belied and with the Bunkers, suh—with the Bunkers from time immemorial—honah has always come first. I dropped the canvass to protect and preserve my honah. It was against the advice of friends, but I felt that I had to do it. I began at the head of the opposition. Perhaps yo' remember of reading of his sudden demise—an editor named Gadsby. I walked in on him one day, and without beating around the bush I said:

"'Mr. Gadsby, I am Kurnel Bunker—Kurnel Bunker—suh. Will yo' kindly step outdoahs and shoot at me at ten paces?'"

"And did he step?"

"Yes, suh, he did, suh. He was a game man, and he put on his coat and followed me out, and he died like a gentleman. I hoped that my prompt and vigorous action would have a salutary effect on his contemporaries, but they only made a handle of it to pour out other phials of vituperation. I was forced to call upon State Senator Gildersleeve, who was coupling my name with innuendo, and demand an explanation of his utterances. Gad, suh, but I like to recall that event! He was a bo'n gentleman and a game man. He received me hospitably and urbanely—even urbanely, suh. He had his pistols cleaned and loaded and the ground all measured off and a surgeon at hand. I had scarcely opened my mouth on the subject which brought me, when the senator courteously interrupted me with:

"'Kurnel Bunker, yo' will find everything ready out on the lawn. Will yo' have a nip, suh, befo' we go out?'

"We went out, suh—we went out arm in arm," said the colonel, "and it was with all courtesy and the greatest respect for his attributes that I dropped him dead at the first shot. I do not think that even his widow ever had a hard thought of me for what happened. I believed this would discourage the opposition and I could return to my campaign, but it did not have that effect. I had to call out Hon. Cassius Johnson and pink him, suh—pink him in the shoulder, and ex-Judge Dawson fell under my bullet, suh, and the list ran up to a dozen, suh, befo' I had finished. Every affair was beautifully managed and strictly according to the code, and even my worst enemies had to admit that I came out of each one with my honah unsullied."

"But about the campaign, colonel?"

"It went by default—by default, suh. I couldn't travel about and make speeches and fight duels, too, and I therefo' threw the campaign over my shoulder. Honah first—office second. The unknown person—the person with a sawmill or steamboat, or something—took advantage of the situation to stump the state and make all sorts of promises, and when the adorable and affectionate electors came to the ballot box they forgot me. If I remember aright, suh, that unknown person's majority was about 80,000. I believe the matter was referred to as a landslide, and some of the papers observed that I was buried fo'teen feet deep. I was to blame for my own defeat, however."

"But you saved your honor."

"I saved my honah, suh—saved it as a gentleman should, and I have always been glad that I took that co'se. A man without honah, suh—"

"Have a drink, colonel?" I asked, as he made a long pause.

"I don't mind if I do, suh," he replied—"I don't mind if I do remove this dryness from my throat. Thanks, suh. Yo' seem, suh, to be a person of thoughtfulness and observation."

CHARLES B. LEWIS.

What She Could Do.

Mrs. Mann—You can't wash and iron, nor make the fire? (satirically). Perhaps you might be able to sit in the parlor and read the morning paper after my husband has got through with it.

The Worklady—I think I could do that, mem, if the paper had stories in it.—Boston Transcript.

Too Much Competition.

Jinks—What do you think of the sugar growing industry in the Philippines? Would it be a good thing for a young American to go into?

Col. Jingo—Well, to tell you the truth, I don't think any American could compete with the Filipinos in raising cane.—Brooklyn Life.

Less Smoking in France.

It is said that French medical men have, to a considerable extent, lately discouraged the use of tobacco. American physicians attending the Paris congress intimate that the government monopoly in tobacco has done much to bring this about. The cigars of the "Regie," that is, those made at the government manufactory, are so bad, they say, and the tax on all other brands so prohibitive, that the thing to do in France is not to smoke at all.

The new form of judicial oath in Maryland, which dispenses with the use of the Bible, has gone into effect.

M QUAD'S FUN

COPYRIGHT 1898

THE TOUR WAS ENDED.

The man with the orange-colored eyebrows and missing front teeth was getting his trunk checked on the platform when the baggageman said to him:

"Seems to me that I handled this trunk only a day or two ago."

"Yes, sir, you handled it yesterday morning," was the reply.

"And when you arrived there was a lady with you?"

"There was, sir, my newly wedded wife."

"I thought so. You were both looking so happy that I sorter took it you were on a bridal tour."

"Yes, sir, we were looking very happy and it was our bridal tour," said the traveler. "Had you been watchin' us very closely you would have seen me chucking her under the chin and squeezing her hand. I know we both felt as spooney as two doves, and we probably showed that we did."

"And business calls you away very suddenly?" ventured the baggageman, as he finished his work and handed over the check.

"You have hit it exactly, my friend. I am called away very suddenly on business and I shall not return. My bride will probably be along here this afternoon to buy her own ticket and get her own trunk checked. You look like a man who needed advice, and I will therefore give you some. It may occur some day that you will fall in love with a widow."

"Yes, sir, it may."

"That's what I did. She was reputed to be worth $20,000 in cash. I was reputed to be worth double that. I thought I had struck a big thing, and so did she, and we married."

"I'd have done the same," replied the baggageman.

"Then you'd have made a fool of yourself! We reached here on our bridal tour. We had a talk. I found out that the widow wasn't worth a hundred dollars to her name, and she found out I wasn't worth fifty. No more cooing—no more billing—the tour is ended. I go—she goes. See?"

"And—and—?"

"That's all. I return to my business of selling county rights on a patent washing-machine, which is warranted to save half the soap and all the buttons and prove of more joy to the household than a parlor organ, and she returns to her sister's to wait for another man to appear. Cum dig salis, which is latin for saying here's a five cent cigar, and do you handle that trunk gently, and never figure that you've got a soft snap till you've counted the money."

GOING AWAY FROM HOME.

Every day brings its letter from some young man who says he is thinking of going to Mexico, Chili or Peru to better himself. Now and then he substitutes Africa or China. He has no money, but lots of ambition and is willing to begin at the foot. I want to say to such boys that the best place in the world to begin at the foot is right here at home. It is the best place in the world to convert energy and ambition into cash. The American who lands in any foreign country without money or a connection with some enterprise or business will be worse off in 30 days than if he were in an American county jail. Americans have succeeded in South America, but they went there with money to fill places already made for them. It is the same in China and Japan. As to Africa, he would surely be crazy to think of going there to better himself.

There is no country on the globe paying as high wages as ours. There is none with so many industries, offering so many places. Our term of apprenticeship to any trade is two years less than in England, France and Germany. Our professional men graduate in from one to three years' less time, and the chances for any man's advancement, be he farm hand or lawyer, are far greater. For every man outside of the United States who has made $1,000 by trade or profession there are ten here who have made a great deal more.

A BETTER THING.

"No, sah, it wasn't no fault of mine dat I quit runnin' a sleepin'-cah," explained the ex-porter when asked how he came to lose his job. "Dey jest went to work and made a mistake."

"What sort of a mistake?"

"Why, one day when I got my silk hat and dimun pin and lavender trousers on to go into Chicago in good style dey took me fur de president of de road, and de president dun got jealous about it and bounced me off. Reckon it was a good thing fur me, though."

"You hit another job?"

"I did, sah. I jest went to bein' a preacher, and I'ze found out dat de pulpit lays way over a sleepin'-cah fur showin' off dimuns and stoh-clothes. In de one place you's bein' sawn all de time; in de odder you's only sawn when you's makin' up de beds or breshin' somebody's back!"

MISSED A GOOD THING.

"They say they have got a way of making buttons and combs and things out of sour milk," said the old farmer to the man with the newspaper.

"You refer to celluloid," was the reply.

"I dunno what other name they give it, but that feller might hev made a heap o' money up our way if he'd only known it."

"In what way?"

"In gittin up a patent to work that sour milk off on summer boarders!"

Chicago has a big co-operative boarding house, where it is reported the members get good meals at 11 cents each.

BETTER THAN A PLEDGE.

How a Man Who Wanted to Stop Drinking Was Helped Out of a Dilemma.

A Cleveland man tells this pathetic and characteristic story of the late Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the incident occurring while he was rector of Trinity church in this city. The story was told the narrator by the doctor himself.

One evening a stranger called at the rectory on Superior street, adjoining the church. He was a well-dressed, well-appearing man, but evidently in deep trouble.

"Dr. Brown," he said, "I have come to you for advice and assistance. I am a victim of the drink habit. I have an excellent position—I am cashier for a wealthy corporation—and I know I cannot retain it unless I reform. I want you to draw up a pledge for me—make it as strong as you can, please—and I will sign it, and you will witness it."

Dr. Brown leaned back and looked at the man.

"How long have you been drinking to excess?" he asked.

The man told him it was five or six years; ever since he obtained his present position. He only drank to excess when he was with his friends. He never drank at other times. When he was with his friends he would forget himself and overstep the limit. Sometimes he didn't go on a spree for a whole month, but the attacks were growing more frequent. He seemed to be losing his will power.

"THERE," HE SAID, "READ THAT."

"My friend," said the doctor, "you don't need a pledge. I see in you a victim of good comradeship. You are far from being an ordinary drunkard. If you signed a temperance pledge and broke it—as you undoubtedly would do—it would still further degrade you in your own eyes. I do not advise the pledge."

The man looked dumfounded.

"But what am I to do?" he gasped.

The doctor drew a card from his desk and rapidly wrote a few lines.

"There," he said, "read that."

This is what the man read:

"To my friends: I find I am becoming a victim of the liquor habit. If I do not quit I am sure to lose my position and ruin myself. For God's sake, don't ask me to take a drink with you."

"There," said Dr. Brown, "sign that and I will sign it as a witness. All I ask of you is to show the card when temptation is at your elbow, and if you fall come here and tell me about it. There! Good night."

It was a full month before the man returned, worried and dejected.

"I expected you long before this," said the doctor, as he greeted the stranger. "Tell me about it. Did you show the card?"

"Yes," replied the man. "The first time was the very night after I called on you. A good friend, a railroad man, came into the office and after I had checked up his accounts said:

"'Come, Charlie, let's go over to the Oyster house and have a drink.' Well, sir, I was reaching for my hat when I remembered the card. I took it out and handed it to him. I thought he would never finish reading it. He looked at me and he looked at the card. And then he slowly put his arm down on the counter and said: 'Charlie, I'd sooner cut that hand off than ask you to drink again.' Well, sir, I showed that card several times after that, and every blessed man I showed it to took it seriously. Sometimes they said: 'All right, ol' boy.' Sometimes they laid it down without a word. And then—it was last night—I forgot about it, and here I am."

"You are doing well," said the doctor. "Have courage and try and make the interval a little longer next time."

It was three months before the man came back. The next time it was six months.

"And now," said the doctor to the narrator, "it is nearly two years since his last call, and I have every reason to believe that he will not find it necessary to come to me again. So, you see, I was quite right. It wasn't a pledge that he needed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Save the Natives.

Aggressive efforts are being put forth in Washington by such missionary and reform workers as Bishop Hartzell, Miss Margaret W. Leitch, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts to protect native races from the sale of liquor. A bill has been introduced in both houses for suppression of the liquor traffic in any islands of the Pacific.

There is still believed to be plenty of gold in Alaska. The estimated output for 1901 is put at $15,000,000.

SALOONOLOGY.

Some Deductions from a Careful Study of the Saloon Problem by a College Student.

If sociology is the science of social relations why should not a scientific study of the saloon business in all of its relations be called saloonology? But call it what you may—and a saloon under any name does not smell sweet—such a study was carried on by Mr. Royal L. Melendy, who was sent by the faculty of the University of Michigan to reside for six months in the Chicago Commons to learn by careful personal investigation what is the function of the saloon in the social life of man. This investigation forms part of the work carried on by the ethical subcommittee of the committee of 50, a committee which is now studying the liquor problem in all of its aspects, with the intention of making an exhaustive report which shall be impartial and scientific. A partial report of Mr. Melendy's investigations appears in the American Journal of Sociology for November, and a somewhat briefer report is given in the November number of The Commons, published by Prof. Graham Taylor, warden of the Chicago Commons.

The ardent temperance reformer may feel inclined to say: "What need is there of making such an investigation? Why need we send scientifically equipped spies into this unpromising land, this devil-country of saloons, for we know now what is the ruling purpose of the saloon business? Its purpose is evil, and only evil, and that continually. It is to sell various kinds of intoxicating liquor, and intoxicating liquor is the hell out of which has come, to curse mankind, a legion of evils worse than the 'many' which Jesus cast out of the demoniac of Gadara."

But the matter is not so simple as it appears at the first blush. What is it that makes the saloons of the Seventeenth ward—where Mr. Melendy began his study—so popular? There are in that ward 167 saloons and only a few churches. Say what we may, the saloon is much more popular than the church in the Seventeenth ward, and we should strive [illegible] the elements of their popularity, for we may find in the methods which they use to attract patrons a verification of Christ's saying: "For the sons of this world are for their own generation wiser than the sons of light." No doubt the ruling purpose of the saloon keeper is to sell as many "drinks" as possible, but he tries to cloak that purpose by an attractive garb of social service.

By ministering to the social nature of man the saloon competes with the home, greatly to the detriment of society. It is no doubt true that the average saloon of the Seventeenth ward is a dangerous social competitor to the average home of that ward in light, heat, furniture, games, music, laughter, sprightly conversation and all that appeals to the companionable nature of man; and by the bitter irony of fate every cent that goes to the support of the saloon is a vote against the home and against the wife and mother, who would like to make the home attractive, but how can she do it when so much money of the wage-earners goes to the support of the 167 saloons? The saloons can start out with gorgeous appointments because most of them are fitted up by the great brewing companies, but the little home of the working man has to start in a modest way, and too often, alas! the wife in striving to make it, with small means, the center of social attraction for her husband is "held up" and robbed by the saloon.

Some saloons provide gymnasiums, handball courts, and baths for their patrons. Others have music and vaudeville performances. Many saloons furnish free lunches, and some serve full meals at small cost. Others have "wine rooms" and drinking compartments where women of the worst class resort to find companions in sin. In others, various kinds of gambling games are carried on under the protection of an unreported "tax." The saloon is a place where attractive vices of every feather flock together.

But in the better parts of the city there are "respectable" saloons, some of them palatial in their appointments, where business men resort for a double purpose. Mr. Melendy says: "The head of a department in one of Chicago's largest wholesale houses assures me that certain of their best salesmen sell a large portion of their goods 'over a glass of beer' in the neighboring saloon." Then there are trade saloons for the men of this or that craft, "family" saloons with "family" entrances, beer gardens with the attractions of music and outdoor sports, all sorts of saloons which appeal in all sorts of ways to all sorts of people.

The cure? Not to speak in this connection of legal repression and moral and spiritual forces, the attractions of the saloon may be fought with a good degree of success by counter attractions. The attractions of the home are first and best. Were our homes all that they should be the saloons would have to close their doors. In a "tug of war" for the possession of men the saloons have little chance against pure and happy homes.

But homes are often handicapped in the way already indicated, and in such cases we should fight the saloons by the establishment of social settlements, like the Chicago Commons—the brightest spot in the Seventeenth ward—by friendly visitors, by summer camps for women and children, by rescue work, by every helpful agency which Christian love can use, that by all means, we may save some.—Chicago Advance.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take your meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Perry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:30.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

White Fruit House

Holiday Prices for Christmas, 1900.

The holidays will soon be with us as in former years. We have anticipated the wants of our customers and in consequence have laid in a large supply of Christmas and New Year's Goods.

The good times have affected the prices of many lines and holiday goods are higher in some respects than last season, and this is also the case with some Groceries.

Our holiday Goods consist of imported and domestic toys, drums, dolls and German albums, all the latest styles, from 40c, 50c, 75c and $1.00 and up to $3.00 each.

Rich Bohemian Vases, high colors and all styles, from 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c up to $1.50 each.

Smoking Sets, pretty styles, to suit the most fastidious, at 50c, 75c and extra fine at $1.00 each.

Smaller toys for the little ones in an endless variety, such as Firemen, Hook and Ladders, Express Wagons with drivers, Locomotives, Trains of Cars, Dray Horses, Cups and Saucers, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets and Dinner Sets, Jumping Jacks, Birds, Lions, Wolves, Tigers, Dogs Cats, Elephants, Guns, Swords and many other pretty toys for the children.

Also Christmas trees and Christmas tree candles. The trees sell at 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c for extra large ones.

The Christmas tree candles are a trifle higher than last year, but still below former years. Prices this year, 10c per box.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

The toy candies in all varieties, such as animals and fruits, we sell at 15c lb. The Pure Stick Candy, 9c lb. French Mixed Candy at 8c lb. French Bon Bons at 12c and 25c lb. French Chocolates, 15c lb.; the very best, 20c lb. Cinnamon Imperials, Mint Lozenges and other candies, 12c lb. Gum Drops, 8c lb.

We have a large assortment and can please all who favor us with a call.

SUGARS REDUCED 1-2C ALL AROUND.

Standard Granulated, 6c lb.
Powdered, 6½c lb.
Cut Loaf, 6½c lb.
Coffee A., 6c lb.
Yellow Extra C., 5½c lb.
Extra C., 5c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Green Rio, 12c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 14c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 15c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS.

The war in China and a heavy duty has put up the price of teas. We buy in large quantities direct from the importers, thereby saving the middleman's profit of 10 to 20c per pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; Best, 50c.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.
English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Good Oolong, 35c lb.; Best, 60c.
Good Japan, 40c lb.; Best, 50c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Good New Orleans, 30c gallon.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Lyndon Maple Syrup, 25c bottle.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 16c can.
California Egg Plums, 16c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 15c can.
California White Cherries, 20c can.
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
Sugar Corn, 8c can.
Egyptian Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas, 10c can.
String Beans, 7c can.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 10c lb.
Best California Raisins, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 12c lb.
California Prunes, 8c and 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
New Currants, 17c lb.
No. 1 Blackberries, 11c lb.

FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

Leghorn Citron, 14c lb.
Orange and Lemon Peel, 15c lb.
Zante Currants, 17c lb.
Shelled Almonds, 42c lb.
Cleaned Currants, 15c box.
Layer Raisins, 15c lb.
Fancy Figs, 18c lb.
Choice Dates, 7c lb.
Seeded Raisins, per box, 12c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Castor Oil, 70c gallon.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.60.
Family White Fish, kit, 50c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15.
Mackerel, kit, $1.25.
Labrador Herring, 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $4.25.
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.85.
Holland Herring, keg, 90c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 6c.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70 gallon.
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 60c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 60c gallon.
California Muscatel, 60c gallon.
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.00 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. plug, 10c plug.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Corn Cake, 25c lb.
American Star, 27c lb.
Mail Pouch, 43c lb.

CARPETS, MATTING, LINOLEUMS, WINDOW SHADES AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and all prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 15c each.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.
Window Shades, best, 35c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 40c.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 55c.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 75c.
Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.40 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth good, 27c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 35c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 2 30 am	* 5 20 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 2 35 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 6 55 am	* 5 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn	* 5 30 am	* 5 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g	* 5 30 am	* 1 25 am
Mansfield and Lima	†12 01 am	†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg	†12 01 am	†11 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†12 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 45 pm	* 3 45 pm
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	† 7 00 am	† 7 30 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 9 20 pm	* 6 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 9 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn	* 9 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 45 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
In effect Dec. 2, 1900.
NORTH BOUND.
*For Grand Rapids and north........ 2 30 a.m
[illegible]
*From Richmond arrival........ [illegible]
SOUTH BOUND.
For Richmond and Cincinnati........ [illegible]
[illegible]
From Grand Rapids arrives........ [illegible]
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fort Eastern Express, daily........ 1 30 a.m
No. 4 New England Fast Mail daily........ 11 45 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express—daily........ 5 47 p.m
No. 16 Peru Accom. daily arrive........ 9 37 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily........ 3 30 a.m
No. 7 St. Louis Express daily........ 9 3[illegible] a.m
No. 3 Government Fast Mail daily........ 3 40 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis limited daily........ 2 00 p.m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

FINDLAY, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)........ 7 05 a.m
No. 22 Local Freight (except Sun.)........ 6 00 a.m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)........ 2 00 p.m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only) 1 00 p.m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)........ 11 00 a.m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)........ 2 50 p.m
No. 21 Local Freight (except Sun.)........ 5 30 p.m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only) 10 55 a.m

NICKEL PLATE

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers [illegible] clean cars enroute.

[illegible]

*Daily except Sunday.
Light type A.M. Dark type P.M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. S. & M. S. TIME CARD. In effect Dec. 2, 1900.

NORTHBOUND	DEPART
No. 463 Local Freight	7 30 a m
No. 4[illegible] Express and Mail	11 [illegible] a m
No. 4[illegible] Express and Mail	[illegible] p m
SOUTHBOUND	ARRIVE
No. 4[illegible] Express and Mail	11 25 a m
No. 4[illegible] Express and Mail	3 50 p m
No. 462 Local Freight	2 50 p m

A. W. CRASPER, Ticket Agt.

L. E. & W. RY. TIME TABLE—

SOUTH.

No. 41 Except Sunday........ 7 30 a m
No. 43 Except Sunday........ 6 15 p m
No. 45 Sunday Only........ 6 15 p m
No. 173 Local Freight........ 5 20 a m

NORTH.

No. 40 Except Sunday........ 11 00 a m
No. 44 Sunday Only........ 11 00 a m
No. 42 Except Sunday........ 9 25 p m
No. 144 Local Freight........ 1 00 p m

C. F. Daly, G. P. A., Indianapolis. O. W. Cragun, Ticket Agt.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service will be the annual praise and thanksgiving service of the Ladies' missionary society and special music will be rendered at 10:45; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

Westminster church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from court house—10:30 a. m., theme, "Imprisoned for the Faith;" 12 m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Junior Christian Endeavor; 6:30 p. m., Senior Christian Endeavor; 7:30 p. m., a discourse illustrated by the stereopticon, "An Excursion to Calvary;" many fine pictures.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45 a. m.; subject of sermon, "Christian Perfection;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; subject of sermon, "How to Read the Bible."

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor—Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., instead of 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30, and evening service at 7:30.

Rev. Frank Miller, of Elgin, Ill., the "singing evangelist," will continue the evangelistic services during the week; meetings at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12 m.; Epworth meeting, 6:30 p. m.; praching, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne street M. E. church tomorrow, conducted by Rev. J. Fenwick Reed: 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon, Rev. J. F. Reed; 12 m., classes; 3:30 p. m.; junior league; 6:30, Epworth league; 7:30, sermon, Rev. J. F. Reed.

Evanglistic services every evening during the week.

Trinity M. E. church, Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., T. A. McMaken, superintendent; at 10:30 the pastor will preach a sermon on the subject, "Under the Juniper Tree;" the junior Epworth league meets at 2:30, Mrs. Charles White, superintendent; evening service at 7:30.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, Rev. B. Sawyer, pastor—Preaching services at 10:30 and 7 o'clock; class meeting at 12 m.; junior Epworth league will meet at 2:30 p. m. and be conducted by Miss Paterson; revival meetings continue each evening at 7:30; Epworth league will meet at 6 p. m., Chas. Smith, president; Rev. Fremont Spain will preach in the evening; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Singing will be conducted by Mr. Waterson.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to post office—Sunday school at 9:45; morning services and preaching at 10:30; evening services at 7:30; the evening services will be in English. Rev. Philip Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—9:00 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 7:00 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; 8:30 p. m., evening services and preaching; the second sermon of a series of sermons on the 23d Psalm will be delivered; Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of the Sunday school lesson.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor—Church location, 92 and 94 East Washington street—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Twentieth Century Church;" Sabbath evening service at 7:30; this will be a gospel service; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Young People's prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.; mid-week service at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church Rev. Dr. Hanley, of Chicago university, will preach morning and evening. Sermon at 10:30 a. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; baptism at night; special music at both services; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; Juniors, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; Beaver Chapel Sunday school, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna Street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service at 10:45; subject, of sermon, "The Worth of a Man." Special offering for annual state assessment. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 p. m.; evening gospel service at 7:30.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland avenue, D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; morning subject, "The Highest Liberty;" evening, "The Foolish Sale." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3:00 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. Mid-week service Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "Humiliation Before Exaltation."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor. At 10:30 a. m., sermon, "The Growth of the Kingdom of God;" 7:30 p. m., sermon, "Unreserved Renunciation;" 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor. Monday night, Meeting of the King's Daughters; Tuesday night, Choral union; Wednesday afternoon, meeting of the women of the church; Wednesday night, midweek service; Friday night, meeting of the men of the church; Thursday afternoon, Ladies' Aid society tea at Mrs. Stokes', 109 Edgewater avenue, Lakeside.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue; Zach. A. Harris, minister.—For the week beginning January 20: Bible school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon topics, morning, "Winning Souls;" evening, "Preparation for Rendering an Account." Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m., "Abiding Influence," Heb. 11:4; Matt. 26:13. Wednesday evening—Prayer meeting; topic, "The Heavenward Guide," Ps. 73:23-24. Thursday evening—Teachers' meeting in pastor's study at the church. Thursday afternoon—The Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. J. A. Richardson, No. 171 Hayden street. The ladies will give a tea from 5 to 7 p. m. Choir practice Friday evening.

Y. W. C. A.

Services at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, led by Miss Mary Louise Hazzard, of Peoria, Ill. The German class meets Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Those thinking of taking are asked to enroll at once. The next quarterly meeting will occur on the evening of January 24.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William Mertz, superintendent; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; preaching in the English language both morning and evening; Y. P. A. at 6:30, subject, "Abiding Influence," leader, James Trythall. Revival meeting every night next week at 7:30. All preaching in the English language. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

A song and praise meeting will be held at 3 p. m., conducted by Hiram A. Philley. Both ladies and gentlemen can attend. Bible study at 4 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Dawson, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m.; also a general testimony meeting during morning service; evangelistic services at 7:30 p. m.; revival services each evening during the week.

FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Young People's meeting, 6:30 p. m. Revival services every evening during the week. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be as follows: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street. Subject, "Truth." Golden text, "He hath remembered his mercy and his truth toward the house of Israel: all the ends of the earth have seen the salvation of our God." Psalm 98:3. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading rooms adjoining church rooms open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10:30 o'clock; no evening services; Luther league, 7:00; teachers' meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.; Dorcas socity, Friday; catechetical class on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:45 p. m.; preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "A Blessed Poverty," the first in a series of morning sermons on the "Beatitudes;" the others will be, "A Blessed Meekness," "A Blessed Craving," "A Blessed Disposition," "A Blessed Heart," "A Blessed Work," "A Blessed Persecution." At the evening service the pastor will preach upon the subject, "A Man Who Has a Good Thing and Does Not Know It." Mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Special music.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, Rev. C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; classes by appointment.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock. First Sunday, Married's Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganns, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bahn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

AN ENGINE'S VIBRATION.

"Vibration is the great bugbear of this business," said one of the best informed stationary engineers in New Orleans. "It is governed by fixed laws, of course, but they are so subtle and intricate that it is next to impossible to master them. They have a most important bearing, however, on the life of machinery. I have known valuable engines to jar themselves literally to pieces for no apparent cause. Some slight error in adjustment had set up a vibration that was communicated from part to part, like a contagious disease, until the whole plant was affected. A steady tremor of that kind will not only wear out the parts, but it causes what we call 'structural changes' in the metal itself. Wrought steel will gradually lose its toughness and elasticity, and become as brittle as cast iron. When it is fractured, the interior will have a strange, granulated appearance, and the worst of it is that the alteration may be going on for months without the knowledge of the most careful engineer alive. That is the secret of the breaking of a great many propelling shafts at sea. There are different ways of stopping vibrations, and one of the most curious is to set up a countertremor in the opposite direction. One neutralizes the other. Quite frequently," continued the engineer, "a machine that gets 'the jumps,' as we call it, will do itself no particular harm, but will play havoc with the building in which it is located. Some years ago I was in an upstairs office of a large business block in a near-by city, and, happening to lean against the wall, my attention was attracted by a peculiar, low, humming sound, like the faint buzzing of bees. I made some inquiries and found a couple of very powerful engines were on the first floor, going at full tilt. They had set up a vibration that was gradually tearing down the house, and in certain places the masonry had disintegrated to such an extent that very elaborate repairs were necessary. The trouble was easily checked by putting in new foundations for the machines. Another curious case occurred right here in New Orleans. Two engines were located in a three-story building in the lower part of town, and gave no trouble whatever until one afternoon, when suddenly the entire edifice was shaken as if by an earthquake. All the occupants were terribly alarmed and thought the house was coming down about their ears. It turned out, upon investigation, that the engines had merely 'caught step.' In other words, their vibrations, which had been previously offsetting each other, happened accidentally to become uniform. If the jar had continued it would undoubtedly have destroyed the building. It was remedied by simply changing the length of one of the cylinder strokes."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Stockholm street railway administration has ordered that every suburban train at night must be provided with a separate car for intoxicated persons only.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

PLUMBERS WILL FIGHT IT

DENOUNCE BUTLER LINE SUBSIDY IN STRONG TERMS.

Resolutions Adopted by Union No. 166—Officers Chosen—The Annual Ball.

The Fort Wayne Plumbers' union went on record last evening in most emphatic terms against the proposed subsidy of $100,000 to the Fort Wayne and Butler railroad, adopting the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The citizens of Wayne township are asked to vote on a proposition to appropriate the sum of $100,000 as a subsidy to the Fort Wayne and Butler railroad, be it

"Resolved, By Local 166, Plumbers', Steam and Gasfitters' union, that we oppose the payment of public funds as a subsidy to any corporation as a vicious as well as useless proceeding; and,

"Resolved, That if any of our so-called public spirited citizens feel that they would be benefited by the construction of said railroad, they should not be denied this opportunity to invest in the enterprise and thereby become great public benefactors; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we denounce the whole affair as a gigantic attempt to bunco the citizens of Fort Wayne, and we therefore pledge our efforts to defeat the proposition at the polls."

ELECTED OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers for the union resulted as follows: President, Charles Gaskall; vice president, Hugh O'Connell; secretary, Bernard Callahan; treasurer, John O [illegible]; [illegible] sentinel, Fred Rolf; delegates to the Trades and Labor council, Messrs. [illegible], Martin and Heffe[illegible].

The second annual ball of the Plumbers' union will be held at Randall hall next Wednesday evening, and it is expected to be very successful. The committee in charge report a very large ticket sale.

STUDENTS EXPATRIATED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—One hundred and fifty students recently arrested at Kieff for engaging in political agitation have been ordered expatriated to Port Arthur, where they will do military service. The same fate awaits scores of students arrested at the capital on a similar charge. The fermentation continues among the students throughout the country. Disturbances are anticipated.

WILL OPPOSE CROWN RULE.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 18.—The general elections here have concluded. Of fourteen members of the legislature returned thirteen are pledged to resist Joseph Chamberlain's attempt to restore absolute crown government. The feeling against the British colonial policy is growing stronger and if Mr. Chamberlain refuses to yield delegates will be sent to England soon.

UNIVERSITY LOSES SUIT.

Nashua, N. H., Jan. 18.—A verdict for the defendant was found by the supreme court jury in the case of the University of Illinois vs. Solomon Spalding, of this city, to recover $70,000 as Mr. Spalding's share of a bond for $600,000 to protect a fund deposited with Charles Spalding, son of the defendant, by the university. United States District Attorney C. B. Hamblett today moved that the verdict be set aside.

A FRANK ADMISSION.

[Decatur Democrat.]

Senator Kell, of Allen county, is now trying to serve his country as both a hold-over and newly elected senator, and with all that he has but one vote as a member of that body. A special dispensation should be issued, granting him special rights and privileges in the unique position he now enjoys. He is from Allen county, and certainly is entitled to everything and anything desired."

QUEER GIFTS TO THE POPE.

This year—that is, holy year—the Vatican has become a perfect museum of objects, animate and inanimate, as many of the faithful have desired to give his holiness a personal gift, with in many cases strange results. For instance, a peasant from Abruzzi the other day brought a pair of turtle doves in a basket and was highly incensed because he was not allowed to carry them into St. Peter's and present them personally, then and there, to the head of the church. A woman brought—that is, carried to the station—a young and lusty pig, but was obliged by her horrified parish priest to leave it behind.

Alfred Mancini, now in Rome, has, however, made the pontiff a present which is most interesting and valuable. Not long ago he brought with him from the Holy Land two magnificent goats taken from Mount Carmel. They are splendid beasts, distinguished from their kind by their black coats, unusually thick and soft, and by their ears, which are large and fall like those of a hunting hound. The pope has inspected them personally in their pasture in the Vatican gardens. The other day as he stood looking at them he said: "How they bring back to me the days of my childhood, when I scrambled about the hills of Carpineto like the goats, going in many places where only a wild boy or a goat could gain foothold." These goats are as yet untried in the climate of Rome, but as they are hardy animals it is hoped they will not suffer by the change from Palestine.

RENTED LOCOMOTIVES.

Hundreds of locomotives are rented every year. Several corporations make their chief revenue that way. The Baldwins have many a machine out on the rental form of payment. That is, the engines are rented in the same way that you would buy a stove on installments—so much down, so much a month, the payments to apply on the final purchase money. It is seldom, however, that a railroad rents locomotives. They are usually let out to contractors who construct temporary railroads for hauling dirt from excavations. Contractors who hire the locomotives usually have their own names gilded on them, so that the public may suppose they belong to them. The engines, as a usual thing, are cast-offs. They may have pulled express trains once, but now they are fit only to pull gravel cars. The engineers who work them are oftentimes also the cast-offs of the profession. They may have operated express engines, but through carelessness or other incapacity have been discharged from one road after another until they are only fit to haul a gravel or a wood train.—Philadelphia Record.

MERELY A LARGE VILLAGE.

In Russia everything is large and everything is loud. Moscow is like an immense village and everything in it is built broad, not high, because there is so much space to cover. The public squares, unpaved and surrounded by a little rim of cobbles, are as big as meadows. The arcades and passages, with their cellars below, their steps above, their glass roofs, are so enormous that they could hold the Passage des Panoramas and the Burlington arcade and the galleria at Milan, without filling more than a corner of them. Colors clash and flame; the Muscovite eye sees only by emphasis and contrast; red is completed by another red or by a bright blue. There are no shades, no reticence, no modulations.

The restaurants are filled with the din of vast mechanical organs, with drums and cymbals; a great bell clashes against a chain on all the trams to clear the road; the music one hears is a frenzy of brass.

The masons who build the houses build in top boots, red shirts and pink trousers, the houses are painted red or green or blue; the churches are like the temples of savage idols, tortured into every unnatural shape and colored every glaring color. Bare feet, coir sandals and legs swathed in rags pass to and fro among the top boots of the middle classes, the patent leather boots of the upper classes, like the inner savagery of a race still so near barbarism, made evident in that survival of the footgear of primitive races.

BURIED IN WOOLEN.

In 1679 an act passed requiring the dead to be buried in woolen, the purpose being to lessen "the importation of linen from beyond the seas and the encouragement of the woolen and paper manufactures of this kingdom." A penalty of £5 was inflicted for a violation of this act; and as frequently people preferred to be buried in linen, a record of the fine appears—for example, at Gayton, Northamptonshire, where we find in the register: "1708. Mrs. Dorothy Dellingham was buryed April 5, in Linnen, and the forfeiture of the act payd, fifty shillings to ye informer and fifty shillings to the poor of the parishe."

Pope wrote the following lines on the burial of Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, with reference to this custom:

Odious! In woollen! 'Twould a saint
provoke.
(Were the last words poor Narcissa
spoke.)
No; let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my
lifeless face.

ANCIENT BOATS IN IRELAND.

Seventeen fishing-boats, one of which is said to have been built between 1740 and 1750, form the odd little fishing village of Carracross, on the west coast of Ireland. The only building in the place which is not constructed of an old boat is the priest's house, and this is built almost entirely of the driftwood which the gulf stream piles upon the rocky coast. There is not a tree of sufficient size to give building timber within eight miles of Carracross, and, though there is plenty of building stone, it is never used for anything except building fences around potato patches.

The Law Says that flavored glucose shall no longer be sold for maple syrup. The people are demanding Scudder's Canada Sap Maple Syrup. True, Pure and Delicious. FREE. SCUDDER SYRUP CO., CHICAGO.

OLD MEXICO

THOMPSON'S
personally conducted
1901 Wabash Mexico Tour.

Leaving Fort Wayne via Wabash R. R. Wednesday, February 27. Special Pullman Train; six cars; composite car, dining car, compartment sleepers, drawing room car, with elegant connecting suites; library and observation car.

3,400 miles of travel in Mexico. Whole tour covers 7,500 miles. We go 400 miles south of the Tropic of Cancer into Tropical Mexico. Six full days in Mexico City at Hotel Sanz, the Waldorf-Astoria of Mexico. Only tour making this elegant hotel headquarters. All large cities of Mexico visited, including Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes, Leon, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Toluca, Cuernavaca, Orizaba, Tampico, Tula, returning via El Paso, Las Vegas, Hot Springs, Colorado Springs and Denver. Side trips to California if desired.

The most complete educational tour and finest Pullman Train ever sent to Old Mexico. Entire cost, including everything for the thirty days, about $10.00 a day.

MEMBERSHIP POSITIVELY LIMITED TO SIXTY.

An elegant 68-page Art Souvenir Itinerary now ready. If interested apply early to
R. G. THOMPSON, P. & T. A.,
Wabash R. R., Fort Wayne.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the Whitley circuit court in Cause No. 4298, wherein Henry Kanning is plaintiff, and Sophia Kanning et al., are defendants, will, by virtue of an order of said court made and entered of record at the September term, 1900, offer for sale at private sale, at the law office of Henry Colerick, in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, upon Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1901, the following described real estate situated in Allen county, Indiana, to-wit: The west half of lot Number One Hundred and Twenty (120), and the east half of lot Number One Hundred and Twenty-one (121), all in the original plat of the City of Fort Wayne, being sixty feet fronting on East Wayne street, in said city. The same has been appraised in two parcels, to-wit: The east twenty feet thereof and the west forty feet thereof, and will be sold in parcels or as a whole to the best advantage, and will continue said sale from day to day until sold.

Terms of sale: Said real estate will be sold free and clear of the line in favor of Charles F. Pfeiffer. Payments, one-third cash in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years; the deferred payments to be secured by notes waiving relief from valuation and appraisement laws, drawing six per cent interest from date of sale and secured by mortgage upon the premises.

P. H. CLUGSTON,
Jan7-d3w Commissioner.

Chicago and Nebraska parties will colonize Finns in the counties of Fentress and Morgan, Tenn. They have secured for this purpose 100,000 acres of land.

Edward Hilliker, of Parachute, Col., is the latest claimant to the $20,000,000 estate left by Imley Clark, the gold mine owner, who died in Australia two years ago.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.